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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Draft amendment cancelling rule 36 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911.—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1919.

No. 919.—Under articles 283, 260 and 808 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, Mr. H. S. Shield, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for eighteen months from date of relief.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1919.

No. 920.—Captain Douglas E. Smith, Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body guard, proceeded on one month's leave in England under Army Instructions, India, No. 1461 of 1918, as 15th April 1919.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1919.

No. 921.—Under articles 283, 260, 278 and 808 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, Mr. H. R. Bardswell, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for one year from or after the 3rd March 1920.

No. 922.—Under articles 283, 260, 278 and 808 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, Mr. D. G. Walker, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for seven months from or after the 10th March 1920.

REPORT OF ARRIVAL.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1919.

No. 923.—The undermentioned officer appointed to the Indian Civil Service by nomination in England reported his arrival in the forenoon of the 1st December 1919 :—

Mr. Eric Rawlinson Wood.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1919.

No. 324.—Under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. J. W. Hughes, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Additional Sessions Judge, Bellary, in relief of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Varadarajulu Nayudu Garu.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1919.

No. 325.—Mr. Percy Macqueen, I.C.S., on relief as acting Collector and District Magistrate, Coimbatore, to the Pollachi division in the same district.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1919.

No. 326.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies when ever found of an English leaflet entitled 'The Tragedy of India', issued from San Francisco by Edward Gammons, and beginning with the words "To the people of the United States of America" and ending with the words "Published by the Hindustan *Ghadr* Party" and all copies of all other documents containing copies or translation of or extract from the said leaflet, inasmuch as the said leaflet contains matter of the nature described in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1919.

No. 327.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Foodstuffs.

Delhi, the 21st November 1919.

No. 1100 F.S.—The services of Mr. C. A. Innes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and Foodstuffs Commissioner with the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the afternoon of the 24th November 1919.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Establishments.

Delhi, the 17th November 1919.

No. 1878.—The following provisional rule, approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council is substituted for rule 5 of the rules relating to the appointment of candidates to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by annual open competition, which were published with the Home Department Notification No. 675 (Establishments), dated the 9th June 1919, is published for general information :—

"5. Candidates must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they have received whole-time continuous and systematic education up to the age of 18, or to the date of entering His Majesty's Forces whichever is the earlier, and must also produce satisfactory evidence that if they have not received University education, they would have been justified in proceeding from school to a University with a view to taking high honours."

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th November 1919.

No. 3923-Est. A.—Mr. J. H. Davies, Indian Civil Service, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 24th August 1919.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1919.

No. 186.—The Reverend Ben Darcey Bosley has been permitted to return to duty.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Political.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1919.

No. 16.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th November 1919.

No. 4812-I B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99 A of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61), the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to declare that Captain Ambadi Krishna Menon, I.M.S. (Temporary Commission), a subject of the Cochin State, is eligible for appointment to any military office under the Crown to which a native of British India may be appointed.

No. 4813-I. B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 99 A of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61), the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to declare that Captain Palathinkal Varkki Cheriyan, I.M.S. (Temporary Commission), a subject of the Travancore State, is eligible for appointment to any military office under the Crown to which a native of British India may be appointed.

No. 2833-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Leonard G Dawson as Consul for the United States of America at Madras.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, November 25, 1919.

(With effect from the 16th November 1919.)

No. 982.—M.R.Ry. Vemparla Venkatasubbayya Avargal, Sub-Registrar, first grade, and acting Registrar of Anantapur, to be Registrar of Assurances on probation for one year in the same district.

(With effect from the 15th December 1919.)

No. 983.—M.R.Ry. Karukail Chandapilla Varghese Avargal, Sub-Registrar, first grade, and acting Registrar, Calicut, to be Registrar of Assurances on probation for one year in the same district.

(With effect from date of joining.)

No. 984.—M.R.Ry. Sivagurunatha Ponnuswami Pillai Avargal, Sub-Registrar, first grade, and Joint Sub-Registrar I, Coimbatore, to act as Registrar of Assurances.

No. 985.—Mr. D. Chamier, Bar.-at-Law, to act as Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras, during the absence of Mr. C. E. Odgers on leave or until further orders.

POSTINGS.

(With effect from date of joining.)

No. 986.—M.R.Ry. Calamur Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Nellore, to be Registrar of Assurances, Vizagapatam.

(With effect from the 15th December 1919.)

No. 987.—M.R.Ry. Sivagurunatha Ponnuswami Pillai Avargal, acting Registrar of Assurances, to be Registrar of Assurances, Nellore.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 988.—M.R.Ry. Nattoti Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, first grade, and acting Subordinate Judge, third grade, to be temporary Subordinate Judge, third grade, with effect from the 30th September 1919.

No. 989.—M.R.Ry. Sowanchi Nilakantam Pantulu Garu, District Munsif, first grade, and acting Subordinate Judge, third grade, to be temporary Subordinate Judge, third grade, with effect from the 19th October 1919.

No. 980.—M.R.Ry. Saravanakula Sobhayya Sastri Avergal, District Munsif, first grade, and acting Subordinate Judge, third grade, to be temporary Subordinate Judge, third grade, with effect from the 30th October 1919.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1919.

No. 981.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Madras conferred on M.R.Ry. Muthuswami Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar Avergal, who has resigned his appointment.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1919.

No. 992.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Madras conferred upon Moulvi Ziauddin Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, who has resigned his appointment.

No. 993.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Madras conferred on Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur, who has resigned his appointment.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1919.

No. 994.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Maurice Gaskell Sykes, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Chittoor.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Grenville Moore, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Madura.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1919.

No. 998.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Captain Ethelbert George Bland, Bellary, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class and under sections 4 and 6 of the Cantonment Act, 1910, he is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Bellary.

No. 999.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Somhotla Venkayya Pantulu, Sub Sub-Inspector at Calingapatnam, in the district of Ganjam, for the term of his appointment as Salt Sub-Inspector, Calingapatnam, each of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Calingapatnam, in the Chicacole taluk in the district of Ganjam:—

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I—Items 1 to 6, 13, 16 and 17 to 20.

II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1919.

No. 997.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be special magistrates for the area specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 13th August 1919, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem as amended by Notification No. 909, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919:—

M.R.Ry. Sankaranayanarkoil Krishna Ayyar Namayana Ayyar Avergal M.R.Ry. Sivagurunatha Pillai Nanasivayam Pillai Avergal M.R.Ry. Mahalingam Chettiyar Kandan Chettiyar Avergal M.R.Ry. Appaswami Bhattar Nageswami Bhattar Avergal	for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Sankaranayanarkoil in the district of Tinnevelly.

No. 998.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class, and under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

M.R.Ry. Mirza Adinarayana Sastri, Serishtadar-Magistrate, Chatrapur, in the district of Ganjam.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1919.

No. 999.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be special magistrates for the area specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 13th August 1919, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem as amended by Notification No. 909, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919:—

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Tota Peraiya Nayudu Garu .. M.R.Ry. Kopalli Hanumanta Rao Garu .. Abdul Aziz Khan Sahib Bahadur	for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Masulipatam in the district of Kistna.

No. 1000.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Emmaneni Sitarama Rao Nayadu Garu to be a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Machilipatam in the district of Kistna, and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the first class, and further to direct under section 13 (1) of the Code, that he shall exercise these powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established for the above area.

No. 1001.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the third class, and, under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class :—

Habib Muhammad Sahib, Honorary Deputy Collector, Bellary district.
Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan Sahib, Honorary Deputy Collector, Anantapur district.

No. 1002.—Under section 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are empowered to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 ; —

M.R Ry. Sitarama Ayyar Gaupathi Ayyar .. ..
M.R.Ry. Bapu Krishna Rao .. .. .. } in the district of Kistna.
M.R Ry. Kolipara Venkatarama Sastri .. ..
M.R.Ry. Gosalla Anjaneyulu .. .. ..

ADDENDUM.

In notification No. 869, Home (Judicial), dated the 4th October 1919, published at page 1206 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th October 1919, relating to the grant of a temporary unrestricted certificate to M.R.Ry. Rai Saheb K. S. Kothanderama Ayyar, *insert* the following *after* the entry "Permanent or temporary—Temporary" :—

Date of expiry—7th October 1920.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 5, 1919.

No. 1003.—Under the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st January 1920 the nine villages hereinafter named in column (3) which now form parts of the registration sub-districts mentioned against them in column (4) be transferred to and form parts of the registration sub-districts mentioned against them in column (5). The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes :—

Serial number. (1)	Survey number. (2)	Names of villages. (3)	Sub-district to which the villages are now attached (4)	Sub-district to which the villages are transferred. (5)
		Tirumangalam Taluk (main.		
1	..	Mallapuram	Ullampatti	Peraiyur.
		Government		
2	16	Jotimanikkam	Ullampatti	Sindupatti.
3	9	Kokkkulam		
4	9	Madukkulam		
5	18	Vinnakodi		
		Zamin.		
6	..	Peraipatti (Vona)		
		Government		
7	87	Appalasi	Peraiyur	Tirumangalam.
8	89	Peryakattalai	Do	Sindupatti.
		Jaladi taluk, Government		
9	12	Lekkayankottai	Vadamadur	Chatrapatti

Fort St. George, November 28, 1919.

No 1004.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 1 (2) (b) and 53 of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 (V of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st February 1920, the provisions of the said Act to the Cantonment of Wellington in the Nilgiri district, and to appoint the Cantonment Magistrate, Wellington, to perform the functions of the Commissioner under the Act

Fort St. George, November 26, 1919.

No. 1005.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules published in Home (Judicial) Department notification No 749, dated the 22nd September 1916, at pages 1178–1179 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 26th idem, as amended by subsequent notifications :—

AMENDMENT.

Add the following to rule 9 (c) of Part I of the rules :—

He shall further report to the station-house officer the names of persons who have failed to report themselves.

No 1606.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st December 1919, the villages noted in column (3) of the schedule below shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column (4) and that the place named in column (5) shall be a police station including within its local area the villages noted in column (3).

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which it is at present included.	Police station to which it is at present attached.	Name of village.	Circle in which hereafter to be included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.	Circle in which it is at present included.	Police station to which it is at present attached.	Name of village.	Circle in which hereafter to be included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)
Chadravaram	Addanki.	1. Achchayyapeta. 2. Anumagiri 3. Anumkala 4. Amrekala 5. Balipadu 6. Bedampalli 7. Bandanamilla. 8. Bonangi alam. 9. Byapalli 10. Bavilapalem 11. Chakravala 12. Chavalapalem. 13. Chilakuru 14. Chikkapugadda 15. Chitlapalem 16. Dakavayi 17. Dekada 18. Dammapalem 19. Doddivaka 20. Dupapalem 21. Dasaripalem 22. Gadebekandi 23. Gavarayyapeta. 24. Gidjarti 25. Gobbilamaduga. 26. Gundhavaram 27. Jaddangi 28. Jajjaluru 29. Kalavamidi 30. Kandavaralem 31. Kanakava 32. Kannaligadda.	Chedavaram.	Rajampangi.	Chadravaram — rest.	Addanki — rest.	33. Kinnaveru 34. Kanaparti 35. Kindra 36. Kanaka 37. Kommarapupalem 38. Kondalingamparti. 39. Kondapalli 40. Kothapalem. 41. Kottapalli 42. Lubberti 43. Lagarayi 44. Lingaparti 45. Lakavi 46. Mandubaka 47. Mutukuyala Bhimavaram. 48. Nallivetla. 49. Peluuru 50. Rajavommangi. 51. Revalipalem 52. Rollagadda 53. Singampalli 54. Sirigam 55. Somanpalem 56. Tallapalem 57. Tanukonda 58. Vasabayi 59. Vanchangi 60. Valangi 61. Viravaram 62. Velagavala	Chedavaram — rest.	Rajavommangi — rest.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1919.

No 1607.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 29*th November* 1919.

No. 1704.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 527, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal case, King Emperor *v.* Nemi Vellala Sivasubramania Pandia Thelar accused under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code from the High Court of Judicature at Madras to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EXPLOSIVES

Delhi, the 3*rd November* 1919.

No. 198-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification in the Department No 4013 33, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In clause (8) of rule 4 of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, after the word "includes" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Any explosive containing a perchlorate and not being a chlorate-mixture, fulminate or nitro-compound as defined in this rule, and".

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 22*nd November* 1919.

No. 221-D.—Mr. Nemai Mohan Ghose is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Postmaster-General, third grade, Madras, with effect from the 27th November 1918.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1919.

No. 131.—Under sections 8 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licences granted under the said sections to the undermentioned ministers on the dates specified against each, are hereby revoked :—

The Reverend Abraham Packianadhan Samuel of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission in the district of Madura—4th December 1915

The Reverend Subbadevar Swamidasan of the Church of Sweden Mission in the district of Madura—20th February 1918.

No. 132.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licence granted under the said section to the Reverend Vetham Santan of the American Madura Mission in the district of Madura, on the 18th August 1908, is hereby revoked.

S. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, December 4, 1919.

No. 133.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's day (Wednesday, the 1st January), Christmas day (Thursday the 25th December) and Good Friday (Friday the 18th April), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1919 :—

Saturday, the 6th December	..	Bara-Wafat.
Friday, the 26th December	..	Christmas.
Saturday, the 27th December	..	
Monday, the 29th December	..	
Wednesday, the 31st December	..	

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mufassal will be closed with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and Paper Currency office and (3) the General Stamp office (which will be opened from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.) :—

Wednesday, the 24th December	..	Christmas.
Tuesday, the 30th December	..	

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1919.

No. 133.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, XXVI of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's Day (Thursday, the 1st January), Christmas (Saturday the 25th December) and Good Friday (Friday the 2nd April), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1920 :—

Friday, the 2nd January	..	Vaikunta Ekadasi.
Tuesday, the 13th January	..	Pongal.
Wednesday, the 14th January	..	
Wednesday, the 18th February	..	Mahasivaratri.
Saturday, the 3rd April	..	Easter.
Monday, the 5th April	..	
Tuesday, the 13th April	..	Tamil New Year's Day
June	..	King-Emperor's birthday.*
Friday, the 18th June	..	Ramzan.
Wednesday, the 25th August	..	Bakr-id.
Monday, the 6th September	..	Sri Jayanti.
Thursday, the 16th September	..	Vinayakachaturthi.
Thursday, the 23rd September	..	Muharram (1st day).
Monday, the 11th October	..	Mahalaya Amavasya.
Thursday, the 21st October	..	Ayuda Puja.
Tuesday, the 9th November	..	Diparali.
Wednesday, the 24th November	..	Bara-Wafat.
Tuesday, the 21st December	..	Vaikunta Ekadasi.
Monday, the 27th December	..	Christmas.
Tuesday, the 28th December	..	
Thursday, the 30th December	..	
Friday, the 31st December	..	

* The day fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday will be notified in due course.

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil will be closed with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs Office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and Paper Currency Office, and (3) the General Stamp Office (which will be opened from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.):—

Thursday, the 1st April	Easter
Tuesday, the 6th April	
Friday, the 24th December	Christmas
Wednesday, the 29th December ..	

Fort St George, December 2, 1919.

No. 134.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 15th November 1919.

No. 3343.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883–45, dated the 26th April 1918, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For rule 137-E of the said rules the following rules shall be substituted, namely:—

"137-E. A United Kingdom telegraphic money order shall be redirected to the payee by post, free of charge, on his written request, or when there is sufficient trustworthy information upon which to redirect the order.

137-F. If the payee of a United Kingdom telegraphic money order cannot be found or should the payee refuse to take payment, a reference shall be made to the office of issue, and if so desired by the remitter, the telegraphic money order shall be re-issued by post, free of any further charge, for repayment to him.

137-G. The remitter of a telegraphic money order for the United Kingdom may, on receipt of information from the office of issue that the order has not been paid, require that the name or address of the payee or both shall be altered or that the amount shall be repaid to him. Any such instructions shall be communicated by telegraph to the office of destination in the United Kingdom on the remitter's paying the cost, at the ordinary rate, of twelve words for a private message to that country."

Delhi, the 22nd November 1919.

No. 176-D.—Saturday, the 13th December, and Tuesday, the 16th December 1919, will be observed as Post Office and Telegraph holidays in all postal and telegraph circles in India, in connection with the peace celebrations.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, THE 27TH NOVEMBER 1919.

No. 56.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 27th November 1919.

No. 3017-F.—In modification of the notifications in the Finance Department No. 2346-F., dated the 11th September 1919, and No. 2384-F., dated the 16th October 1919, it is notified for public information that the rates for treasury bills with effect from Friday the 28th November 1919 and until further notice will be as follows:—

	Per cent.		
	RS.	A.	P.
For three months' bills	99	0	0
For six months' bills	97	8	0
For nine months' bills	96	4	0
For twelve months' bills	95	0	0

Fort St. George, December 2, 1919.

No. 57.— Statement of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for September 1919.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1918-1919, Compared with Budget proportion plus or minus.	EXPENDITURE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1919-1920, Compared with Budget proportion plus or minus.
	Sep. 1919.	April 1919 to Sep. 1919.	Budget proportion.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Sep. 1918.	April 1918 to Sep. 1918.			Sep. 1919.	April 1919 to Sep. 1919.	Proportionate third grant.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Sep. 1918.	April 1918 to Sep. 1918.	
	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.		36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.
Civil Revenue.								**Civil Charges.**							
I.—Land Revenue	4,78,849	26,23,749	27,55,000	3,83,78,000	27,11,0	28,04,830	+ 68,719	1 Refunds and Drawbacks ..	77,278	3,19,778	₹1,85,000	2,19,000	42,870	1,37,278	+ 1,81,778
IV.—Stamps	2,56,316	15,12,816	20,38,000	32,70,000	2,61,052	20,14,8.0	+ 5,77,816	2. Assignments and Compensations ..	38,28	1,81,213	1,78,000	3,30,000	30,7.4	1,70,132	— 10,764
								3. Land Revenue	11,04,2.2	57,41,736	60,78,000	1,31,84,000	12,00,08	57,17,6.0	+ 63,736
V.—Excise	23,78,287	1,26,32,285	7,08,38,000	2,34,00,000	20,60,032	1,07,24,170	+17,22,885	5. Stamps	10,0.1	1,19,8.6	91,000	2,31,000	14,8.0	14,970	+ 27,916
								7. Excise	93,842	9,82,.99	8,47,000	11,33,000	76,98	8,58,90.	+ 32,699
VII.—Income-tax	2,61,221	21,39,414	14,80,000	26,00,000	3,29,414	13,62,276	+16,98,414	10. Income-tax	5,56.	28,.43		65,000	3,8..	18,2..	+ 59
IX.—Forest	2,83,233	26,00,744	21,70,000	49,36,000	2,87,052	20,18,462	+ 7,30,781	11. Forest	3,75,..	15,57,673	15,06,00.	42,25,000	2,94,8.7	13,99,.63	— 39,338
X.—Registration	3,10,814	17,87,225	14,46,00.	27,10,000	2,36,.1.	14,32,.2.	+ 3,42,825	12. Registration	1,30,81.	8,00,.43	7,24,000	14,46,.11	1,22,27.	7,17,6.4	+ 36,.95
XII.—Interest	48,25.	2,58,.08	2,91,000	5,23,000	68,120	3,69,.16	— 26,.92	13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	..	..	..	4,78,.00	..	..	..
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,07,706	6,30,939	5,55,00.	10,91,000	82,756	5,63,.74	+ 46,.39	16. General Administration	1,35,249	9,78,.86	2,50,000	17,00,000	1,31,361	9,19,.64	+ 59,.76
								18-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	2,01,18	12,.0,8.8	98,36,000	98,76,000	1,81,.8.	9,97,.21	+ 4,.2,.61
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	48,.08	2,61,.20	2,55,000	7,08,.00	67,.06	4,17,782	— 84,.38	18-B. Law and Justice—Jails ..	2,02,.7.	1,.0,.94	1,.0,000	16,21,000	1,60,1..	12,14,.29	— 6,.45
XVII.—Police	40,164	1,80,.57	3,01,000	5,.8,000	61,.00	2,78,.7.	— .43	20. Police	14,57.27	87,71,.45	82,.8,000	1,26,81,000	14,.0,.00	86,.0,.00	+ 1,.1,.45
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	..	..	..	1,000	36	93	— 56	21. Ports and Pilotage	2,.06	18,.99	14,.00	89,.00	3,..	16,.94	+ 3,.05
XIX.—Education	87,021	3,.5,.9.	2,.5,000	8,.0,000	26,742	1,.8,.26	+ 89,.90	24-A. Medical	8,27,.67	48,.5,.25	41,.5,.00	1,.8,.5,.00	15,.5,.42	11,.7,.1.	— 36,.9.5
XX-A.—Medical	8,841	1,.0,.56	1,.4,000	2,.7,000	51,.7.	1,.5,.1	— 5,.40	24-B. Sanitation	2,.2,.15	18,.0,.54	17,.5,.00	31,.5,000	1,.8,.1.	9,.1,.01	— 1,.9,.78
XX-B.—Sanitation	1,.4.	5,.67	2,.00.	10,000	1,.0.	10,.40	— 1,.3.	24. Political	10,.35	81,.2.	87,.00	92,000	7,.2.	46,.6.	+ 4,.27
XXI-A.—Agriculture	84,.98	1,.0,.39	1,.2,000	2,.4,000	31,.57	1,.9,.19	— 31,.79	26-A. Agriculture	1,.6,.87	8,.8,.16	4,.2,.00	13,.1,.00	1,.8,.67	6,.0,.79	— 73,.95
XXI-B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	94,.69	6,.4,.7.	8,.2,.00	19,.8,000	40,.15	9,.8,.81	+ 19,.62	26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	1,.6,.95	5,.9,.80	8,.05,.00	24,.3,.00	1,.4,.78	6,.0,.28	— 3,.8,.10
XXIV.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, etc.	14,.17	1,.7,.49	72,000	1,.7,000	40,.17	84,.03	+ 35,.08	28. Superannuations, etc.	5,.7,.9.	18,.0,.19	18,.8,.00	37,.0,.00	3,.9,.28	17,.8,.00	— 18,.41
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	11,.77	4.,.68	81,000	1,.2,000	7,.4.	65,.24	+ 3,.0.	30. Stationery and Printing	47,.12	2,.4,.31	2,.2,.00	14,.4,.00	20,.7.	2,.8,.14	+ 14,.01
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	20,.2.	78,.47	67,000	2,.4,.00	28,.2.	1,.9,.03	+ 14,.47	32. Miscellaneous	65,.10	2,.7,.48		9,.1,000	1,.4,.86	2,.8,.67	— 25,.1.
XXIX.—Major Works— Irrigation Receipts ..	10,.00	1,.2,.48	1,.2,000	3,.4,.00	18,.76	1,.3,.62	+ .46	33. Famine Relief— Civil Officers	58,.91	2,.0,.47	2,.1,000	17,.0,000	..	..	— 47,.53
								Public Works Officers ..	14,.61	3,.8,.49	3,.8,.00	22,.0.	..	..	— 3,.01
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation— Civil Officers ..	1,.23	10,.84	12,000	28,000	.83	11,.18	+ 4,.67	37. Major Works— Working Expenses ..	68,.55	4,.1,.49	5,.8,.00	9,72,000	78,.14	4,.2,.17	+ 32,.59
Public Works Officers ..	23,.16	1,.7,.18	1,.4,000	3,.8,.00	3,.24	1,.0,.41	+ 3,.92	Interest on Debt ..	..	..	..	13,.8,.00	..	..	..
								43. Minor Works and Navigation— Civil Officers	78,.58	8,.1,.71	8,.8,.00	1,.8,.00	72,.2.	2,.0,.17	— 69,.18
XXXI.—Civil Works— Civil Officers ..	1,.69	6,.81	8,000	18,000	3..	3,.14	+ 3,.66	Public Works Officers	2,.8,.52	14,.7,.74	14,.1,.00	25,.9,.00	2,.8,.24	14,.7,.42	— 1,.4,.26
Public Works Officers ..	48,.89	2,.8,.23	1,.8,000	4,.5,000	37,.13	1,.6,.66	+ 43,.38	45. Civil Works— Civil Officers	2,.5,.2.	8,.7,.68	.0,.5,.00	38,.6,.00	.0,.7.	21,.4,.72	— 20,.7,.14
								Public Works Officers	7,.9,.6.	37,.5,.67	23,.3,.00	68,.7,.00	4,.9,..	1,.8,.13	+ 2,.2,.53
Total, Revenue ..	50,.0,.1.	3,.1,.6.	3,.1,.5,000	5,.8,.1,000	0,.7,.0.	3,.0,.1,.74	+10 .8,.39	Total Expenditure ..	73,.1,.5.	4,.7,.6.,.2	4,.0,.5,000	9,.0,.3,000	78,.5,.10	.,.,.,..	— 4,.6,.85

E. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1919.

No. 387.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Finance, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. S. Ramayya Pantulu Garu, deputy collector, fifth grade, privilege leave for six months with effect from the date of relief.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, November 25, 1919.

No. 388.—The following appointment and posting in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department are ordered :—

Mr. Thomas Anthony Kenneth Taylor, Inspector, first grade, to act as Assistant Commissioner, Malabar subdivision, *vice* Mr. E. J. Bower granted leave.

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, November 21, 1919.

No. 389.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Kackadan Nandan th Chovikutti Avargal, on completion of inspection of sub-treasuries, Malabar, from the Malabar treasury to general duty, North Arcot.

M.R.Ry. Mangalora Narayana Kini Avargal, from general duty, North Arcot, to general duty, Malabar, for charge of the Cochin division

Mr. George Lawrence D'Cruz, from general duty, Malabar, to general duty, Bellary.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Temporary Additional Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1919.

M.R.Ry. Anantarama Ruth Garu, on relief from famine duty, Ganjam, to general duty, Ganjam.

M.R.Ry. Abhimanya Patnaik Garu, from general duty, Ganjam, to the Ganjam treasury.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1919.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Kodiganallur Venkatarama Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, on relief from special duty, Ganjam, to general duty, Trichinopoly.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1919

No. 390.—Under the proviso to section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as amended by Act I of 1891, the Governor in Council directs that a fine according to the following scale shall be levied on every head of cattle which may be seized and impounded within the limits of the Saidapet union, in the Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district, as specified below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Camel or buffalo	1	0	0
Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow, or heifer	0	8	0
Calf, ass, or pig	0	4	0
Ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	0	2	0

No. 391.—Under the provisions of section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as amended by Act I of 1891, the Governor in Council directs that with respect to the local areas of the Cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount cum Pallavaram and Puchamallee and of the unions of Saidapet and Sembiam, in the Chingleput district, the first paragraph of the said section shall be read as if it had reference to all kinds of cattle except elephants instead of to pigs only.

Fort St. George, November 22, 1919.

No. 392.—Under section 9 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act of 1890, the Governor in Council declares the undermentioned ferry in the Gumsur taluk of the Ganjam district to be subject to the provisions of that Act with effect from the date of this notification.

Village.	Name of the ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
Madhavaberida	Madhavabenda ferry across the Mahanadhi river.	*Western bank.*—From a point 170 links south-east of the demarcation stone at the north eastern corner of S. No. 283 of Benipalli village to a point 128 links to the north of the second demarcation stone counted from the south on the eastern boundary of the S No. 283 of the same village. Distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 114 yards *Eastern bank.*—From the point of junction of S Nos. 538, 539, 828 and 839 of Ambapura village to the point of junction of S. Nos. 536, 539 and 541 of the same village Distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 111 yards.

Under section 10 of the Act the Governor in Council hereby declares that the following scale of tolls shall be leviable from passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across the ferry :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) For a man, woman or child over seven years	0	0	6
(2) For a sheep, goat or pig	0	0	3
(3) For an unladen buffalo, bullock, bull, cow or calf	0	0	6
(4) For a laden buffalo, bullock, bull or cow	0	0	6
(5) For a horse, pony, mule or donkey	0	1	0
(6) For an unladen camel	0	3	9
(7) For a laden camel	0	7	3
(8) For an unladen elephant	0	5	0
(9) For a laden elephant	0	7	9
(10) For a palanquin, manchal, dhelly or tonjon including the bearers and the passengers when their number is less than 8 ..	0	5	0
(11) For a palanquin, manchal, dhelly or tonjon including the bearers and the passengers when their number is 8 or more	0	5	0
(12) For a bicycle or tricycle including the rider	0	1	0
(13) For a motor-cycle including the rider	0	4	0
(14) For a motor-cycle with side-car including the rider and passenger	0	6	0
(15) For an unladen two wheeled conveyance with or without springs including the men and animals drawing it and the driver.	0	2	0
(16) For a laden two wheeled conveyance with or without springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver.	0	3	0
(17) For an unladen four-wheeled conveyance with or without springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver.	0	3	0
(18) For a laden four-wheeled conveyance with or without springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver.	0	4	0
(19) For every twenty pounds or fraction thereof of luggage or goods in excess of 140 pounds allowed free with every passenger.	0	0	3

Explanation.— 1. A conveyance containing one or more passengers or a conveyance containing luggage or goods exceeding 1 cwt. in weight will be considered to be laden.

2. In the case of items (2) to (6) any attendant or rider will pay in accordance with item (1).

R. S. LLOYD
Acting Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, November 13, 1919.

No. 343.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 2 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1899, the Governor in Council directs that the provisions of the said Act be extended to the area named in the annexed schedule with effect from 1st December 1919:—

SCHEDULE

District.	Taluk.	Union.	Town or village.
Guntur.	Sattenapalle.	Madala.	Madala including its hamlet Isukapalem.

Proposals for further extension of Madras Act III of 1899.

Serial number	1.
Union	Madala.
Taluk	Sattenapalle taluk.
Population of the village	3,776.
Major or minor union	Minor union.
Officer who should be appointed registrar under the Act.	Village headman.
Magistrate or Magistrates before whom cases under section 18 of the Act will ordinarily be tried and the distance of his court from the village.	Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Sattenapalle, three miles from Madala. The Stationary Sub-Magistrate will try the offences in Madala village itself.

A. F. G. MOSCAROL,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

No. 394.—Whereas the ryots of Peddu Tangam estate in the Ganjam district have applied for an order directing the preparation of a record of irrigation rights in addition to the record of rights ordered to be prepared under section 264 (1) of the Madras Estates Act of 1908 in notification No. 656, dated 14th November 1914, published at page 1689 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated

8th December 1914, the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 154 (3) of the Act directs that a record of irrigation rights be prepared by the officer in charge of Settlement Party No. V. The record of rights to be prepared shall show all rights and obligations of each ryot, occupant and landholder in respect of—

(i) his use of water for agricultural purposes whether obtained from a tank, well or any other source of supply; and

(ii) the repair and maintenance of irrigation works.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George November 27, 1919.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·19 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-site for Paraiyas; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 220, Tirumlakkadi village.

	Acs.
Nattam poramboke, No. 120 A-2, belonging to owners, manager for the time being of Sri Manakkiamatha-swami pagoda, Vaidyanatha Thambiran, Kandaswami Pillai, Ramalingam Pillai; occupiers, R. Rahi-mathan, A. Rayadiam, A. Ramalingham, M. Annayam, L. Arogyam, S. Ajonya, S. Balaveadiram, P. Arogyam, N. Santrani, S. Sindiappan, S. Muttusamy and R. Marian, bounded on the north by No. 123-B, east by Nos. 127 and 124; south by Nos 121 and 123 A-3, west by street in 123 A-1 and 123 A-4	1·16
Nattam poramboke, No. 123 A-3, belonging to manager for the time being of Sri Manakkiamatha-swami pagoda, trustee Vaidyanatha Tambiran, Tiruvadamarudur, bounded on the north by No. 123 A-2 east and south by No 124; west by No 123 A-4	0·55
Nattam poramboke, No 123 A-1, belonging to owners, S. Venkatamma Ayyar, V. Sambamurti Ayyar, T. M. Kumaiantha Ayyar, minor P. Sitarama Ayyar's guardian Dr. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Sh V. Swamiri-natha Ayyar, Subba Padayachi, Sivaliaga Pulayachi, Muhalinga Padayachi Govinda Padayachi, M. Pamela, I. Pavala, M. Adaikkalam, A. Michael, N. Devanayagam, T. M. Balakrishna Ayyar, minor Sitarama Ayyar's guardian Sreatamal Ammal alias Radhai, Swami Ayyar, Vaidyanatha Ayyar S. Antoni, A. Marian, Krishnaswami Naycker, Rallyperumal Pillai, V. Swaminatha Ayyar, occupiers, D. Lazarus, A. Devanayagam, S. Devadasan, A. Arogyasami, S. Soundyar, S. Aregram, V. Yesu, M. Yakub and S. Saverimu, bounded on the north by Nos. 124 and 123 B; east by No 123 A-3; south by No 123 A-2; west by No. 120	0·41
Dry, No. 123-B, belonging to owner V. Sambamurti Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 123; east and west by No 123 A-1; south by No. 123	0·03
Wet, No. 129-F, belonging to V. Venkatarama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 129-E, east by No. 128 A-1; south by No 129 G-2, west by No. 129-D	0 03
Wet, No. 129 G-2, belonging to A. Sambamurti Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 129-F; east by No 128 A-1; south by No. 129 H-2; west by No 129 G-1	0·03
Wet, No 129 H-2, belonging to A. Sambamurti Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 129 G-2; east by No. 128 C; south by No 129 I-2; west by No 127 H-1	0 03
Wet, No 129 I-2, belonging to T. M. Swaminatha Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 129 H-2, east by No 128 A-1; south by No. 129 J-2 west by No. 129 I-1	0·03
Wet, No 129 J-2, belonging to minor P. Sitarama Ayyar's, guardian Dr. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, bounded on the north by No 129 I-2; east by No. 128 A-1; south by No 127 K-2; west by No. 129 J-1	0 03
Wet, No. 129 K-2, belonging to Ibrahim Sahib, T. M. Balakrishna Ayyar, minor Sitarama Ayyar's, guardian Sreatamal Ammal alias Radhai, P. Swami Ayyar, P. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Krishnaswami Nayak and Rallyperumal Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 129 L-2; east by No. 128 A-1; south by No. 129 N-2; west by No. 129 M-1	0·20
Wet, No. 129 K-2, belonging to V. Swaminatha Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 129 J-2; east by No. 128 A-1; south by No. 129 L-2; west by No. 129 K-1	0·03
Wet, No. 129 L-2, belonging to Subba Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 129 K-2; east by No 128 A-1; south by No 129 M-2, west by No. 129 L-1	0 03
Wet, No. 129 M-2, belonging to Swamina-tha Ayyar, bounded on the south by No. 129 M-2, east by No. 128 A-1, south by No. 129 O-2; west by No. 129 N-1	0·07
Wet, No. 129 O-2, belonging to Ibrahim Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 129 N-2; east by No 128 A-2, south by No 128 A-4, west by No. 129 N-1	0·09
Total ..	2·19

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·30 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of paraicheri; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 70, Melathiruppathuruthi village.

	Acs.
Dry, S. F. No. 431, belonging to Gopal Rao Kade Rao Sahib and Mankoji Rao, bounded on the north by Nos. 416 and 417; east by No. 433, south by Nos. 436, 436 and 441; west by No 437 .. .	3 30

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·44 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for house-sites for labourers; and, under sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, No. 56, Sithakkadu village.

	Acres.
Dry No. 404-5A, belonging to 31. S. Duraiswami Pillai, bounded on the south by Nos. 430-1 A and 403; east by No. 404-6; south by No. 404-5 B; west by Nos. 430-1 A and 404-6	0·40
Nattam, pail, No. 430-1 B, belonging to Alagu Pillai, (occupier P. Rathnaswami Padayachi); bounded on the north and east by No. 430-1 A; south by No. 426-3, west by No. 430-1 A	0·04
Total ..	0·44

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 94 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of parambers and pathway in Thennangudi hamlet; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 65. Pillayarnattam village.

	Acres.
Wet, No. 127-A, belonging to 200. Singaravela Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 127-Q, R; east by No. 129-G, south by No. 127-A2, west by No. 127 B	3
Wet, No. 127 C-1, belonging to Kandaswami Sholagan, bounded on the north by No. 128; east by No. 127 C-2; south by No. 126; west by No. 127 B-2	4
Wet, No. 127-G, belonging to S. Samvana Nadar, bounded on the north and east by No. 128; south and west by No. 127-F	4
Wet, No. 127-H2, belonging to 261 Vanamutta Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 127-H 1; east by No. 128; south by No. 127-F; west by No. 127 H-1	6
Wet, No. 127-M, belonging to 117. Sappanimutta Nadar, and 200 Perama Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 127-J; east by No. 127-P; south by No. 127-N; west by No. 128	1
Wet, No. 127-N, belonging to 30. Ramalinga Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 127-M; east by No. 127-P; south by No. 127-O; west by No. 128	1
Wet, No. 127-O, belonging to 32. Kathamuai, bounded on the north by No. 127-N; east by No. 127-P; south by No. 127-R; west by No. 128	1
Wet, No. 127-P, belonging to 42. Peristamia Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 127-L; east by No. 129-H, I, south by No. 127 Q; west by No. 127 M, N, O	5
Wet, No. 127-Q, belonging to 43. Pachimutta Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 127 P; east by No. 127-S, U; south by No. 127-A; west by No. 127-M	5
Wet, No. 127-R, belonging to Arogyam, bounded on the north by No. 127-O; east by No. 127 Q; south by No. 127-A; west by No. 127 B	6
Nattam, poramboke, No. 129-E, belonging to 200. Pirawa Nadar, 117 Sappaimutta Nadar, 30 Ramalinga Nadar, 93. Kathamuai and Sowri (occupant), bounded on the north by No. 127-J; east by No. 127-M, N, O; south by No. 127 R; west by No. 128-A	9
Wet, No. 129-G, belonging to 12. Kuttamal and 74. Govindamuai, bounded on the north by No. 127-H; east by No. 127 D; south by No. 127 F; west by No. 127-P, Q	10
Wet, No. 129-H, belonging to 30. Ramalinga Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 127-I; east by No. 127-D; south by No. 127 G; west by No. 127 P, Q	11
Wet, No. 129-I, belonging to 117. Sappanimutta Nadar, 200 Perama Nadar and bounded on the north by No. 130-H2; east by No. 127 D, south by No. 127-H; west by No. 127 J	16
Wet, No. 126-H2, belonging to Ramaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 129-H 1; south by No. 127-I, west by No. 127-K, L	17
Wet, No. 232-62, belonging to 42. Peristamia Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 610; east by No. 632-A; south by No. 236; west by No. 232-D 1	1
Total ..	94

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1919.

No. 431.—The following appointment of an agricultural officer is ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Markalathur Venkataramma Nayudu Raghevula Nayudu, Farm Manager, fourth grade, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Live Stock, with effect from the date on which he took charge until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 25, 1919.

No. 432.—Under section 3 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, the Government are pleased to confer on M.R.Ry. O. N. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, all the powers of a Registrar under the said Act except those referred to in sections 39 to 42 thereof.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1919.

No. 433.—Subject to there being places available at the Institute, the Government propose to award not more than three scholarships, of the value of Rs. 30 each per mensem, tenable by natives of this Presidency at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, for a period of four years commencing on the 2nd Monday in June 1920 for the study either of Textile Manufacture, Technical and Applied Chemistry, or Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Candidates desirous of applying for these scholarships should submit their applications to the Director of Industries, Madras, so as to reach him not later than the 1st February 1920. Each application should be in the candidate's own handwriting and in the form appended.

2. Candidates should be either Graduates in Arts or have passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University. Candidates will be required to produce satisfactory evidence of the consent of father or guardian to proceed to Bombay, of good character and of physical fitness to undergo the course of life and study that will have to be followed. The applications should show clearly age, nationality and general educational attainments.

3. The holders of the scholarships will not be bound by any engagement to serve Government on the completion of their course, nor will the Government be bound to employ them. Each holder will, however, be required to find two sureties to execute an agreement providing for the refund to the Government of the amount of the scholarship, should he fail to obtain the diploma granted at the end of the course.

4. The scholarships will be disbursed through the Principal of the Bombay Institute. In case the Principal reports adversely about any scholarship-holder, the scholarship will be stopped.

5. The calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute may be consulted by intending candidates at the office of the Director of Industries.

6. The Director of Industries will consider the applications received and submit them to Government, with such recommendations as he may see fit to make, not later than the 15th February 1920.

APPENDIX.

APPLICATION FOR SCHOLARSHIP.

[To be in the candidate's handwriting.]

To

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
Madras.

SIR,

I request that I may be considered a candidate for a scholarship at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. I am desirous of taking the course in _____* _____ or, if I cannot secure admission to that, in _____† _____. The required particulars and a certificate that I am physically fit to undergo the course from a qualified medical practitioner are forwarded herewith.

I am,
Sir,
Yours
(Signed) _____

Date _____ 191 .

Particulars.

1. Name _____
   Father's name _____
2. Age _____
3. Religion _____ Caste _____
4. Place of birth _____
5. School or college last attended _____
6. Highest standard studied _____
7. Languages known _____
8. Present occupation _____
9. Name and address of father or guardian
   Name in full _____
   Address in full _____

I solemnly affirm that I possess the pecuniary ability to go through the full course which I desire to take and that I am not likely to leave the institute on account of pecuniary difficulties.

_____
Applicant.

* Here enter one only of the following: Textile Manufacture, Technical and Applied Chemistry or Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

† Here enter the course which you would like to enter for in the event of your failure to secure admission to the one entered in the application.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1919.

No. 434.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRIES.

Delhi, the 18th November 1919.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REGARDING THE CREATION OF A CHEMICAL SERVICE AND OF AN INDIAN STORE DEPARTMENT.

No. 31-D.—The Government of India received the report of the Indian Industrial Commission on the 29th October 1918. Local Governments were addressed on 7th December 1918, whose their views on certain questions of principle were asked for. On receipt of these, the Government of India placed their opinions and proposals before the Secretary of State in their despatch No. 15 (Industries), dated the 4th June 1919. The Secretary of State's reply, in his despatch No. 86 (Revenue), dated the 25th September 1919, has since been received ; and the above correspondence is herewith published for general information. The report itself has been in the hands of the public since November 1918, and has formed the subject of numerous comments and discussions, both in India and in England.

2. The Government of India are arranging to constitute committees to deal with the proposals of the Industrial Commission for the creation of a Chemical Service and of an Indian Stores Department. The terms of reference and personnel of each of these committees will shortly be announced. With the Secretary of State's sanction the Government of India have ordered the reconstitution of the Indian Munitions Board, as a Board of Industries and Munitions, to perform the duties described in paragraph 8 of the Secretary of State's despatch. The Government of India have expressed in paragraph 35 of their despatch their high appreciation of the services of the Indian Industrial Commission, with which they are glad to find that the Secretary of State associates himself. The thanks of the Government of India are hereby conveyed to the Commission and to its President, Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., F.R.S., for their labours and for the comprehensive and well-considered scheme set forth in their report. The Government of India are confident that the Members of the Commission will be able to look back to their work, in years to come as the starting point of a new era of co-operation between Government and the industrial public for the economic advancement of India, and that their zealous endeavour to this end will find its best reward in the results which the Government of India confidently anticipate from it.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1919.

No. 435.—The following despatch of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRIES.

No 15, dated Simla, the 4th June 1919.

To the Right Honourable EDWIN MONTAGU, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

SIR,—In our despatch No. 81 (Industries), dated 29th November 1915, we set forth the reasons which led us to propose the appointment of the Indian Industrial Commission. The Commission submitted their report on the 29th October last. Their recommendations were unanimous, except for the dissenting note of one member. The few definite suggestions that emerge from his note are, however, not of a nature that we can accept, and have therefore not been dealt with by us in this despatch, though his arguments against some of the Commission's proposals which we support are generally covered, we believe, by our statement of the case.

After the issue of Mr. Ley's letter No. 880-D., dated 7th December 1918, to Local Governments (paragraph 1), inviting their views on the main principles laid down in the report, we deputed Mr. Low, Secretary to the Department of Commerce and Industry, who had been a member of the Commission, to visit Local Governments, in order that their attention might be focussed, by free and informal discussion of the somewhat complex questions involved, on the main points at issue, and their replies might be expedited.

2. There are four cardinal points which require to be settled before definite progress can be made in giving effect to the Commission's recommendations : *viz.*, the proposals :—

(1) to constitute provincial departments of industries ;
(2) to constitute a central department of industries ;
(3) to create all-India scientific and technical services ;
(4) to create an agency for the purchase and inspection of stores in India.

We shall place before you in this despatch our views on each of the above points, and ask for your general approval of our proposals in each case. The replies of the Local Governments whom we consulted on the above points, are annexed to this despatch.

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIES.

3. In paragraphs 303 to 304 of their report the Commission recite their reasons for proposing the creation of provincial departments of industries, and we need not repeat them here. The duties of the provincial departments as suggested by the Commission in paragraph 306 of their report are as follows :—

"(a) The direct encouragement of industries, including a large share in industrial research work, the provision of technical advice and assistance to industrialists, the examination of applications for special concessions, and the grant of loans to small and cottage industries

"(b) The collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence; the work of passing Government indents and of purchasing and inspecting certain classes of Government stores; the organization of markets for local products; the conduct of special inquiries and industrial surveys; the holding of industrial exhibitions and the management of commercial and industrial museums.

"(c) The control of technical and industrial education. This would necessitate the training of staff for, and the inspection of, industrial schools; the organization and inspection of apprentice classes attached to large works, and the provision of the staff for the necessary theoretical teaching. The Director would also have to take his share in the control of the higher institutions for technical training. Funds for technical and industrial education would be provided from his budget.

"(d) The control of the staff employed for the local administration of the Electricity, Factories and Boiler Acts; and the furnishing of advice to Government on the industrial and commercial aspects of the Mines Act and of the rules for mining leases and prospecting licenses."

The Commission also drew attention to the necessity for some means of exchanging information regarding the experience gained in different provinces. Even in respect of cottage industries they considered this to be necessary.

The provincial departments would thus be the mechanism through which the motive force contained in the technical, scientific, educational and financial proposals of the Commission would be applied in the way in which they can be most effective; viz., through an agency under the complete control of Local Governments. Promising results, though necessarily on a most inadequate scale, have already been obtained from the operations of such local departments of industries as already exist in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and especially in Madras, in spite of their lack of technical equipment and of the absence of a correlating central agency. The organization proposed by the Commission follows the existing lines of these provincial departments, but strengthened in such directions as experience has been able to suggest. It is with confidence that we invite your approval of the proposal to institute provincial departments of industries on the general lines laid down by the Commission, subject to such further applications for detailed financial sanction as the powers which may be exercised by the Government of India or the Local Governments, respectively, may necessitate, and to such further consideration in points of detail as may be found requisite. The principle has been supported by all Local Governments, although certain of the Commission's detailed proposals are not unanimously accepted, and the Burma Government make certain suggestions for the control of the department of industries and, its co-ordination with the departments of agriculture and co-operative credit, that are dependent on a scheme of provincial reforms which they are about to put forward. These proposals will however receive further consideration on receipt of your reply.

An Imperial Department of Industries.

4. The necessity for a central agency to co-ordinate and supplement the efforts of the local departments is obvious. Industry follows economic, not provincial, boundaries; individual undertakings compete for their raw materials, and for the sale of their products, within areas limited only by the cost of transport; information regarding the nature of raw materials and of industrial processes is of far more than provincial application; some of the raw materials required for the completion of industrial operations in one province are often derived from another; industrial labour now moves more and more freely from one province to another. If the Government organizations for the development of industries work in water-tight compartments, or depend for the exchange of information solely on spontaneous and undirected co-operation, progress will be limited by the comparatively small power of the local agency; and much even of that small power will be wasted.

A central co-ordinating agency is thus clearly needed. It will fulfil its responsibility by keeping closely in touch with the work being done by provincial departments; by offering from time to time its advice, based on the opinions of appropriate specialists, regarding the conduct of that work; and by ensuring that the experience of the more progressive provinces is placed freely at the disposal of the more backward ones. Personal discussion between Local Governments and the higher officers of the central department of industries, men who have built up business and administrative experience in handling technical subjects, on a basis of technical knowledge, will be invaluable in supplementing the inevitable deficiencies in experience, qualifications, and equipment that will characterise most, if not all, of the provincial departments of industries for a long time to come. Several of the Local Governments, it will be noticed, specifically mention the advantages which they hope to derive from the creation of a central organization capable of creating such relations with Local Governments. A central agency is also needed to supplement certain inevitable deficiencies in provincial departments, in respect of special research problems that have a bearing on the development of industries, in the laboratory or experimental factory.

5. It is true that we propose to leave entire freedom to Local Governments, subject to a few restrictions of very limited scope, in respect of the above functions. But various considerations will in practice prevent Local Governments from making complete use of this liberty. Research is expensive, and it is slow in producing results that will appeal to the public whose support the Local Governments must secure. The tendency will thus be for Local Governments to concentrate on exploiting the results of research, while much of the actual work of research will be left to the Central Government. That Government, dealing in one or other of its departments with matters like the manufacture of munitions, the Geological Survey, the proposed purchase and inspection of stores in India, at any rate on behalf of the large central consuming agencies, and the production of salt in Northern India, will be compelled in any case to maintain a far larger staff of technical experts and scientists than any Local Government. In addition to this, it must have a large share in the administration of central institutes for research and for professional and technical training. It is of paramount importance to recollect that specialization is the key-note of all modern science and technology, and, without a far higher degree of specialisation than has hitherto been attempted in India, research work will be industrious and attempts at development wasteful and dangerous. We must proceed in future on an entirely different principle, and the qualifications, numbers and organization of the staff must be adjusted with reference to the work to be done. It is obvious that no Local Government can afford more than a fraction of the equipment required; and, though the Commission contemplate the services of scientific specialists being placed freely at the disposal of

Local Governments, the technical side of their work must even in such cases be assisted by an expert central agency.

6. There will be many industries of which the possibilities will have to be investigated on a minimum commercial scale before private enterprise is willing to come forward and undertake their further development. Such investigations sometimes involve considerable expenditure for longer or shorter periods. Local Governments have to carry on a number of minor industrial activities, such as the encouragement of cottage and small local industries, as well as industrial and technical education matters which in the aggregate involve large amounts of recurring expenditure, and render local resources relatively less elastic than those of the Government of India. Financial limitations, therefore, will often render it impossible for Local Governments to undertake the more expensive and ambitious lines of development. Reference to Appendix F of the report, for instance, shows the variety of specialists necessary in glass manufacture and explains the consistent series of failures that in their absence have followed the attempts to manufacture glass in India. On the other hand, no individual undertaking could be worked on a scale which would occupy a private concern for the initial expenditure of so general an investigation. Moreover, it is necessary, when factors of national safety are involved, and very desirable, when the question is merely one of high economic importance, to secure the development, on a suitable scale and at the right time, of each link in a chain of inter-dependent industries, instead of, as in the past, relying on imports to fill the gaps. The links of such a chain will often have to be located in different provinces; and in any case the necessity of any particular link is not always clearly visible or specially urgent from any one provincial point of view. There should be a central agency, in a position to create or encourage, failing adequate action by Local Governments, industries needed to fill such gaps. This principle is generally accepted by the Local Governments. As the Bombay Government remark, research experiment and demonstration undertaken within their Presidency will have to be supplemented by further research and experiments either within or without that Presidency, in the general interests of India.

7. One of the most potent instruments for the encouragement of new undertakings is the guarantee by the Government of the purchase of manufactured products for a term of years. It is obvious that in hardly any instance would a single Local Government be in a position to give a purchasing order large enough to be of the slightest assistance to a big undertaking. Not only are the individual requirements of Local Governments small, but the large purchasing departments which use manufactured articles, such as the Army, the Railways, the Posts and Telegraphs, are all under the Government of India.

8. There is a further reason why a central agency is needed. The Commissions enumerate in paragraph 323 of their report certain subjects, in addition to their two headings 8 and 10, which relate directly to the encouragement of industries by Government, as suitable for inclusion under a central department of industries. These are at present all dealt with by departments of the Government of India.

(1) Geology and Minerals (including the Geological Survey of India and the administration of the Indian Mines Act).
(2) Salt.
(3) Indian Explosives Act and the Indian Petroleum Act.
(4) Stationery and Printing.
(5) Inventions and Designs.
(6) The collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence.
(7) The supply of stores.
(8) The Indian Factories Act.
(11) The administration of the various Acts relating to steam boilers.
(12) Electricity.

In addition to these the inclusion of two additional subjects is suggested, if it be decided to place them under the control of a civil department.

(13) Ordnance Factories.
(14) The inspection of Ordnance manufactures.

Though the Committee for the Division of Functions recommend that one or two of these heads should be definitely placed under the control of provincial Governments, subject to all India legislation, this proposal will affect the existing practice but little. Subject to the above qualification, all these heads have been recognised by the Committee for the Division of Functions as falling within the proper sphere of the Central Government, and they can be controlled more appropriately by a central agency which is concerned with industrial matters, than by the unspecialised departments to which they at present belong.

9. Finally, the Imperial Government cannot divest itself of responsibility for the Industrial progress of the country, and for its economic and military safety, so far as the latter can be secured by the supply of munitions and stores. It will in any case maintain almost exclusive control of the tariff policy, shipping, foreign trade relations, ports, waterways and railways, matters of which industry throughout the country can never be independent, and it will retain certain important responsibilities in respect of minerals the property of the State. Moreover, the fact that Government are embarking on a new and very important line of policy postulates the necessity of a sufficient degree of central co-ordination to ensure that the whole resources of the country are, as far as may be, utilised in the pursuit of that policy. It is in the first few years that the success of the policy will be determined, and it is in these years that the task of the central agency will be the heaviest, and the necessity for its existence strongest.

10. We will now explain our reasons for holding that, during at any rate the initial stages of our new industrial policy, the proposed central agency must be a special department of the Government of India in charge of a separate Member of Council. On this point we are in general agreement, though some of us hold that the development of industries will always require to be a separate charge. We may point out, in the first place, that the Commerce and Industry Department is at present, and for some years to come, at any rate, will be so heavily overburdened with work, as to render it incapable of undertaking such important additional responsibilities, while the nature of these responsibilities and the character of the personnel required for their performance is, in most cases, in no way akin to the personnel employed under the Department of Commerce and Industry, or to the functions that it exercises. The relief afforded to the present

Department of Commerce and Industry by the transfer of funds 1-11 mentioned in paragraph 8 above will reduce the number of receipts dealt with by it by less than one-seventh; and we do not consider that even with the very small amount of devolution in respect of the remaining subjects dealt with in that department which has been proposed by the Committee on the Division of Functions, the remaining work will be less than that department as at present constituted, or the Member-in-charge of it, can properly undertake.

11. We may exemplify our reasons for not entrusting the carrying out of the new policy to the Department of Commerce and Industry by a reference to the position in the United Kingdom. There the newly established State agencies for research are not placed under the Board of Trade, but under a special Committee of the Privy Council. This work, in India, in the utter absence of private or commercial agencies for research, will fall for a long time almost entirely upon the State.

In addition to this, two still more important classes of activity have to be undertaken by the Indian Government, for which in England the necessity and even the occasion are almost entirely absent, namely, the stimulation of private enterprise and the exploitation of the great State properties. The present unsatisfactory position in India is almost entirely due to the lack of private enterprise; this has to be built up and encouraged by the provision of technical information, the training of consultants, technologists and artisans, the offer of Government orders, concessions and guarantees, and by the creation of a system of finance which will afford to industries the facilities which have hitherto been concentrated on trade. In England most of these advantages have long existed; they have been created by private enterprise and in turn they have reacted on it, and extended its scope. In the next place, the Indian Government possesses and is responsible for the economic utilisation of a very potent instrument of aid to industries, which in England is lacking; viz., the State ownership of extensive forest areas, mineral and water rights. But to make this instrument effective, it will have to be wielded with far greater skill and purpose than heretofore, and must therefore be directed by an agency which is designed to stimulate and assist industries, rather than by one which is well adapted, indeed, to assist commerce, but whose relations with industries have hitherto been mainly restrictive.

The Department of Commerce and Industry was, it is true, intended to benefit industry as well as commerce. But the absence of a definite industrial policy has left that department without the expert staff which could alone effect the latter object. Even if that deficiency were supplemented, the additional load of responsibility would entail the risk of paralysing an already overburdened department.

12. It is indeed possible to bring forward a further reason for separating the function of Government in relation to trade from those which concern industry. The future economic policy of India will be affected by two forces, which will often be in opposition; the wish to protect home industries by fiscal measures, and the necessity of maintaining the free movement of trade and of securing to the consumer goods at a reasonable price. It would be, we think, a serious mistake to confuse the issue by placing the interests of industry and commerce, which respectively represent these two conflicting forces, under a single representative. Each interest should have its own line of action clearly before it; in any case where these lines diverge, the course must be settled after a full and clear consideration of all the factors in that case, and should not depend on whether the member who may hold the time in charge of both interests happens to favour protection or free trade.

13. In forming a decision on the necessity of a separate department, popular sentiment and expectation cannot be ignored. As the Industrial Commission have said in paragraph 340 of their report, the duties of a central industrial agency "are sufficiently important and sufficiently correlated, both in themselves, and in the public mind, to justify special treatment, and they involve interests which deserve separate representation in the Viceroy's Executive Council." This view was anticipated in paragraph 340 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. The importance to India of definite policy for the improvement of her industries is based on the strongest economic, political and military reasons; for years past it has been prominently in the public mind and is now urged still more forcibly by all classes of Indian opinion as an indispensable condition of the future political progress of the country. Anything short of the creation of a central department of industries will be generally considered an inadequate expression of that policy. Popular opinion will look to the central department of industries for the fulfilment of India's hopes for a great industrial future; and will regard it, in fact, as the pre-eminently *needed* department.

For these reasons we agree that a central department of industries is, at any rate, during the initial stages of the new policy, the necessary and appropriate agency for stimulating, guiding and co-ordinating all forms of Government effort for the development of industries, and to this view we ask you to give your approval in principle.

14. The proposal of the Commission is that the Member-in-charge should be assisted by a board. We do not wish to be understood as endorsing this particular proposal as the ultimate constitution of the new Department. It is probable that the initial organisation of the Department will have to be on somewhat informal lines, depending for its success as it must do more on men than on mere system. The Member-in-charge will require the help and advice of officers with various qualifications and experience. Whether these officers can be most helpful as heads of subordinate departments, as secretaries, or as members of a board, can be most fittingly determined by actual experience.

15. If you approve in principle of the necessity of a separate department of industries, we propose to begin with a short-time interim scheme.

It will in any case be impossible to create, without amendment of the Government of India Act, 1919, a new post of a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council. Legislation has recently been undertaken in connection with the scheme of Constitutional Reforms, which is designed to delegate to the Government of India power to modify the number of members of that Council. It will be impossible to submit before that date detailed proposals for a department exercising such entirely novel functions, but we think that a few months' interim experience with the temporary organisation which we explain below, should enable us to form a much more accurate idea than is at present possible of the establishment required; and we hope to be in a position, if our present proposals are approved in principle, to submit a detailed scheme for sanction in a few months time.

We propose on receipt of your sanction to hand over to the Indian Munitions Board, which may be appropriately renamed "The Board of Industries and Munitions," the subjects and subordinate departments enumerated in paragraph 324 of the Commission's report, except Nos. 6 and 14, regarding which we reserve our opinion.

Some of this work has hitherto been undertaken under war conditions and for purposes connected with the war, by the Munitions Board. This organisation has throughout been in more intimate touch with the industries of the country than any department of Government has ever been before; and with a little re adjustment can do what is needed for the present, while winding up the remains of its war work. The department so constituted should retain the powers at present possessed by the Munitions Board, but answerable through its President direct to His Excellency the Viceroy.

To do this in addition to its existing task of closing its war commitments, will necessitate the employment of certain establishment, and the incurring of certain expenditure to initiate work on various schemes which have been considered by the Munitions Board for some time past, for which we shall, when necessary, request your sanction.

16. To recapitulate, we ask you—

(1) to approve in principle of the creation of a Department of Industries, to be placed under the charge of a Member when a vacancy occurs or can be created, in order to deal, generally speaking, with the subjects recommended by the Commission;

(2) to agree that the Indian Munitions Board should, for the present, carry on the initial work of organisation, and, in particular, should frame proposals in detail for the new Department.

Relations between Provincial and Imperial Departments of Industries.

17. We shall now explain what in our opinion should be the relations between the central and the provincial departments of industries. In paragraphs 8 and 8-9 of this despatch we have generally indicated what we think should be their respective duties. But we desire to leave the fullest liberty to the Local Governments in respect of the functions and responsibilities to be exercised by their departments of industries. They should, we think, be free to conduct any form of research or experiment, to initiate any industries on experimental lines, or to encourage the starting of any industrial undertaking, by any means that lies within the general financial and other powers that may be conferred on them from time to time. The various possible methods of encouragement are more particularly indicated in Chapters XIV and XX of the Commission's Report; and though some of the proposals set forth in the latter chapter will need further consideration and perhaps further reference to yourself, we wish to state here that, whatever conclusion may be reached regarding their adoption, we do not propose to restrict the employment by the Local Governments of any particular form of authorised assistance or to reserve any such form for the exclusive use of the Government of India.

It is therefore necessary, as we explained in paragraph 118 of our despatch on the Report of the Committee on the Division of Functions, that the duties and activities of Local Governments and of the Government of India, must in some respects be concurrent but we do not think that this should give rise to difficulties which, indeed, are not anticipated by Local Governments, who fully concur in the above general proposals. We assume that there will be a free exchange of information regarding the activities of the respective agencies. In considering the steps to be taken for the development of any important industry, the advice and aid of the central department's experts are certain to be invited, while they will be, it must also be assumed, fully aware of any important industrial inquiries that Local Governments may be carrying on. The relative advantages of imperial and provincial action will be thoroughly discussed from a technical point of view before definite proposals are presented to the Governments concerned; the abilities of Local Governments will be limited in respect of financial resources and staff; and it should seldom be difficult to come to a conclusion as to which authority should undertake the work.

As an alternative, such operations might be undertaken jointly on the lines indicated in paragraph 23 of Annexure V to the Functions Committee's Report, "as a business arrangement with a Local Government by which it will take a subsidy from central funds for carrying on some work in which the central and provincial authorities are interested."

The few cases of overlapping that will actually occur in practice will not necessarily mean a waste of money, and are in any case not too high a price to pay for the only satisfactory solution of a very real difficulty, a solution which, as we have said, is generally accepted by Local Governments.

18. The above proposals are, however, necessarily subject to certain reservations. In the first place cases may occur in which the action of a Local Government, in initiating or assisting any industry, is likely to come into conflict with other important interests in the rest of India. In those cases, which, though important in principle, are not likely to occur often in practice, we desire to reserve to the Government of India, a power of veto. We have in mind the danger to Indian interests which would arise if a Local Government proposed to encourage a form of industry which entailed the disposal of a raw material limited in quantity, in such a way as to deprive the rest of India of the advantage arising from its manufacture in the country. Supposing, for instance, the Government of Burma thought fit to encourage the exports of its zinc sulphide ores, the only adequate Indian source of sulphuric acid, or their reduction by a process which would involve the waste of the whole of their sulphur contents, then we think the resulting injury to the rest of India from the loss of an indigenous supply of this vitally important chemical would be so serious as to require the interference of the Government of India. We have given as an instance the possible misuse by a Local Government of the monopoly of a raw material; but we consider that the same considerations should apply to the misuse of monopolies of sites which could produce large quantities of water power at exceptionally low cost; such sites would necessarily be very few and the application of the resulting power must be a matter of national policy.

The necessity of the Government of India retaining a power of interference in cases like these is specifically recognised by those Local Governments which have dealt with this point, and is accepted by the Government of Burma, for so long as that province forms a part of the Indian Empire.

19. Apart from cases where actual interference by the Government of India may be necessary in the general interest, cases will doubtless occur where the interests of two or more Local Governments in the establishment of rival industrial undertakings are at variance, and our intervention would be required, in order to avoid needless competition and loss.

20. We do not consider it necessary for Local Governments to submit their schemes for the approval of the Government of India, merely that the latter may assure themselves that the schemes do not contravene any of the above criteria. Such submission, as the Governments of Bombay and the United Provinces point out, would cause undesirable delay; and the Government of India can place themselves in a position to interfere in the rare cases where interference will be necessary, by regularly receiving information from Local Governments regarding the schemes they have in hand, an arrangement which will indeed be necessary to enable the country generally to pool its knowledge and to secure the necessary co-operation between the central and local organizations.

21. The above restrictions on the liberty of action otherwise possessed by Local Governments are particular applications of the general principles laid down in paragraphs 5 and 6 of our despatch on the report of the Committee on the Division of Functions.

THE SCIENTIFIC SERVICES.

22. The third of the main proposals refers to the construction of scientific services and of an industrial service. The Commission draw attention to the extreme importance of research under modern industrial conditions, and to the especial needs of India, in view of her vast unexploited resources in raw material and of the paucity of her scientific workers. They criticise the complete lack of organization among scientists employed by Government and describe the difficulties, both administrative and technical, to which this gives rise. The Commission recommend as a remedy the creation of a similar mechanism to that through which the Central and Local Governments have hitherto carried out almost all their most important activities, especially those requiring technical knowledge, viz., all-India services; and they discuss the basis on which these services should be constituted. The Commission propose the creation, not of scientific departments, but of scientific services, an essential distinction which has been clearly brought out in the replies of Local Governments, though it has not been so clearly apprehended by critics of the proposal. The Commission contemplate the recruitment of officers into separate scientific services, such as a chemical, botanical or zoological service, for employment under imperial and provincial departments, such as Forests and Agriculture, which deal with the application of a number of separate sciences. They propose that scientific officers in the employ of Government, instead of being recruited in small numbers or single units into the different services which happen to require them, should be recruited as experts in their several sciences, into scientific services, each with its appropriate conditions of qualification, pay, pension and promotion. Although the services will be distinct entities for the above purposes, yet the only members of these services that will not be actually employed under the various departments that require their services, will consist of a central staff, engaged under such officers, for instance, as Deputy Chief Chemists, at research centres, on scientific work. This central agency will also serve as a reservoir to meet the demands that may be put forward by other departments or by Local Governments for men to undertake temporary special investigations, to fill new posts or leave vacancies, or for the replacement of existing officers.

The head of each scientific service would thus exercise an influence over the members of his service in matters scientific, by the check of scientific results and by the provision of advice and criticism on scientific work, whether in Local Governments or for research workers. It is not, we understand, proposed by the Commission, nor do we ourselves contemplate, that he should actually control research work in the sense of ordering definite problems to be taken up by officers serving under Local Governments, or should turn his department into a gang of hack researchers. We rely on constant correspondence between scientific officers of the same cast and periodical conferences as sufficient to correlate research programmes.

23. With the Commission's view of the very unsatisfactory nature of the present position as set forth in paragraphs 116 and 117 of their report, we are in complete accord.

Local Governments and Heads of Departments find the greatest difficulty in forming an opinion of the work done by scientists employed under them; or of the probable value of lines of research proposed by their officers. Should the administrative authority consider the results obtained by a scientist unsatisfactory, it is almost impossible to obtain an authoritative opinion on his work and qualifications; or to say whether he might not do better in another post; or to find such a post for him. The difficulties arising from the existence of isolated specialists in a department are in fact notorious. Local Governments certainly find themselves saddled with unsatisfactory men for long periods. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for instance, specifically alludes to his own experience of these difficulties.

The impossibility of applying any common measure in determining the respective claims to promotion of a botanist, a chemist, an engineer and a political economist has been recognised in the existing services by the creation of separate posts on a time-scale. But this does not get over the difficulties already indicated, nor supply the proper incentive to the research worker, nor afford scope or prospects for men of more than average ability. The absence of such prospects is bound to militate against our chances of obtaining good recruits, to render our staff discontented, and to prevent our securing the best work from the best men.

Moreover, so long as students of a particular science are recruited sporadically on behalf of different departments as vacancies occur, Government will have to accept the men that happen to be left over, whatever their qualifications, after other and more regular demands have been supplied. The prospect of regular annual recruitment will enable the Government of India to fill its future demands for scientists, as it has hitherto done for engineers, forest officers and medical men.

24. The present system, under which the only chemists employed by the State are scattered through numerous departments without any organization that can marshal the chemical forces of the country to attack problems of national importance, can give no help towards an active industrial policy.

We might quote as illustrating the inspiring value of a central co-ordinating authority, the work, undertaken by the Munitions Board through its chemical adviser. The report of the conference of chemists can be moulded into one team for the purpose of suggesting new lines of research and means for turning the results to practical account, without overlapping and consequent waste of effort.

This experience, in the light of the magnificent results obtained in England by the Research Committee of the Privy Council, shows clearly how much may be expected from a system which provides a permanent organic connexion between all chemists in Government employ.

25. The importance of a common system of recruitment and of a common service has recently been recognised by the Council of the Institute of Chemistry in the United Kingdom (*vide* proceedings of the Institute of Chemistry, 1918, part IV, page 14), in a representation submitted by them to all Government departments in which chemists are employed; they state their opinion that "the time is opportune for taking steps to secure for the profession of chemistry a position corresponding to that occupied by the learned professions, and they feel that much would be accomplished towards the attainment of that end if, in the first place, adequate and uniform conditions of appointment were accorded to chemists directly engaged in the service of the State. The necessity for a definitely organized chemical service (both in peace and war, for all purposes of the State on which the science of chemistry has a bearing, has long been recognised in the chemical profession."

Conditions in India render the services of chemists employed under Government of even greater relative importance than in England. India is far more deficient than England in the knowledge of its raw materials and of the appropriate industrial processes; consulting chemists and chemists in private employ are almost entirely absent here, and this deficiency is not likely soon to be remedied. Research institutes with special reference to a particular industry in England, it would seem, will usually be financed and controlled by the industry itself, with a Government grant-in-aid, whereas in India the position will be precisely the opposite, and the industry will rely primarily on State chemists. We therefore agree with the Commission that the advancement of industries in India must depend for scientific assistance almost entirely on State-employed men, and these men will be far more concerned with the initiation of important new lines of development and research and far less with merely routine work, than is the case in England. The need of organisation is the greater, in that the functions of Indian State chemists are more important to the country; while their greater isolation and the consequent absence of a scientific atmosphere furnish an additional argument. The case for a State chemical service is thus even stronger in India than in England.

26. We are much influenced by the prospects which the proposed system affords of increasing the number of Indians in the scientific services. An Indian appointed to an isolated post or as an assistant to an isolated professor in a country where the scientific atmosphere is non-existent, or at the best exceedingly attenuated, lacks guidance and the stimulus of his fellows in the pursuit of scientific knowledge. His ambitions tend to become limited to the improvement of his pay and prospects, rather than of his professional attainments. His membership of an all India service, based on the pursuit of a common science will increase the prestige of that science in his eyes and in those of the Indian public; the existence of the proposed imperial cadres of scientists under a distinguished chief will provide him with an incitement to excel with assistance in his studies and with opportunity for turning it to account.

27. The Commission propose that, if the principle of scientific services is approved, committees should be appointed to formulate proposals for the permanent organisation and the terms of employment of each such service, and for the location and equipment of research laboratories. We support this recommendation, subject to the condition that the terms of reference to such committees should include a direction to report as to the advisability of constituting all-India services for each well-defined science.

28. Without anticipating the conclusions of the proposed committee, we think it desirable, in view of criticisms which have been expressed in some of the annexures to this despatch, to indicate certain principles in the general administration of these services which should govern the relations between the members of the scientific services and the heads of departments and Provincial Governments, under whom many of them will be employed.

We do not think that members of scientific services should be seconded by the method which the Commission propose, viz., by deputation for periods of 5 years at a time; but we consider that, as in the case of other services, an officer when once placed permanently under the orders of a Local Government, should remain with the Government for the rest of his service, unless the Government under which he is serving itself desires his transfer; or unless his services are required in a higher post or in a post requiring special qualifications outside the province, in which case the Local Government will recognise that the Imperial Government have a claim on them. This is the system which exists at present in respect of all similar services.

Local Governments should have complete liberty to appoint, after consulting the head of the service, to any post in their industrial or scientific cadre, any available member of the respective services; they would also be at liberty, in the special circumstances arising during the initial stages, to appoint in such posts men outside the services; but the subsequent admission to the all-India service of men so appointed would be entirely controlled by the Secretary of State. The Local Governments universally support the proposed scheme of scientific services, and though the Governments of the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bombay and the officers and public bodies consulted by them put forward certain criticisms of the scheme, especially with reference to the position of scientists in the Educational Department, these criticisms are, we think, fully met by the foregoing explanation of the lines on which we think the proposed services should be administered.

29. We desire, however, to add a few remarks with special reference to the case of science teachers. We fully recognize that much is required of a scientific professor in a college, outside his scientific work. He must look on himself as a member of the body responsible for the tone of the college and for its general success. It will, therefore, we agree, be most undesirable that such a man should constantly have in mind the possibility of promotion outside his own department. We think, however, that this difficulty will be obviated by the general principle laid down by us above, viz., that members of scientific services serving under the Department of Education should not be removed from that department, unless at the request of the educational authorities, or for posts requiring high administrative capacity, or special scientific qualifications.

The advantage to the Education Department of a system of scientific services will still be very considerable. In the first place, we consider that, though University and college science workers should be by no means entirely divorced from technical research, their main sphere of activity should lie among problems of pure science. The proposed central scientific organisation should afford a means whereby such problems arising in the course of technical research can be referred to University and college laboratories.

Such co-ordination, both in respect of pure science problems and technical problems, can be most readily effected in cases where the educational researchers are themselves members of a scientific service. This policy will doubtless stimulate the interest in research work taken by students and professors. Officers who have entered the educational service as teachers may be in some cases expected to develop as research workers. The existence of all-India scientific services will afford ready means for accommodating men whose aims in life have thus been directed from one form of work to another. In the next place, the present system of recruitment of scientists into the Educational Service is capable of improvement, and far better results could be obtained with the aid and advice of suitable central agencies in India. The absence of a scientific atmosphere again has been particularly injurious to scientific officers in the Educational Service, and has led to great stagnation in respect of research work. This atmosphere will in future reach individual officers by the numerous channels of communication which will be created between them and the central agency on technical subjects, whether by way of correspondence, conferences and scientific publications, by the central staff's tours of inspection, or by officers spending some portion of their vacations at research institutes. The case of scientists at present employed under the Department of Education will obviously require careful treatment; such men should not be allowed to join the scientific services as a matter of course, but each case will have to be considered on its merits and there may still be classes of appointments for which men will have to be recruited independently. Further the whole question, so far as it affects the employment of officers with scientific qualifications in colleges and universities, will have to be reviewed in connexion with the proposals of the Calcutta University Commission regarding recruitment.

30 In addition to the opinions expressed in the letters received from Local Governments, two important conferences of chemists have recently put forward their views on the Commission's proposals. A record of their discussions is appended. A full meeting of the Sectional Conference of Agricultural Chemists at Pusa in February passed the following resolution:—

"That this Conference considers that in view of the intense local knowledge required for effective work for agricultural improvement by chemical methods, it is not desirable that the chemists in the Agricultural Departments should be formed into a service apart from the ordinary agricultural service in which the bond of union would be the science rather than its application. On the other hand, in addition to agricultural chemists attached to the Provincial Departments, this Conference is definitely of opinion that a strong central body of chemists should be maintained by the Imperial Department of Agriculture from whom Provincial Departments could draw for the investigation of special problems."

The main objection taken was, it will be observed, based on the idea that men would usually be transferred after five years periods. We have explained already that such idea forms no part of the system which we contemplate. It is also significant that the same resolution declared the necessity of a strong central body of chemists for the department of agriculture; and it may be added, the same meeting pointed out the desirability of equipping the agricultural research organizations to deal with certain industrial problems arising out of agricultural research. The sum of these conclusions seems to point to the desirability of applying some agency which can correlate chemical research with agricultural and industrial problems, and of avoiding the needless expense of creating separate research *staffs* for dealing with each separate class of chemical problems.

A conference of chemists was convened in Lahore in January 1918 by the Indian Munitions Board. It included not only Government officers, but also chemists attached to missionary colleges and employed under private firms. The Conference passed no formal resolution, but strongly supported the proposed system of scientific services.

The Industrial Service.

31. The position in respect of the proposed industrial service is somewhat different. In the first place, there are few, if any, existing officers, who correspond to the class of man whom it is proposed to recruit into the industrial service. In the second place, the question is here not of a science, but of a group of professions, among which that of mechanical engineering and its various specialised forms greatly predominates. The advantages to be derived from an expert central agency do not exist in the case of an industrial service to the same extent as in that of a scientific one; though the proposed central institutes of technical research will no doubt be of help to industrial officers of all classes. The advantages claimed for the proposal are merely administrative, and will be best perceived by an examination of the disadvantages of any alternative system. The officers filling the higher posts must possess administrative capacity and business qualifications built up on a basis of technical knowledge. These necessary qualifications can only be obtained by training and experience in the lower ranks of the service, where the work will be mainly technical, but where there will be ample opportunities for the acquisition of business and administrative experience.

The alternatives to a service are, the engagement of men on short-time contracts, or the creation of a number of separate appointments, unconnected, unless possibly in small provincial departments of, at the most, half a dozen officers. In the case of the first system, though it is appropriate enough to engage highly qualified men on short-time contracts for specific enquiries, or other isolated pieces of work, it is clearly unwise to offer such terms to men who are to be engaged on duties which involve the application of a progressive and consistent policy over a long period, and the existence of close acquaintance and personal confidence between the public and Government officials. The first two or three years of an officer's career are spent in making himself familiar with local conditions; if he departs at the end of a five year agreement, Government loses a trained man and has to replace him by an untrained successor. With regard to the second course, we can state definitely from our experience of applications for employment already received, that the best candidates greatly prefer an all-India service to a system of isolated posts. Such a system will labour under most of the administrative disadvantages which, we have already pointed out, attend the employment of isolated scientific officers. It will, in fact, practically mean a perpetuation of the admittedly unsatisfactory *ad interim* scheme proposed by the Commission, under which men will have to be sought wherever they may be found with many probable failures; and it will be very much more expensive, than a service, since, in the absence of settled prospects, members of the industrial departments unless retained by very high salaries, will be continually tempted to take up private employment. The institution of an industrial service seems to us also the best, if not the only means of training

Indians of the right type to fill the higher industrial posts, whereas the alternative system of employing temporary experts must necessarily perpetuate the employment of Europeans.

The Government of the United Provinces dissent from the Commission's proposals, which are, however, accepted by all other Local Governments, notably by that of Bengal whose comparatively advanced experience in the actual working of a department of industries renders their opinion of special value, and by that of Burma, subject to the proviso, which they apply also to the case of the chemical service, that Indian members of such services should not be posted to Burma.

32. The arguments given by the Commission for the constitution of an all-India industrial service will be found in paragraphs 330—334 of their report; and those arguments have our concurrence, except that, though we agree that a training in some form of mechanical engineering will be on most cases the best basis of recruitment, we should not make this the absolute rule. We think it may prove convenient to include in some cases men with other technical qualifications, who cannot appropriately be engaged on short term contracts, but may possess or acquire business or administrative aptitude that may fit them for higher promotion. We also contemplate the necessity of engaging consulting experts on short term agreements for definite pieces or special work. The position of members of the industrial service employed under Local Governments should be, in our opinion, as nearly as possible analogous with that already suggested by us for members of the chemical service.

We do not desire to formulate the conditions of the industrial service, until we have discussed the matter with Local Governments and received their proposals for their provincial establishments. By that time we hope to be in possession of the recommendations of the committee on the chemical service, which will doubtless afford a useful analogy. We wish, however, meanwhile to be in a position to offer and to allow Local Governments to offer the prospect of suitable posts in the future industrial service to recruits, most of whom will have, as recognised by the Commission, to be brought on at first on special terms; the engagement of such men will, it is presumed, be as a rule subject to some probationary period, by the expiry of which we hope to be in a position to include in the industrial service those of them who prove satisfactory.

Agency for the purchase and inspection of stores in India.

33. The remaining point, viz., the purchase of stores in India, may be more briefly dealt with.

The present system under which the only specie organisation for the purchase of stores required for the use of Government is situated in London, has long been the subject of serious criticism both by politicians and by business men in this country. It is alleged, and not without reason, that this system discourages the purchase of Government stores manufactured in India and thus tends to perpetuate itself by withdrawing an important form of stimulus from nascent industries. We agree that this is not the spirit or intention of the rules, which give considerable scope for the purchase of Indian made articles. But in actual practice the absence of an expert buying and inspecting agency in India makes indenting officers unwilling to take the responsibility for the purchase of locally made articles, and inevitably leads to their placing their orders with the only Government agency properly equipped for purchase and inspection, viz., the Stores Department of the India Office. A departure from this system is urgently and universally demanded; and its continuance would be looked on as an instance of the alleged economic selfishness of the British Nation who, it will be said, are prepared to give away political concessions, but to part with nothing that touches their pockets.

The history of the past three years has shown some unexpected capabilities of India for local manufacture, even in face of the lack of expert workers and of essential plant arising out of war conditions; it has also shown the beneficial effect of Government purchase and inspection in encouraging Indian industries and inducing them to improve their methods and strike out fresh lines. A rough and ready system of purchase and inspection by expert officers, so far as these were available, was created, and will serve as a useful guide in working out the details of the future system which the Commission proposes. Several provincial Governments, in particular those of Burma and the United Provinces, have pressed for a considerable degree of independence in respect of the purchase of stores. The former Government, indeed, ask for complete freedom from any control by the central Stores Department in India in respect of their power of purchase of Government stores for provincial use, and liberty to deal direct with the purchasing agency of any other Local Government. We doubt whether Local Governments, in the absence of actual experience in these matters, fully realise the waste of money that is bound to result from a system of isolated purchases by separate, and therefore competing, Government agencies without expert market knowledge; and the absolute necessity of an expert and specialised inspecting agency, not only for finished articles, but, in many important cases for raw material and processes of manufacture. At the same time, we fully appreciate the desire of Local Governments to encourage, so far as possible, their own local industries, and the necessity for the greatest degree of decentralisation that is practicable and economically safe. In this as in other matters, some system of compromise is necessary; but the ultimate decision must depend largely on the relative extent of imperial and provincial demands for the different classes of articles and of their production in the different provinces. We trust we may receive your approval of the general principle of a purchasing and inspecting agency in India for goods manufactured in India, when we propose at once to appoint a committee to work out a detailed scheme.

You will doubtless, when the probable effect of the new system has become apparent, consider the desirability of a reduction of the staff of the Stores Department of the India Office; and we shall probably also address you at a later stage regarding the desirability of including members of the technical personnel of some of our consuming departments in that staff.

Collection of Commercial and Industrial Intelligence.

34. In our letter No. 689-D to Local Governments, dated 7th December 1918, we consulted them regarding the Commission's scheme for the collation and dissemination of commercial and industrial intelligence, which had a certain bearing on the important question of the relations of the central and provincial departments. No Local Government raises any objection to the scheme; but we do not put it forward for your approval at this stage, since it is not of the same importance or urgency as the four matters already dealt with; and we have not yet decided finally on the structure of the proposed agency, nor as to the department which should control it.

CONCLUSION.

85. We cannot conclude without placing on record our appreciation of the very thorough treatment accorded by the Commission to the difficult and highly technical subjects dealt with in their report. Many of them fall entirely outside the range of ordinary official work, and could not have been discussed save by persons with special qualifications and experience, who had made a prolonged and careful study of the subject. We esteem ourselves fortunate in having been able to secure the services of gentlemen with an extensive range of Indian business experience, who were ready to devote much valuable time to the work, and have brought into the inquiry a wholly fresh atmosphere. We think that the labours of the Commission have resulted in well considered and practical proposals for an active industrial policy, for which the report abundantly proves the necessity.

86. Our proposals for the present are, shortly :—

(1) that your approval in principle be accorded to the proposed provincial departments of industries, on the general lines set forth by the Industrial Commission, but subject to further consideration in respect of details and to any sanction in respect of particular proposals, whether by yourself or by the Government of India, that may be required ;

(2) that your approval in principle be accorded to the proposed Imperial Department of Industries on the general lines set forth in this despatch, subject to the submission of detailed proposals later on. The relations of the Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries should be on the lines indicated in this despatch ;

(3) that for the present, and until a vacancy occurs or is created in our Council, the development of the scheme be made over to the Indian Munitions Board, modified as may appear necessary, and placed under the direct control of His Excellency the Viceroy ;

(4) that your approval in principle be accorded to the creation of all-India scientific services, and of an all-India industrial service; of an organization for the purchase and inspections of stores in India; of the appointment of a committee to consider the lines on which an all-India chemical service should be constituted ; and of a committee to work out the detailed organisation for an Indian Stores Department.

87. Nearly all the most important recommendations of the Commission depend on the main principles to which we request your approval in this despatch. There are however, certain proposals which can be taken up independently, and with these we are proceeding as rapidly as possible. The statement appended (Annexure I) will show the extent to which action has already been taken, either while the Commission were sitting or since their report has been received.

We have the honour to be, etc.,

CHELMSFORD.
C. C. MONRO
C. SANKARAN NAIR.
G. R. LOWNDES.
W. H. VINCENT.
T. H. HOLLAND.
R. A. MANT.
H. F. HOWARD.

LIST OF ANNEXURES.

1. Letter No. 899 D of 7th December 1918, from the Government of India to Local Governments inviting their opinions on the report of the Indian Industrial Commission.
2. Replies from the—
   - (a) Officiating Chief Commissioner, Delhi, No. 767-C. and I., dated the 6th February 1919.
   - (b) Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 890-R., dated the 19th March 1919.
   - (c) Government of Bihar and Orissa, No. 139 F.T., dated the 18th March 1919.
   - (d) Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1414-A.-XIII, dated the 18th March 1919.
   - (e) Government of the Punjab, No. 8976 (C. and I.), dated the 1st April 1919, and enclosures, namely :—
     - (i) Memorandum on the proposed Imperial Chemical Service by Mr. H. J. Maynard, Financial Commissioner, dated the 24th January 1919.
     - (ii) Memorandum on the proposed Imperial Chemical Service by Messrs. Wilsdon (Agricultural Chemist), Carter Spears (Professor of Chemistry, Forman, Christian College) and Rai Sahib Ruchi Ram Sahni (ex-Professor of Chemistry, Government College).
   - (f) Government of the United Provinces, No. 704, dated the 4th April 1919, and enclosures, namely :—
     - (i) Local Government's Resolution No. 994-XVIII, dated the 14th May 1918.
     - (ii) Letter from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, dated the 26th February 1919.
     - (iii) Letter from the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, No. 6809, dated the 3rd March 1919.
     - (iv) Extract from the Proceedings of the Provincial Legislative Council, dated the 24th January 1919.
   - (g) Government of Bombay, No. 3726, dated the 10th April 1919.
   - (h) Government of Madras, No. 792, dated the 28th April 1919, and enclosure, namely :—
     Letter from the Director of Industries, Madras, No. G.C.-295, dated the 20th January 1919.
   - (i) Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1921-Ag. (Revenue), dated the 1st May 1919.
   - (j) Government of Bengal, No. 2050-Com., dated the 3rd May 1919, with enclosure, namely :—
     Statement showing the expenditure involved in connexion with the proposed Department of Industries, Bengal.
   - (k) Government of Burma, No. 799-M., dated the 19th May 1919.
   - (l) Précis of foregoing replies.

3. Proceedings of a conference for the consideration of the organization of Chemical Research in India, held at Lahore, 9th January 1918.
4. Proceedings of a Sectional Meeting of Agricultural Chemists held at Pusa in February 1919.
5. Statement showing action taken on Commission's recommendations.

No. 689-D., dated Delhi, the 7th December 1918.

From—A. H. LEY, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry

To—All Local Governments and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.

I am directed to address you on the proposals made in the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries. The report covers a wide range of subjects and includes a number of incidental recommendations which, though important in themselves, can be reserved for separate consideration in due course. The basis of the main proposals, however, may be summed up in the following three general propositions:—

(1) That the improvement of Indian Industries is of vital importance to the future of the country; that it will throw on Government many new and serious responsibilities, and requires a consistent and co-ordinated effort for its achievement. These considerations appear to necessitate the creation of a special department of the Government of India to formulate and direct the new policy;

(2) That for obvious reasons the actual execution of the policy must mainly be effected by authorities under the control of Local Governments;

(3) That, in view of the past history of Indian Industrial development and of the present conditions of industrial success in other countries, no real progress can be expected without an expert study of industrial possibilities and expert advice and assistance in undertaking the solution of industrial problems, and that the necessary staff can be best obtained and most advantageously employed by the creation of organised services.

2. With these three basic propositions the Government of India are in general agreement; but the principles on which the functions of the imperial and the provincial departments should be correlated require some further discussion in the light of considerations arising out of the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. The Government of India do not wish at the moment to commit themselves to any definite view as to the exact division of functions between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. It appears to them obvious, however, that in certain directions the Government of India will not be able to divest themselves of responsibility. Industries, for instance, the development of which is necessary in order to ensure national safety; industries, again, which though not perhaps essential from the point of view of national safety, yet affect materially such wide economic interests that their development in any particular direction is a matter of more than provincial importance; possibly industries for which no form of assistance will be of real value which does not involve serious financial responsibility, or industries which can only be developed by the employment of a wide range of technical staff; these suggest themselves as matters which may have to be regarded as of imperial concern.

3. While, however, the Government of India feel that they cannot divest themselves of the grave responsibility which is entailed by the decision to accept the policy of attempting the improvement of the industries of the country on the widest possible scale, they fully recognise that the actual development of industries must in the main be carried out by local authorities. It is particularly, therefore, with regard to the proposals contained in Chapter XXI of the Report, on provincial department of Industries that I am now to address you. It will be realised that a volume of work, which will be extensive, will, in any case, arise from the beginning, have to be executed by Local Governments, to many of whom the problems to be dealt with will be entirely new, and the work will entail on them responsibilities which cannot be performed without the assistance of a wide range of technical advice and experience.

4. In some provinces the nucleus of a provincial department of industries already exists; in others this still remains to be created; in all alike, as it seems to the Government of India, there is great scope for fresh activities and an urgent necessity for the employment of a considerably extended staff. Without at the moment discussing the precise proposals for the organisation of a provincial department which have been made by the Commission, I am directed to draw your special attention to the recommendations that the staff employed should form part of an Indian Industrial Service, which will in the main be composed of men whose training has qualified them as mechanical engineers. There appear to the Government of India to be three possible methods of recruiting the men required for the work of industrial development in the provinces:

(a) they may be annually recruited on terms special to themselves;
(b) they may form part of an organised provincial service; or
(c) they may form part of an organised all India service.

Casual recruitment will, in the view of the Government of India, unquestionably entail unnecessary expenditure, while at the same time it will fail to afford sufficient incentive to the training of Indians in the higher forms of scientific and technical education. It is likely, moreover, to give rise to discontent on the part of officers in regular services who would in general be employed on a lower rate of pay than men recruited on terms special to themselves. These objections would be partially, but not wholly, removed, if there could be in each province a separate organised industrial service. On other hand, it seems clear that even the most advanced province could not provide for more than a small expert cadre, which would afford inadequate scope and insufficient prospects to ensure the recruitment of the right type of men at a reasonable cost; while in any event there would have to be a nucleus of experts employed under the Central Government. The Government of India are provisionally of opinion, therefore, that the most promising line of advance will be found in the direction of creating in the beginning a well-equipped central organisation and decentralising its functions as rapidly as the progress made and the experience gained will permit.

5. The Commission's scheme for an industrial service contemplates the recruitment of its members into an all-India service, and their employment mainly under Local Governments. There

would, however, be some experts, who would either be lent for particular pieces of work to Local Governments, or retained directly under the Government of India for researches in which more than one province may be simultaneously interested. The men employed under the Local Governments would ordinarily be retained by them, as is usual in the case of the Agricultural, Forests and other Imperial Services; but Local Governments would be entitled to ask the Government of India to replace men who were not found suitable for the work required of them, and the Government of India might equally find it necessary to ask occasionally for the surrender of men to meet the needs of other provinces or to fill higher posts under the Central Government. It must be remembered that in the interests of the staff no less than in that of the work itself scope must be provided for the promotion of men whose experience and qualifications render them suitable for higher responsibilities than the continued performance of mere laboratory work, a purely provincial service may not be able to provide such opportunities without unjustifiable expense, while to withhold them will lead to discontent and waste of power. Some such system appears prima facie to the Government of India to afford the form of organisation most suitable to the growing industrial requirements of the country as a whole.

6. Much the same remarks apply to the Commission's proposal to create an Imperial Chemical Service. The Government of India do not contemplate interference with the activities of Local Governments in research work, but they consider it important to provide an agency by which Local Governments can be assured that the officers engaged in research are keeping up to the required standard. They believe that a properly equipped central research organisation will be of great value in the advice and assistance which it will be able to afford to Local Governments, and that the waste which the duplication of equipment and the overlapping of research work on some questions involve, when carried to an extent which results in the neglect of others, affords substantial reasons for the creation of an effective agency for securing a full and free exchange of information and the correlation of results.

7. An important part of the Commission's recommendations relates to an alteration in the existing system for the purchase of Government stores. The suggestion for a central purchasing department has been made before, even in the period prior to the war, while, since the war broke out, the functions of such a department have in fact been exercised in a large measure by the Indian Munitions Board. It may be urged that the existence of a central purchasing department in this country may lead to increased delays in obtaining stores from England. On the other hand, it may reasonably be anticipated that with the encouragement and development of industries in this country there will be a great reduction in purchases from England, while the advantages of central control in securing economy by amalgamating indents and purchasing in bulk—advantages which have been proved beyond question under war conditions—seem to outweigh any of the reasons which may be urged in favour of a continuance of the system existing prior to the war, by which individual officers indent on the Stores Department of the India Office for stores required from England. The Government of India believe the Commission's recommendation to establish a central organisation in India for the purchase of Government stores (a recommendation which was also made in the Report of the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee) to be one of the most valuable of their proposals for the development of Indian industries. The Commission at the same time contemplate considerable decentralisation from the Central Stores Department to Provincial agencies, which will be a necessary part of the provincial departments of industries, and propose that the degree of decentralization should be examined by a small expert committee.

8. It will be observed that among the subsidiary activities of the Provincial Departments of Industries the Commission include the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence. In this respect their proposals seem to be generally consonant with the views of Local Governments expressed in reply to Mr Enthoven's letter No 5236 5264—16, dated the 20th of June 1914, on the subject of the re-organisation of the Commercial Intelligence Department.

9. I am now to ask for an early expression of the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (in Council), of your views on these general proposals, viz.—

(a) whether Provincial Departments of Industries should be created, or developed, on the lines suggested by the Commission;

(b) whether the responsibilities of these departments should include—

(1) the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralisation as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee, and

(2) the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence;

(c) what arrangements are most suitable for utilising the officers of the proposed Indian services, industrial and chemical, in order to combine the advantages of a common system of recruitment, and central criticism in wider questions of research, with the control which Local Governments must necessarily exercise in executive and administrative matters and to secure the fullest utilisation by the Local Governments of their own staff on local problems; and

(d) what generally should be the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments.

The Government of India trust that the views of the Local Government may be forwarded to them not later than March next.

10. If the principle of Indian industrial and chemical services is accepted questions will arise with regard to the manner in which specialists, already employed under the Government of India or under Local Governments, are to be brought into the services, as well as with regard to the staff to be recruited in the near future, the method of recruitment and the status and emoluments of individual officers. For the immediate purpose of an answer to this letter these matters need not be discussed, though, no doubt, the Local Government / you will begin without delay to take them into consideration. The immediate intention of this reference is merely to obtain the general views of the Local Government on the main principles involved. Meanwhile the Government of India intend to work out a scheme for giving such effect to the principle of an Imperial Department of Industries as can be given without an immediate alteration of the law governing their constitution. It will be the duty of this Central Department, as soon as it is formed, to consult the Local Governments on the

numerous incidental proposals made by the Commission, which, however important in themselves, it is unnecessary to discuss for the immediate purpose of coming to a decision on the proposal to establish Provincial Departments of Industries. Such are the proposals in Chapter X on technical and industrial education, those in Chapter XX on industrial finance, the suggested increase of the Forest Department by the addition of forest engineers, the proposals regarding the inspection of Government mining concessions by the Geological Survey Department and the simplification of the mining rules, suggestions with regard to the acquisition of land on behalf of industrial concerns, the welfare of labour, the transfer of the preventive work of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department to the Local Governments concerned, and sundry other matters.

No. 757-C. & I., dated Delhi, the 6th February 1919.

From—the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. BARON, C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

To—the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, regarding the proposals made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries.

As there is no scope for the creation of a Provincial Department of Industries in Delhi which presumably be the home of the Imperial Department, I regret that I am not in a position to offer any useful suggestions on the proposals enumerated in paragraph 9 of the letter under reply.

No. 980-R., dated Shillong, the 18th March 1919.

From—the Hon'ble Mr. A. W. BOTHAM, C.I.E., I.C.S., Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Revenue Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed to refer to the Government of India's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, on the subject of the proposals made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries.

2. The Chief Commissioner agrees that Provincial Departments of Industries should be created on the lines suggested by the Commission. He accepts the view that the provincial Director of Industries should ultimately be an expert officer of the department, and he approves of the Commission's proposals in connection with a provincial Board.

3. As regards the purchase of Government stores, Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell is strongly in favour of purchase in India. It is already, he believes, the declared policy of the Government of India, that all stores should be purchased in India provided that they can be obtained of the requisite quality at a price not materially higher than the price at which they can be obtained from Home. He hopes that this policy will be steadily and strenuously maintained in spite of all opposition. At present, however, he is not prepared to express a definite opinion on the specific proposals of the Commission for a central purchasing organization in India. He is inclined to advocate a more elastic system, but he reserves his final recommendation.

4. The Chief Commissioner agrees that the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence should be included amongst the responsibilities of the provincial departments. It is probable that in Assam the Director would at the outset have to depend on the existing machinery for the collection of such information, but the department would, as its activities extend, gradually acquire its own channels of information.

5. The arrangements under which officers of the proposed Indian services should be utilized by Local Governments should, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be much the same as those now in force in the case of officers of the Imperial Agricultural and Forest services. A Local Government should borrow such officers as it requires from the Imperial service, and during their service on the provincial staff, they should be entirely under the administrative control of the Local Government.

6. The Chief Commissioner considers that the officers of the Imperial department should be advisory in their relations with the provincial departments. The provincial department should look to the Local Government for orders, though its officers might suitably correspond direct with the Imperial department on professional matters.

No. 1857-F.T., dated Patna, the 19th March 1919.

From—the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. SIFTON, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Financial Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, in which the Government of India intimate their intention to organize an Imperial Department of Industries as recommended by the Indian Industrial Commission and ask for an expression of the views of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council regarding the creation of a Provincial Department of Industries, its functions and relations with the Imperial Department and other connected matters.

2. Early in the history of this province the need was felt for an officer to study and develop its industries; and in Mr. McPherson's letter No. 1789-E., dated the 30th June 1915, it was

proposed that such an officer should be appointed. The shortage of officers during the war and the appointment of the Industrial Commission led to the postponement of the scheme, but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is strongly of opinion that a department of industries of the kind contemplated by the Commission is likely to be of great advantage not only to Bihar and Orissa but also to other provinces which draw from it the material of their industries. But while giving a theoretical approval to the creation of such a department, His Honour in Council wishes to make it clear that the revenues at present available for provincial expenditure are altogether inadequate for giving effect in Bihar and Orissa to the proposals of the Industrial Commission. In the present temporary financial settlement no allowance was made for such a department and the small normal expansion under that settlement is not sufficient to provide for the development of other indispensable claims required at the outset for a department of industries without any provision for office establishment, contingencies and travelling allowances will be between Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 1,25,000 while the detailed statement of expenditure given on page 227 of the Commission's report contemplates, for technical education, alone, recurring charges of over ten lakhs in the previous, exclusive of a capital outlay of nearly 36 lakhs. The statement includes the present cost of technical and industrial education, which is approximately Rs 1,10,000. It is presumed that the School of Mines and the Metallurgical Research Institute will be established and maintained by the Imperial Government in the same way as the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa. But it is clear that even without these institutions the Commission's proposals involve heavy and continuous additional expenditure which cannot be met from provincial revenues on their present basis. And it is also to be remarked that from the point of view of provincial finance the outlay would be unremunerative. The prosperity, which would ensue from industrial development, would not be reflected to any great extent in the revenues which it is proposed to assign to the provincial Governments, such as registration, excise and court-fees, though it would lead to large increases in the customs, income-tax and railway receipts, all of which will go to swell imperial and not provincial resources. The only direct profit, which the Bihar and Orissa finances, will reap from industrial advance will take the form of small local taxes which must be spent on the specific objects for which they are collected. The Lieutenant Governor in Council, therefore, does not see any practical scope for a progressive Industrial Department unless liberal allowance for such expenditure is made in the coming financial settlement for the province.

Paragraph 350	Jamalpur School of Engineering ..	2,75 *
"	351 School of Mines	8,88
"	353 Training Mining Classes ..	1,61
"	361 Technological Institute, Patna ..	6,00
"	372 Training of Mechanical Engineers.	8,00
"	374 Metallurgical Institute at Sakchi.	15,00
	Total ..	85,84

* Partly defrayed by East Indian Railway.

3. Apart from the question of finance on which the whole scheme depends, the Local Government agree generally to the proposals in your letter. For the time being it may be necessary to appoint a Director of Industries from the Indian Civil Service, as suggested in paragraph 351 of the report, but this officer and other officers of the superior staff would eventually be replaced by members of an Imperial Industrial Service or be absorbed in it. The balance of advantage seems also to be in favour of an Imperial Chemical Service. Appointments such as circle officers should be made by the Local Government and the posts so created formed in time into a provincial service.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council does not approve of the proposal that the Director should also be a Secretary to Government. The Director will be a touring officer and head of a department and it is necessary that he should be free to move about the province; and although like other heads of departments he should have free access to Government, it is desirable that his administrative proposals should be subjected to independent criticism in the Secretariat, nor is it apparent why the proposals of the Director of Industries should require such examination less than those of other heads of departments such as the Inspectors-General of Police, Prisons, or Hospitals. When the Director of Industries ceases to be a Civilian officer and is chosen, as he presumably will be, from the ranks of outside business men such examination will become particularly desirable.

5. Imperial Service officers should be lent to the provinces on conditions similar to those obtaining in the Agricultural and Forest Departments; that is, the Local Government through the Director should have complete control over them but the Director and, with his cognizance, his subordinate should be encouraged to maintain relations with the heads of their services and the research institutes with a view only to obtaining technical assistance and advice.

6. The collection of commercial and industrial intelligence will necessarily be undertaken by the Director and on all questions of fact, as opposed to those of policy and administration he should be allowed to communicate with the officers of the Imperial departments direct. This will not only enable the Imperial department to keep in touch with what is going on in the provinces but be of great assistance to the provincial Director himself.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council approves in principle the creation of a central purchasing agency, provided that Local Government has power to purchase direct all articles that may be obtained in India. In practice the provincial Director would usually avail himself of the advice of the Imperial expert and, where economy could be effected, would readily place his orders in the hands of the Controller of Stores, especially when articles had to be procured from distant parts of India. But complete freedom for the provinces to buy direct is essential, partly to order that local manufacturers may be encouraged, where desirable, partly that time may be saved in cases of urgency and partly that the Imperial department may itself reap the benefit of constant competition from without. On the other hand, there seems to be no objection to all ordinary, as opposed to emergent, indents on the Director-General of Stores at the India Office passing through the hands of the Controller in this country. The Local Government have, however, not yet been able to collect full information on the purchase of stores by its departments and would prefer that these views should be regarded as provisional, pending the appointment of the committee suggested by the Commission.

No. 1415-A—XIII of 1918, dated Nagpur, the 19th March 1919.

From—the Hon'ble Mr. J F Dyer, I.C.S., Third Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Commerce and Industry Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department.

I am directed to reply to the Government of India's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, in which the opinion of this Administration is invited on certain general proposals arising from the report of the Indian Industrial Commission. These proposals are specified in paragraph 9 of the letter, and in paragraph 10 it is stated that the Government of India merely wish the Chief Commissioner to submit his general views upon the main principles involved.

2. The first proposal is that a Provincial Department of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission. To this proposal Sir Benjamin Robertson gives his full support based, as it is, upon practical experience gained since the appointment of a Director of Industries for the Central Provinces in 1914, from the working of a small nucleus organisation which now consists of a Director advised by a Board of Industries and assisted by a small staff of experts. The functions of this Department have included the control of factory and boiler inspection, the improvement of cottage industries, industrial education in schools of handicrafts, and the furnishing of advice to Government on commercial and industrial matters. These functions had been extended by the temporary necessities of war time, and a whole-time officer had for some time been employed as Director of Industries and Controller of Munitions. The Chief Commissioner, subject to what is said in the next paragraph as to filling the appointment in the immediate future, will ask that this whole-time post should be made permanent; and he will also propose the creation of a post of Deputy Director of Industries. This initial machinery is, in his opinion, necessary to work out the future detailed organisation of the department after an examination of the economic possibilities of the Province.

3. Sir Benjamin Robertson considers that to begin with it will be preferable to appoint as Director of Industries an officer of the Commission, who would carry through the work of organisation and give the necessary training in mastering administrative procedure and in acquiring local knowledge to the technically qualified officer whom it is hoped to secure as Deputy Director. This latter officer should be a man of the educational and other qualifications which will, in due time, fit him for the post of Director. At the present time, on account of the number of officers to whom leave must be given, it will not be possible to get an officer of the Commission as whole time Director, and the Chief Commissioner therefore has appointed Mr Crosthwaite, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, to be Director in addition to his other duties. For the next two months, however, Mr Crosthwaite will be on special duty to make himself acquainted with the problems that are likely to arise.

4. When the changes now contemplated in the constitutional structure of the Imperial and Provincial Governments have been introduced, the Chief Commissioner will consider how best to co-ordinate the activities of the Department of Industries with those of the Departments of Forests, Irrigation, Agriculture and Co-operative Societies.

5. The Government of India enquire whether the responsibilities of the Imperial and Provincial Departments should include:—

(1) the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralisation as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee, and

(2) the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence.

Subject to such conclusions as he may arrive at after consideration of the report of the proposed special committee, Sir Benjamin Robertson is disposed to favour the proposals made by the Commission with regard to the purchase of stores. He considers, however, that every opportunity should be taken to encourage the local production of manufactured articles by means of local purchase. It would, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be an advantage to place the Director of Industries, by virtue of his responsibility for the purchase of stores, in a position which would carry weight with local manufacturers. He thinks also that the proposals of the Commission will, if properly worked, reduce the long delays which occur under the present system of supply.

6. As regards the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence, Sir Benjamin Robertson approves of a system which assigns to the Director of Industries the responsibility for collection and commenting on statistics of rail-borne traffic, and which leaves him free to receive and utilise statistics collected and commented on by the heads of the other administrative departments. The Chief Commissioner would emphasise the desirability of retaining a close connection between commerce and industry and he accepts, generally, the proposals made by the Commission.

7. Next, as regards the questions raised in paragraph 9 (2) of the letter under reply, I am to say that, with the example of the Geological Survey in view, there can be no doubt of the advantages of a common system of recruitment, while the prestige of an Indian Service is a very valuable factor in building up a scientific and expert staff. Sir Benjamin Robertson is convinced that without such a staff the new policy formulated by the Commission cannot be successful; he has himself experienced some of the difficulties to which the Commission allude in paragraph 126 of their report as inseparable from the existing arrangements. At the same time he favours the adoption of a system by which the experts allotted to Local Governments should ordinarily and normally remain on attached during their service, in the same way as the officers of the Agricultural Service are at present attached. The Chief Commissioner considers, moreover, that the appointment of officers belonging to the Imperial Services to posts within the Provincial Industrial Department, as well as the promotion of such officers while thus employed, should be matters entirely within the Local Government's own control. Nor would he allow any position to arise under which the seniority of an officer in one province might be supposed to give him some sort of claim to appointment to a higher administrative post in another province; otherwise he generally accepts the suggestions contained in paragraph 5 of the letter under reply. It is also in the Chief Commissioner's opinion desirable (i) that a Local Government should be allowed to recruit men on special conditions, not necessarily with a view to their ultimate absorption in the Imperial Services but on the understanding that they might, subject to the agreement of the Government of India, be so absorbed; and (ii) that it should be open to a

Local Government to initiate any fresh lines of research that it may consider necessary, though in this connection Sir Benjamin Robertson quite agrees that the advice of the chief scientific officers of the Imperial Government should be obtained on such proposals. He is convinced of the general soundness of the idea of scientific services on the lines proposed by the Commission, and he has not thought it desirable to consult the local officers who would be affected by the proposals, as the opinions of two or three isolated officers are not likely to be representative. He understands, moreover, that the question has been discussed by scientists at Lahore, Bombay and Pusa during the last fourteen months, and that the Government of India are in possession of the results of those discussions.

6. As regards the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments, I am to say that the Chief Commissioner recognises that a general responsibility attaches to the Government of India in respect of the new policy. He thinks, however, that this responsibility should be fulfilled by the provision of advice, and that it should not extend to interference in matters of executive detail within a province, save in exceptional circumstances where it is necessary to safeguard extra-provincial interests from serious loss. Sir Benjamin Robertson would welcome the fullest assistance from the Imperial Department and its officers by way of advice and personal discussion; indeed, without such assistance and advice he is unable to see how the Provincial Department of Industries can properly exercise its functions. But, on the other hand, if schemes framed by Local Governments, within their general competence, have to be submitted in all cases to the Government of India to ensure that they do not offend against certain principles, he fears that delay and friction will result and will impede work very seriously.

No. 8878 (C. & I.), dated Lahore, the 1st April 1919.

From—the Hon'ble Mr. O. F. LUDDEN, I.C.S., Financial Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Department of Commerce and Industry.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed to invite a reference to Mr. Ley's letter No. 339-D., dated the 7th December 1918, asking for the views of this Government on certain general proposals made in the report of the Indian Industries Commission. In order that the subject might receive the most careful attention a representative committee consisting both of officials and non-officials was assembled to discuss the proposals; while the Lieutenant-Governor has also enjoyed the advantage of an informal discussion with Mr. Law who was deputed by the Government of India to explain to Local Governments the Commission's recommendations.

2. In connection with the first general proposition laid down by the Government of India in paragraph 5 (a) of their letter the primary suggestion that there should be a provincial department of industries is one which has already been referred to the Government of India by this Government and its utility is so apparent that further comment is unnecessary. The place which this department will take in the general scheme of Government cannot of course be properly determined until any constitutional changes consequent on the joint report of the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy have been finally settled, but His Honour is confident that there are few measures so likely to secure the support of all classes as one which aims at the general improvement of industry in India.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to accept generally the Industries Commission's definition of the functions of the new provincial department as laid down in paragraph 308 of the Report and would also offer one or two suggestions. The Indian members of the committee referred to above were impressed by the fact that the catalogue of the department's duties did not comprise any which would bring the department directly into touch with banking and joint stock company organization. They urged that the recent history of such institutions in the Punjab pointed to the desirability of close contact and sympathetic and helpful control. It is understood that the Commission hope to establish contact between the department and the various business organizations through the Board of Industries which would include a number of non officials, merchants and manufacturers. It is open to question, however, whether by this method the Department of Industry could have access to the detailed information regarding banks and joint stock companies which would be necessary if real assistance is to be afforded. In the Punjab the duties of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies do not occupy the whole time of one officer and they are at present performed by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies. Owing to the steady growth of co-operation the Registrar has but little time to devote to company work though this may very well be expected to become more important. The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the suggestion made on a previous occasion in Punjab Government letter No. 1272-S. (C. & I.), dated the 28th August 1918, that in the Punjab at any rate the definition of the duties of the Industries Department should include those now performed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is deserving of serious consideration.

4. In connection with paragraph 308-C, the Lieutenant-Governor would enter a caveat on behalf of general education which would be in danger of complete exclusion under any system of technical and industrial education superintended solely by the Industries Department. There is no doubt that the Commission realised the supreme importance of general education as for instance in paragraph 142 of the report. But while maintaining the ultimate responsibility of the Industries Department for administration His Honour would give more specific effect to the recommendation of the Commission made in paragraph 178 of the Report and would safeguard the interests of general education both by prescribing some definite procedure whereby the Education Department could make itself heard in the management of technical and industrial schools and by enjoining a dual responsibility for inspection. In the Punjab the case could be met by the continuance as a governing authority for Technical and Industrial Schools of the body of officials and non-officials which at present exists in the form of an Advisory Committee for Industrial and Technical Education.

5. With regard to the organization and the interior economy of the new department His Honour finds himself in substantial agreement with the recommendations of the Industries Commission except in one or two particulars which will be subsequently discussed. Sir Michael O'Dwyer after appraising a Director and a Board constituted as recommended by the Commission on the

model of the United Provinces would entertain the establishment discussed in paragraphs 310—319 of the report as circumstances from time to time render additions necessary.

6. Certain differences of opinion have been found to exist both in regard to the relations of the Director with the Local Government and the composition of the Board of Industries. With these questions has been discussed another proposal originality mooted by the Public Services Commission (paragraph 4 of annexure I) for the appointment of a special officer—whether an additional member of the Board of Revenue or an additional Financial Commissioner or a Divisional Commissioner—to undertake control of the various development departments. Many objections have been urged against the recommendation that the Director of Industries should be a Secretary to the Local Government. The benefits of independent criticism which follow from the introduction of a third mind must be set against any disadvantages which may arise from diarchical exposition in the disposal of work, and under the new constitutional scheme where possibly a minister or councillor without commercial knowledge will be placed in charge of industries the direct submission of schemes by a Director of perhaps limited general administrative experience might lead to serious consequences. Again the proposals for the composition of the Board of Industries make somewhat inadequate provision for the co-ordination of other departments, e.g., veterinary, agriculture, fisheries, co-operation and forests, though such co-ordination would appear to be essential. The Lieutenant-Governor feels that there is a strong prima facie case for the appointment of a Development Commissioner who would act as Secretary to Government and who would be able to bring together, in a way not open to a minister or a member, the various departments specified above. The nomination of this officer as Chairman of the Board of Industries would obviate the necessity of appointing heads of departments as permanent members of the Board or of co-opting them for special purposes.

7. In the connexion His Honour would bring to the notice of the Government of India the fact that the non official members of the committee consulted did not view with suspicion the appointment of officials as permanent members of the Board but on the contrary considered that where the co-ordination of working was not secured by the appointment of a Development Commissioner the selection of heads of departments for this purpose was absolutely necessary. His Honour would demur to the suggestion that the Board of Industries should control or even advise on the appointment and promotion of the staff as he fears that such an arrangement would introduce an undesirable element into its deliberations. He approves, however, of the delegation of considerable financial powers to the Board so as to give reality to its working and would refer to the case of the Sanitary Board which under its bye-laws might suitably be taken as a model for the new creation so far as functions and powers are concerned.

8. It has been accepted without question that the appointment of a Director with the qualifications recommended in paragraph 311 of the report is an ideal policy, but it is felt that it is very unlikely that any of the existing services could supply an official with these requirements. His Honour believes that it will be a matter of great difficulty to find first class or even second class business men or industrialists willing to accept the appointment on the pay proposed so that it will probably be necessary, at first at any rate, to have recourse to one of the existing services for a Director.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the proposals in paragraph 3 (5) of the letter under reply are quite unexceptionable and indeed would question whether the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence can be successfully carried out except by the newly constituted Department of Industries.

10. The proposals to form Indian Services Industrial and Chemical have been subjected to severe criticism. In the case of the former it has been urged that while the higher service will be useful it will not command engineers of sufficient talent to make recourse to independent consulting engineers unnecessary. His Honour cannot, however, accept this as a serious argument against the constitution of such a service since it is obvious that the personnel which the Commission desire to recruit will be possessed of general qualifications enabling them to dispose of the great majority of the problems placed before them, which will ordinarily not require any specialized knowledge. Somewhat more weighty is the argument that the foundation of a service of experts will tend to discourage the activities of the private consulting expert. But although this reason may have weight 20 years hence it has little force to-day. The opposition to the formation of an Imperial Chemical Service is much more serious and to secure a complete presentation of the case copies of two notes, one by Mr. Maynard, Financial Commissioner, and the other by Messrs. Wilsdon (Agricultural Chemist), Carter Speers (Professor of Chemistry, Furman Christian College) and Rai Sahib Ruchi Ram Sbeni (ex-Professor of Chemistry, Government College) are forwarded for the information of the Government of India. His Honour is not inclined wholly to accept the position taken up by these gentlemen as he considers that there is a distinct tendency to view the subject too much from the purely educational standpoint. He understands that the periods of deputation to the various Provinces will not be so short as is apparently imagined while too much stress has been laid on the argument that members of the Imperial Service will look for promotion outside the Province to which they are attached. He is not aware that these disadvantages have been experienced in the case of other "India" Services and he finds it difficult to believe that the fact that the research worker will not have a personal share in the fruits of his work will operate to bring about inefficiency in the case of the Chemical Service to a greater extent than it does in the case of other Services. It seems to him that in their opposition to the bureaucratisation of research the chemists claim for their peculiar qualifications a somewhat anomalous position similar to one which might be put forward on behalf of poets or artists, and that this is rather a commentary on the paucity of qualified chemists than a serious argument against the Chemical Service. His Honour would agree, however, that there will be a grave danger of failure if selection for this new service is confined to the young and experienced chemist, from whose equipment industrial experience and business instinct is likely to be lacking. Further he believes that while research into larger industrial questions will be better conducted at a large institution such as the Tata Science Institute at Bangalore all the smaller problems involving less elaborate machinery may more advantageously be investigated in the provinces concerned, and to this extent he would support Mr. Maynard's proposal to institute a really strong school of chemistry both for research and for teaching in connexion with

the local University. On the whole, however, it would appear that the system contemplated by the Industries Commission and favoured by the Government of India whereby the Local Government obtains for its Industries Department the services of experts recruited for Imperial Services is sound. Experts for special purposes might occasionally have to be specially recruited as circumstances dictated.

11. As has been already mentioned His Honour finds it difficult at this stage to reach a conclusion regarding the relations between Imperial and Provincial Departments. *Prima facie* it would appear that while in matters of general administration the control of the Local Government should be paramount the Imperial Department of Industries should exercise a very close supervision in all technical matters where expert knowledge is necessary.

Proposed Imperial Chemical Service.

1. The objects which the Industries Commission has in view are these—
   (1) The creation of a central reservoir of specialists which no Local Government could afford to entertain or fully employ.
   (2) An authority which will advise on the organisation of research, so that it may cover the whole field and prevent overlapping and omissions.
   (3) An authority which can criticise and check the work done by the researcher in chemistry. Incidental to this object is the establishment of a journal to which all papers on such work must be submitted, and in which they will be published if the authority thinks desirable.
   (4) An atmosphere of science for the chemist, with a complete library of research.
   (5) Means of applying a commercial test to the results of research (page 80).
   (6) To make the teaching and research staffs interchangeable, so that teachers may direct their teaching to the forwarding of practical ends.
   (7) Better pay and prospects for the chemist.

2. The fourth of these objects could only be attained completely if the majority of the Chemical Service were located together for long periods at some central institute, an arrangement hardly to be reconciled with the needs of Local Governments. It can be attained partially by members falling a long way short of the creation of an Imperial Chemical Service including all chemists in Government service, and lending chemists for 5-year periods to Local Governments.

3. The fifth of the objects does not appear to be connected in any way with the organization of the Chemical Service as an Imperial Service or otherwise. It seems to postulate something other than purely scientific knowledge: the sort of business aptitude which a chemist might or might not have and would be as likely to have under one form of organization as another. In practice I should have supposed that it would be supplied by the prospector who is engaged in investigating the prospect of a business, getting his scientific facts from the chemist, and supplying the business facts (e.g., as to the availability in commercial quantities of the material concerned) from statistics, or from inspections of his own, or from his business sense.

4. The first, second, and third of the objects would be met by creating an office somewhat similar to that of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, at some particularly favourable centre, with a body of very special experts about him, a reference library and suitable laboratories, and an editing staff for an Indian Chemical Journal. This would be the gathering place for regular Chemists Conferences and (if it were at a fairly cool place such as Dehra Dun) a place at which teaching chemists might be encouraged to spend vacations. It is not necessary for these purposes that the chemists should form a single service from which short term loans of particular officers would be made to Local Governments and Departments. The Adviser will point out gaps and overlapping in local research work.

5. The sixth object is a most desirable one: but, in so far as it is unattainable with a service under other than central control, it can be met by the Adviser in chemistry detaching from time to time members of his own special expert staff for teaching work with the assent of the Local Government concerned.

6. In regard to the seventh object, prospects are doubtless at their best when interchangeability is at its maximum. But it seems plain that a very great improvement in pay and prospects, and an opening up of the blind alley of which the Commission complains are possible without the complete imperializations of the Chemical Service. For instance a liberal time scale would do much.

7. A dominating factor of the situation is this: that under the impending decentralization of the reformed provinces we shall have different provinces, proceeding with different objects, at different rates of speed and with different scales of expenditure, and demanding a maximum of freedom to determine their own lines of development. This appears incompatible with the supply for short terms of superior scientific officers on loan from a central reservoir: though certain very special experts must be obtained from such a reservoir if they are not obtained direct from abroad. Under a constitution reformed as the Indian constitution seems likely to be reformed, a neutral Adviser or Chief Chemist cannot hold a position more authoritative than that which is sketched for him in paragraph 4 of this note.

8. Whatever other measures may be taken, the chemical staffs and chemical equipments of the Universities must be very greatly strengthened, in order to provide the teaching required under a system which contemplates recruiting the Chemical Services from young Indian graduates. I give a brief indication of the steps which have been under consideration in the Punjab University, before the question received additional prominence from the report of the Industries Commission. It was proposed to establish a School of Chemistry, and—if the colleges would agree to the measure—to pool resources, the assigning one particular branch of chemistry to one particular college and one particular laboratory. The idea was that the Medical College would undertake Physiological Chemistry, its natural sphere: that the Government College would undertake Organic Chemistry: that the Forman Christian College (which has just established an Industrial Chemistry section in its own laboratory) would deal with Inorganic and Technical Chemistry: while Physical Chemistry would be undertaken by a new University Professor to be engaged for the purpose and to work in a new University Laboratory to be built when funds could be arranged. This is not a matured scheme: but shows the lines on which plans were likely to be worked out, and the sort of help (viz.,

the cost of a University Professor and a very substantial contribution towards a University Laboratory for which Government was likely to be asked.

9. In order to combine effectively research with teaching and to use staff and equipment in the manner most economical and most advantageous for both, a very considerable proportion of the Chemical staff ought to have its headquarters at the places where the Universities have there. This is clearer in the instance of the Punjab University than elsewhere because, here, the location of a number of colleges and a substantial proportion of the science students within the limits of what is virtually a University quarter, make it easy to concentrate the laboratories and the teaching of chemistry at Lahore. But the same object could be attained, though less easily, in other Universities also, by establishing the University Department of Chemistry in a particular centre, and leaving it to attract by its superior advantages the students of chemistry to that centre from outlying colleges. By means of underground chambers kept at a suitable temperature (such as that now contemplated at Lyallpur) some climatic difficulties can, it is understood, be neutralized.

10. A School of Chemistry, forming part of the University, and combining research with teaching, would enjoy some of that liberty of research which Messrs Wilsdon and Sykes postulate: at the same time that Government, the supplier of the major portion of the funds, would have a powerful voice in determining the direction of the work. With a staff substantially strength ened, we might even attain to something of that atmosphere of scientific interest which the Commission postulates, at the same time that we should escape from that isolation from other interests which is the bane of such an institution as Pusa.

11. What I would urge therefore is that Government should begin by helping the Punjab University to establish a really strong School of Chemistry both for research and for teaching with a special, but not an exclusive, attention to technical and industrial chemistry: and that the formations of duration contemplated in the Commission's report be discharged by chemists to be employed in that school subject to reservation of the Local Government's power to enforce certain conditions of its grants and to the exercise of advisory powers on the lines of paragraph 4 of this note by a central Adviser. From the students of the school will come the young Indians who are postulated for a Chemical Service, but it should be one for employment in the Punjab not for all India.

12. There is nothing unprecedented in the proposal that problems of research, and particularly of industrial research, should be handed over to the Chemical staffs of Universities for investigation. It is a common practice of business firms in the United States of America. The only danger that suggests itself to me is that the School of Chemistry might find itself snowed under, by reason of the absence of any authority competent to determine what it had as much as it could reasonably undertake. This is one of the matters on which the central Adviser would have a part to play.

13. Under these proposals there will be no Chemical Service (though there will be a Central Chemical Adviser with the Government of India, and a strong School of Chemistry in the University) until the output of competent young graduates from the University School of Chemistry is sufficient to supply personnel for same; and continued control and guidance of the new recruits by the chemists of the School of Chemistry for a considerable time is evidently postulated. It is even unnecessary to determine at this stage whether there should at any time be such a service. The course of development might show that it would be better to leave a profession of consulting chemists to grow up while providing for immediate needs by extending the School of Chemistry and establishing scholarships in it for post-graduates. One of the advantages of the plan suggested is that it is an extension and improvement of something already existing and already growing: it commits Government to nothing more serious than an increased liberality for a particular purpose towards an existing institution, and enables us to wait and see.

H. J. MAYNARD,
Financial Commissioner.

The 24th January 1919.

Memorandum on the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission for the institution of an Imperial Chemical Service.

The proposals of the Commission may be summarised as follows:—

All officers to be recruited to fill chemical posts, and presumably, all officers employed in such capacities at present, are to be placed in one service.

Paragraph 121 of Commission's Report.

Similar procedure is adumbrated for other scientific occupations. The Director of the Service will second officers for employment in Technical or Educational posts under Local Governments for terms of about five years. Recommendations 1, 2 and 3 of paragraph 126, page 86, describe the relationship which would exist between an officer seconded for service under a Local Government and the head of his own branch of the service. Direction and inspection of research work would be continued by the head of the service and through him it would be compulsory to publish all results in the organ of the service. The rest of the scheme in so far as it is concerned with the organization of Imperial Science Institutes, does not concern us directly, the great majority of officers will necessarily be working in technical or educational capacities under the Local Governments, and it is with respect to them that the scheme must be judged. The provision of Central Science Institutes may be effected without the imposition of an Imperial Service on the whole of India, from which the staff required will be drawn.

Arguments in favour of the scheme are advanced on the scores of administrative efficiency, the co-ordination of scientific effort, and, curiously enough, of educational advantage. In estimating the scheme, we have to bear in mind the requirements of the country—(1) for immediate development, and (2) ultimate progress. On the score of administrative efficiency [paragraph 140. (a), (b), (c)] it is emphasized that it has so far been impossible for Local Governments to maintain sufficient staff and equipment in order to provide a specialist for the solution of every occurring problem; rather, the tendency has been to exalt one or two underworked and overworked individuals to the position of scientific oracles with consequent unsatisfactory results. It is admitted that it will frequently prove convenient, if Local Governments can requisition the services of the very special specialist whose usual habitat may be some central or special research institute; but this is very far from being a sufficient argument for making Local Governments dependent for *all* their scientific officers on an

Imperial organization. Moreover, the argument on the score of the financial inability of Local Governments to support the requisite scientific organization is largely discounted in view of the recommendation regarding provincial financial autonomy contained in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The awakening of local interest in the potentialities of the application of scientific research, together with the sense of responsibility going with the power of the purse, may be expected to effect more in the cause of local progress than the less partisan considerations of an Imperial Department.

The argument contained in (*f*), page 82, is undoubtedly pertinent if the scientific requirements of Local Governments are to be satisfied by the recruitment of the "young and inexperienced"; and would equally be necessary with recruits obtained "at as early an age as possible, preferably not exceeding 25 years" as recommended for the Imperial Chemical Service. If, however, as the Commission admits, recruitment for some time after the war will have to be of a special and therefore necessarily *ad hoc* nature, the likelihood of failure due to unsatisfactory development of a youthful officer is more remote. Moreover, the argument has reference mainly to the recruitment of the European officer, more, with recruitment in India it will be possible to institute such a system of apprenticeship or probation, that there will be ample information available as to the suitability of a candidate for appointment. The Imperial sink proposed, is, moreover, only a remedy for unsatisfactory scientific development, the difficulty of dispensing with the services of an officer whose development is unsatisfactory for other reasons, is common to all Government service.

The disadvantages which, in our opinion, are likely to result from the Imperial nature of the organization proposed for the chemists of India, are the following:—

(1) The tendency will be for Imperial officers whose average period of deputation will be only five years, to have their interests not sufficiently identified with local needs. The man, for instance, who regards the subject of leather tanning dispassionately as an all-India problem, is not likely to do much for a province as a man who knows that his success or failure is bound up in his efforts in the locality in which he is stationed.

(2) The man with his eye on chances of promotion through the length and breadth of India, will not be likely to give the most patient research on problem of local interests.

(3) The *esprit de corps* which it is claimed will arise in the proposed Chemical Service is likely to be an evil rather than a blessing. There is likely to be less harmonious co-operation among seconded members of various scientific services deputed, for instance, to an Agricultural Station, each with his own *esprit de corps* and his eye on promotion in his own service, than among officers recruited more directly for the institution in which they work. What is wanted, and what is unfortunately more difficult to encourage, is the *esprit de corps* of the local research or teaching community, all of which should work with a common ideal.

Our conclusions are, therefore, that as regards the administrative aspects of the proposed Chemical Service, immediate needs cannot be secured under service conditions, and that special recruiting should be resorted to. As regards future needs, when the supply of suitable Indians will be more ample, the springing up of a class of professional consultants and the expansion of the research activities of the Universities and other teaching institutions may altogether obviate the necessity of a Chemical Service.

We may consider the effect of the proposals on the science in its applied and pure aspects. The *rôle* of a chemist in relation to industry may take the form of a routine control of the processes involved, in which case it is an obvious necessity that the chemist should be on the staff of the factory: it may merely concern the provision of pre-existing knowledge to the industrialist: or it may involve a research proper into new processes. In our opinion it is only in the second, purely consultative capacity, that a Government official could be successfully employed. It is obviously beyond the scope of Government to provide works for chemists. As regards research in any applied science where processes are patentable, a scheme by which a discovery by a Government official is regarded as the property of Government, and this, as the Commission points out, is the only workable arrangement, cannot but be unsatisfactory, firstly on account of lack of trust on the part of the employer, and secondly since the research worker would have no personal share in the fruits of his work. As far as our knowledge goes, an agreement for mutual partnership in the results of a patentable or secret process always exists between a research worker and the firm which employs him. In any case a regulation deterring a discoverer from patenting or withholding essential information regarding a process he may discover, is easily evaded.

As regards pure science the recommendations of the Commission appear to us to tend in a dangerous manner to restrict the latitude which should be allowed to the worker. The result of the war in opening the eyes of the administrator to the benefits to be derived from the encouragement of scientific work may lead to disaster unless some percentage of the workers are spared from the efforts of the co-ordinator. We are of opinion that all scientific work, other than applied, where co-ordination of effort is obviously desirable, and in fact, as in the case of Agriculture, at present exercised, should be completely free. The worker should be free to publish in whatever journal he prefers, since he is frequently the best judge of the most suitable place for attracting the greatest attention and consequent criticism to his results. Even the danger of overlapping may be very greatly exaggerated. Experience has shown that the antagonism of two workers or two schools of thought has been of the utmost benefit to the progress of the sciences in the fields where both were researching.

The proposals, in so far as they tend to the bureaucratization of research, and a possible over-emphasis of the industrial aspects of science, will emasculate all individual effort.

The organization of science should be on an essentially democratic basis. An organ of publication should be controlled by elected representatives of an All-India Society, together with officials, and subsidized by Government. Adequate scrutinization of papers submitted for publication would be secured by the selection by the Editorial Committee of suitable referees. It is obviously impossible for one Chief Chemist, no matter how distinguished, to be able to direct, or report in an illuminating manner on all the varied work which would be submitted through him, if the Commission's proposals are carried into effect.

By far the most serious results may be anticipated on the scientific education of the country. It is gravely suggested that education would benefit from the secondment, for a real term of five years' duration, of paid industrialists, who would thus be enabled to renew "in a well proportioned way

their general knowledge of their special professional subjects." The aim of the educationalist should be to provide in all our Universities healthy schools of instruction and a real atmosphere of research. This will not be secured by a succession of seconded officers. A permanent policy must be maintained at each University: frequent changes in the institutional staff of a teaching institution all tend to lack of efficiency. The conditions of employment of Professors at the Universities, or lecturers in the Provincial Colleges should be such that a man might look forward with satisfaction to the prospect of finishing the greater part of his life's work in the same surroundings.

The educational policy which will be pursued by Government, as is recognised by the Commission, will have greater effect in determining the future of the industries of the country than any other factor. The educational officer is regarded rather as a by-product of the Chemical Service, of which, however, if the employment of Indians is to become a reality, he must be the father and mother. By immediately strengthening and supplementing the educational institutions of the country, material will be provided at a rate adequate to keep pace with the industrial expansion of the country; the pioneer staff cannot be recruited under ordinary service conditions: for the material turned out a special service will not be necessary.

B. H. WILSDON,
Agricultural Chemist.

F. CARTER SPEERS,
Professor of Chemistry, Forman Christian College.

RUCHI RAM, SAHNI,
ex-Professor of Chemistry, Government College.

P.S.—In my opinion a few distinguished graduates in Chemistry should be selected in India and sent to England or elsewhere for further study and research in particular lines of work. Recruitment for the Provincial Chemical Service should be made mainly from among these men.

RUCHI RAM, SAHNI,
ex-Professor of Chemistry, Government College.

From—the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. CHATTERJEE, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Industries Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

Dated—Allahabad, the 4th April 1919.

No.—704.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, asking for the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the gene al proposals made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission. I am to embody below the conclusions that Sir Harcourt Butler has arrived at on the specific questions set forth in paragraph 9 of your letter.

2. With regard to the question whether provincial departments of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission, I am to state that a department of Industries has now existed in this province for nearly ten years. The Industrial Commission has given in paragraph 306, page 182 of their report, a sketch of the duties which a provincial department of Industries should perform. Of the various heads therein indicated practically all are already included within the duties of the provincial department of Industries in this province with the exception of:—

(1) the collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence which is at present largely performed by the Government of India's own agency;

(2) the work of passing Government indents and of purchasing and inspecting certain classes of Government stores.

This has to a certain extent been done by the Director of Industries during the period of the war as a part of his functions as Controller of Clothing and Controller of Munitions.

(3) the control of staff employed for the local administration of the Electricity Act.

This duty is at present performed by the Chief Engineer to Government in the Buildings and Roads Branch.

(4) the furnishing of advice to Government with regard to the Mines Act.

The Director of Industries has not so far been concerned very much with the administration of the Mines Act, inasmuch as owing to the absence of any large mineral deposits in this province the work has not been sufficiently important or specialised and the Act is at present administered through the Revenue authorities.

I am further to state that a Board of Industries was also constituted in this province about five years ago and was reorganized a year ago. A copy of the resolution, dated 14th May 1918, giving the constitution and duties of the Board, is enclosed herewith for the information of the Government of India. It will be found that the composition and strength of the Board as well as its powers are to a large extent identical with the recommendations made by the Industrial Commission.

But Sir Harcourt Butler is impressed with the necessity for progress and development and he thinks that the recommendations of the Commission on this point are generally helpful and sound. He is already considering how to expand the department.

3. In this connection, I am to state that His Honour is not disposed to agree at present with the suggestion made by the Commission that the provincial department of Industries should have control of the work that is now performed by the Agricultural Engineer. The agricultural engineering branch is the most popular and at present one of the most useful of the various activities of the Agricultural department. Sir Harcourt Butler would prefer to leave things as they are until further experience has been accumulated. It is largely a question of men. If there was a Mr. Chatterton in this province, His Honour would gladly follow the policy adopted by the Madras Government.

4. His Honour is of the opinion that it is not desirable to give the Director of Industries the position of a Secretary to the Local Government for commercial and industrial subjects. He is convinced that he should have direct access to Government. But the duties of Secretary must interfere with the tours of the Director of Industries and it is important that the Director should be a touring officer with a first-hand knowledge of the industrial and commercial needs and conditions of the province. The whole question has been discussed many times in connexion with the position of the

Director of Public Instruction. Sir Harcourt Butler's experience leads him to think that the head of the department's first duty should be to press the claims of his department and that the Secretary to Government should be the mouthpiece of Government in Council.

5. The Government of India ask whether the responsibilities of the provincial department of Industries include the local purchase of Government stores subject to such degree of centralization as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee. Sir Harcourt Butler is in complete sympathy with the object aimed at, viz., a reduction in purchases from England and the encouragement of Indian industries. So far as purchases from England are concerned His Honour is willing to accept the suggestions made in the Industrial Commission's Report, viz., that all indents on the Stores Department of the India Office should be checked first of all by the provincial department of Industries and again by the Imperial department. His Honour hopes that, if adequate and intelligent staff is appointed, this procedure will not cause any great delay and he agrees with the Government of India that it will secure considerable advantages by amalgamating indents and purchase in bulk. With regard however to the definite proposals made by the Commission for purchase in India in cases where the provincial Director of Industries is not able to arrange for purchase and inspection in his own province, I am to say that His Honour apprehends that the Commission's proposals if adopted may lead to delays and friction and will be against the policy of decentralization which is to be the keynote of administration in the future. It is understood, however that the Commission did not wish to put forward any definite scheme for the allotment of functions between Imperial and Provincial agencies. It seems best that the provinces should be left to determine the organization most suitable for themselves with regard to purchase in India. A central organization is needed to check all indents for the purchase of stores outside India. So far as purchase in India is concerned His Honour's view is that the functions of the central organization should be purely advisory. Subject to these comments His Honour agrees that the provincial department of Industries should have charge and control of the purchase in India of Government stores. He agrees also that a special committee of experts should be called to advise with regard to the degree of centralization that is necessary.

6. The Government of India further enquire whether the provincial department of Industries should be entrusted with the duty of the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence. I am to say that His Honour is in agreement with these suggestions. A special staff will of course be necessary for the purpose.

7. With regard to question (c), viz., the methods of recruitment and employment of the officers of the proposed scientific and industrial services I am to state that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has perused with some misgiving the actual recommendations made by the Industrial Commission. In paragraph 121, page 82 of the report, it is stated that "the whole of the chemists would be under the control, for scientific purposes, of a senior officer, who might appropriately be called Chief Chemist to the Government of India. Under him directly will be the staff of the headquarters laboratory, including the physical chemist and the specialists not assigned to provincial branches. The other three groups (agricultural, organic and mineral chemists) would be under the supervision of three Deputy Chief Chemists. Junior members of any of the three groups would be lent to Local Governments and the principal Government departments for terms normally limited to five years. They would carry on the routine duties required, in some cases including teaching, and would undertake certain forms of research with the approval of the head of their service." In paragraph 124 it is further laid down that "the local authority should not sanction a programme of research work without consulting the head of the appropriate scientific service. This will prevent unnecessary overlapping or waste of time in taking up problems that are known to the central authority from wider experience to be infructuous".

8. This raises a very large question on which it is difficult to give an opinion until it is known how far the decentralization proposals of the Reforms Scheme will go. It all depends in His Honour's experience on individuals and attitude. Sir Harcourt Butler has considerable experience of the Government of India, and does not wish to appear to be in any way in opposition to it. The great difficulty in practice is the congestion and delay which occur in the Government of India. The area which they have to supervise is too vast for any centralized machine. The local differences are also very marked between provinces. For many years His Honour has heard decentralization preached and has seen centralization grow stronger. It seems to His Honour that the best results will be attained by close and constant contact between imperial and local departments. Both in Burma and in the United Provinces His Honour has received great assistance from the Government of India experts as advisory authorities. They frequently have a wider experience and outlook on which to base advice. But they cannot appreciate local conditions as local men, who have lived their lives among the people of a province, can do. It seems to be a case for compromise. As regards the Chemical Services His Honour recognizes that if the men are recruited as part of an organized Provincial Service or if they are casually recruited on terms special to themselves the prospects will not be sufficiently attractive to ensure the recruitment of the right type of men at a reasonable cost. Sir Harcourt Butler therefore concurs with the suggestion made in paragraph 5 of your letter that the scientific services may be recruited on an all-India basis, but the men should be attached to provincial Governments and should ordinarily be retained by them for the whole of their service as in the case of the Agricultural, Forests and other Imperial services. It is only in exceptional cases that there should be a transfer from one provincial Government to another or to the central Government. Moreover all men belonging to the scientific departments should be under the complete control of the provincial department and of the provincial Government. The functions of the central head of the service who will be attached to the Government of India, in relation to the officers serving under Local Governments, should be purely advisory. The Local Government should be at liberty to ask for advice with regard to the programmes of administration, demonstration or research but should not be compelled to accept the advice. And in all cases the principle of personal conferences between the imperial and provincial heads of departments should be encouraged.

9. The Commission recommend in paragraph 125 of their report that suitable officers from the scientific services should be seconded to act as professors for say five years in the colleges under Government or University control. It is true that a research officer is all the better for a certain amount of educational experience and that if a scientific man is appointed to an educational post

and displays special administrative ability, he ought to have the prospect of rising to high administrative appointment. His Honour is, however, opposed to the system advocated by the Commission. He considers that the qualifications needed in a professor are usually very different from those needed for research and applied science. A teacher should have a vocation. Moreover constant transfers would be injurious. There are high administrative appointments in the Education Department itself. Special cases may arise where transfers between scientific services and the educational service may be desirable but they should be the exception rather than the rule.

10. With regard to an Imperial Industrial service, Sir Harcourt Butler feels very doubtful whether one Imperial service can properly be organised in view of the great variety of duties that would be demanded of its members. The Commission state that the candidates shall be men possessing the qualifications of mechanical engineers. His Honour hardly thinks that the qualifications of a mechanical engineer will be a sufficient grounding for any the duties connected with the collection and dissemination of commercial and industrial intelligence. After all the number of such appointments will not be very large, at least at the beginning, and it is open to question whether the object aimed at, viz., attracting young men to this type of career, cannot best be obtained by a time-scale of pay according to the nature of the duties. In this connection, I am to quote the opinion of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, viz., there should be a provincial staff of industrial and scientific officers and that such staff should be supplemented by the employment of technical experts or industrial advisers to report and advise on matters of special interest and importance. "Such appointments will be of a temporary character and on such terms as would attract the best advice available. The committee of the Chamber attach the very highest value to the employment of expert advisers and they see no reason to apprehend that the employment of specialists would give rise to feelings of discontent among members of the permanent staff. They also believe that it will prove more economical to employ experts with the highest qualifications for particular work than to create a large number of appointments in a regular service. The needs of industrialists can only be met by specialists and specialists cannot be obtained by the recruitment into an organized Government service of partly educated students on low salaries with the prospect of eventual promotion to higher appointments". His Honour endorses these views. He would therefore deprecate the organization of an Imperial Industrial service.

11. The Government of India finally ask what generally should be the relations between the Imperial and Provincial departments of Industries. The recommendations made by the Industrial Commission with regard to the functions of an Imperial department of Industries are set forth in paragraph 322 of their report. In paragraph 356 the Commission have given instances of experimental factories which could be more appropriately started by Imperial agency and they have stated that in cases where the raw products dealt with are the property of a department like the Forest department it would be necessary to retain it under Imperial control. His Honour understands that the Government of India are ready to accept the view that provincial Governments should have the power to undertake industrial research and enterprise or to encourage the same without previous reference to the Government of India; also that provincial Governments should have an entirely free hand in the matter except in cases where other provinces are likely to be seriously and adversely affected. Where for instance all the raw material for a particular kind of industry is to be found in one province and is limited in quantity the Government of India would have a voice in the inception of any industrial undertaking which will take up all or practically all the raw material available. There is no doubt that in actual practice such cases will be very rare. It is also understood that the Local Government will in all such matters takes such action as commends itself to it without being compelled to approach the Government of India for previous sanction. The Government of India will in due course be kept informed of the schemes the Local Government takes up while the constant consultation which will take place between Imperial and Provincial experts will remove the risk of a sudden interference by the Government of India. It is further understood that the Government of India will reserve to themselves the right to undertake and assist research and enterprise of their own accord, especially in cases concerning the safety of India and where the Government of India apprehend that the Local Government will not be able to devote sufficient funds for the purpose. As an instance may be mentioned the manufacture of lethal munitions. On the other hand the Government of India may also develop an industry like wood distillation although a Local Government will not be debarred from starting an enterprise in wood distillation on a small scale if it chooses to do so. I am to state that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to accept the foregoing definition of the relation between the Imperial and Provincial departments of Industries. He does not agree to the establishment of an Imperial department of Industries if its functions in relation to provincial Governments are advisory and if it is likely to prove helpful. The Local Government will be always glad to have technical and expert advice from officers at the headquarters of the Government of India, but of the creation of an Imperial department means only lengthy correspondence instead of frequent personal discussion His Honour would not welcome the creation of such a department.

12. I am to say that as the Government of India have not asked for the opinion of the Local Government with regard to the constitution of an Indian Industries Board as outlined in paragraphs 322 et seq. of the report His Honour is not expressing any views with regard to this particular matter.

13. I am to enclose, for the information of the Government of India, copies of letters received from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce and also a copy of the proceedings of the United Provinces Legislative Council relating to a resolution that was moved there on the subject matter of this letter.

14. In conclusion I am to say that the root of the matter is the creation of a spirit of adjustment and personal consultation. It is impossible to have life in India unless the provinces are left to develop, subject to general control, on their own lines which are understood by the people and which create a feeling of provincial patriotism. On a question of administrative system every doubtful point should be given in favour of the principle of decentralization because India is far too vast for any one Government really to dictate or to exercise more than a general control. His Honour anticipates little practical difficulty if every Local Government is left to settle its practical

problems with the Government of India instead of trying to lay down something that may apply to India as a whole.

No. 644-XVIII, dated Naini Tal, the 14th May 1915.

Resolution—By the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Industries Department.

Read—Resolution No. 1364-XVIII—410, dated the 29th August 1914, on the subject of technical education in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—The constitution of the Board of Industries, which was established by Sir James Meston in 1914 with a view to co-ordinating industrial work and education in the province, has been for some time under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Board has performed a very useful function and has furnished the Government with valuable help and advice, and His Honour wishes to take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of its work. The experience gained during the last four years has, however, indicated that the constitution of the Board admits of improvement. Owing to the large number of members it is difficult to arrange as frequent meetings of the Board as are necessary in these days for the urgent disposal of matters connected with the organization of all the industrial resources of the province. Also the same Board deals with both industries proper and industrial and technical education. It is evident that members who are interested in industrial educations are not always competent to give advice or to take action in matters connected with the encouragement of industries. It is also desirable that the Board should have a greater power of initiative and more control over detailed administrative work than is now possible with its large membership.

2. His Honour has therefore decided to reconstitute the Board by reducing its membership to fourteen and limiting the tenure of office of each member to two years. The Board will be divided into two sections, one of which will deal with industries and the other with technical and industrial education. Each of these sections will have a chairman and meet separately, but meetings of the full Board should be convened whenever it is found necessary to do so. The Director of Industries will be Secretary to both sections and executive agent to the Board, and he will arrange to hold meetings as frequently as possible.

3. As regards the education section, the practice hitherto has been to place before the advisory committees of the technical and industrial schools all matters relating to those schools, and then to forward their recommendations to Government through the Director of Industries and the Director of Public Instruction. This procedure has not worked satisfactorily and has often resulted in delays. In future, proposals and recommendations of the advisory committees should be sent to the education section of the Board, of which the Director of Public Instruction will be chairman and it will, after due consideration, forward them with the Board's views direct to Government.

4. The Committee of Management of the Thomason College, Rurki, the reconstitution of which is also at present under the consideration of Government, will no longer be a sub-committee of the Board of Industries.

5. Sir Harcourt Butler trusts that the revised constitution of the Board of Industries will enhance its utility and efficiency and will at the same time ensure a more expeditious disposal of business. The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the new Board:—

President.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Hailey, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Industries section.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Hailey, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture (*Chairman*).
2. Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, C.I.E., Chief Conservator of Forests.
3. Mr. T. Gavin Jones, of the Empire Engineering Company, Cawnpore.
4. Mr. F. L. Watson, of Messrs. Waldie & Co., Cawnpore.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, of Allahabad.
6. Rai Krishnaji, Honorary Magistrate, Benares.
7. Hafiz Muhammad Hakim, Merchant and Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpore.
8. Director of Civil Supplies (*ex-officio* member).

Education section.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. de la Fosse, Director of Public Instruction (*Chairman*).
2. Mr. J. Walker, Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway.
3. Mr. B. R. Briscoe, of the Cawnpore Cotton Mills.
4. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, Professor, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
5. The Hon'ble Lala Madhusudan Dayal, Honorary Magistrate of Hapur, Meerut district.
6. Munshi Kanji Lal Sadh, of Farrukhabad.

Mr. C. E. O'Malley, Director of Industries (*Secretary*).

By order,

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Officer on Special duty.

Copy of a letter, dated the 25th February 1919, from the Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, to the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Industries Department, Allahabad.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 174-XVIII-624 of the 23rd January and to the copy forwarded thereunder, of letter No. 909-D, of the 7th December 1918, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, on the subject of the proposals made in the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries.

My committee desire in the present communication to express their views on the points dealt with in the Government of India's letter. Their general views on the report of the Industrial Commission will be the subject of a subsequent letter.

As a preliminary to the present expression of the views on the points under reference my Committee desire to quote in detail the recommendations bearing on these points made by the Chamber before the Industrial Commission.

Referring to "Technical Aid to Industries" my Committee said :—

"In considering the broad question of Government technical aid to industries the Committee note a reference to Government experts and in this connexion they feel that any scheme of assistance based on the importation by Government of an expert must, to be successful, be based on the obtaining by Government of thoroughly practical exponents of the industry on which they are supposed to advise. Mere theoretical knowledge obtained in a laboratory is worse than useless. What is wanted is thorough practical experience under varying conditions, and adaptability to circumstances; failing this the expert can merely serve to experiment and theorise at the expense of the business to which he is attached to assist.

At the present time a feeling prevails that some of the so-called Government experts who have been employed in the past do not seem to have inspired confidence or obtained credence among industrialists."

On the subjects of General Official Administration and of Organization my Committee advised as follows :—

"The functions of the Board of Industries, in whatever province established, should be purely advisory.

A Board of Industries should be constituted mainly of business men and of the heads of technical departments of Government, and it is to the Committee's opinion, absolutely essential that the President should be a senior business man.

In these Provinces we already have a Director of Industries who is a business man and the work which he has done during his tenure of office absolutely justifies the appointment of a business man as Director of Industries.

The Director of Industries should be a member of and the Executive Agent to the Board of Industries. The Board of Industries should be regarded as the supreme provincial authority on industrial matters and should, through its Executive Agent, have direct access to the head of the Local Government. This would necessitate the opinion of the Director of Industries being equivalent to that of a Secretary to Government.

There should be established an Imperial Department of Industries, separate and entirely distinct from the Department of Commerce. The functions of such a Department of Industries should be, in the main, to correlate the work of the provincial Boards of Industries and to deal with matters of Imperial, as distinct from provincial, importance, e.g., transport.

The Committee advocate the establishment of provincial laboratories to deal with local provincial questions, and of a Central Research Institution to co-ordinate the working of the provincial laboratories and to check their work."

The views which my Committee now desire to submit are new in one particular, namely, the functions of provincial Boards of Industries, consistent with the recommendations previously made.

Of the three basic propositions stated in paragraph 1 of the Government of India's letter my Committee agree in their approval of the first and second. They approve also of the first portion of the third proposition but they are unable to agree that the staff necessary for the provincial and Imperial departments of Industries can be best obtained and most advantageously employed by the creation of organised services.

They endorse the opinion that whatever functions may be granted to provincial Governments the Government of India will, in certain directions, not be able to divest themselves of responsibility and that certain industries, as indicated in paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter, will always be matters of Imperial concern.

They desire, however, to emphasise the importance of the principle which has been recognised by Government that the actual development of industries must in the main be carried out by the local authorities and generally they approve of the recommendations made in respect of provincial departments. In place of the suggested Imperial Industrial service a modified staff maintained at the Central Research Institution would provide the equipment necessary for the purpose of correlating the work of the provincial departments, and my Committee consider that greater efficiency will be obtained by concentrating on the establishment of these provincial departments and that by leaving them to exploit their individual provinces a spirit of healthy rivalry will be engendered.

Provincial Department of Industries.—The determination of both administrative and technical staffs should rest entirely with the Local Governments, under the advice of the local Boards of Industries. The retention of scientific or industrial educational staffs for Technical Colleges and schools must depend on whether such educational institutions are to remain under the Department of Public Instruction or to pass over to the Department of Industries.

It will be necessary, in the opinion of my Committee, to establish provincial staffs of Industrial and Scientific officers such as Industrial Engineers, Inspectors of Factories, Electric Inspectors, Boiler Inspectors and Technological Chemists for provincial laboratories. My Committee would, however, urge that the number of permanent appointments should be restricted to the actual needs of each province and they would emphasise the importance of interchange by provinces of members of their industrial staffs, both administrative and technical, preferably by deputation.

Permanent provincial staffs would be supplemented by the employment of technical experts or Industrial advisers to report and advise on matters of special interest and importance. Such appointments would be of a temporary character and on such terms as would attract the best advice available. My Committee attach the very highest value to the employment of expert advisers and they see no reason to apprehend that the recruitment of specialists would give rise to feelings of discontent among members of the permanent staff. They also believe that it would prove more economical to employ experts with the highest qualifications for particular work than to create a large number of appointments to a regular service. The needs of industrialists can only be met by specialists, and specialists cannot be obtained by the recruitment into an organised Government service of partly educated students on low salaries with the prospect of eventual promotion to higher appointments. The formation of Technological Institutes, Polytechnics and Research Laboratories will give the earnest student the full opportunity of qualifying himself as a specialist and until he is so equipped, trained experts must be obtained on terms which will be sufficiently attractive.

My Committee do not approve of the proposal to transfer Agricultural Engineering to the control of the Director of Industries as they feel that the majority of small power plants to be transferred would be needed in agricultural areas for agricultural purposes and that technical advice on the erection and running of such plants would best be afforded by the Agricultural Department.

As regards the creation of an Imperial Chemical Service my Committee see even less justification for this than for an Imperial Industrial Service. Their recommendations on this point have already been quoted. They would like to see the establishment of provincial laboratories to deal with local provincial questions and of a Central Research Institution to co-ordinate the working of provincial laboratories and to check their work.

My Committee are fully agreed as to the necessity for the creation of an agency for ensuring a full and free exchange of information and a correlation of results between the various provincial departments of Industries and provincial laboratories. This agency can be provided without an Imperial service whether of Industry or of Chemistry.

The recommendation made in paragraph 7 of the Government of India's letter to establish a central organisation in India for the purchase of Government stores is warmly endorsed and my Committee desire to say that they attach great weight to this proposal as an extremely valuable means of developing the industries of the country. They also approve entirely of the proposal made for decentralisation by the establishment of provincial agencies for the purchase of stores and they emphasise the necessity for the appointment of an expert Committee to examine the details of this proposal.

The establishment of provincial agencies for commercial and industrial intelligence is essential to the prompt dissemination to the public of reliable information collected by experts.

An Imperial Industrial Service.—In making the recommendation in their evidence before the Industrial Commission that there should be an Imperial department of Industries my Committee did not contemplate the erection of the huge and complicated structure which is described in Chapter XXII of the Industrial Commission's report. They approve of the creation of an Imperial department of Industries in charge of a member with a seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council but they cannot agree that it is necessary to establish a Board of three additional members each with separate charges and each equipped with a complete secretarial and clerical staff. What my Committee did contemplate was a department to correlate the work of the provincial departments of Industries and to deal with matters of Imperial, as distinct from provincial, importance.

In conclusion, the views of my Committee on the proposals as summarised in paragraph 9 of the Government of India's letter, are—

(a) that provincial departments of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission, subject to the proviso that the provincial Board of Industries, or provincial Government shall determine the staff;

(b) that the responsibilities of provincial departments of Industries should include—

(1) the local purchase of Government stores subject to such degree of centralisation as may be decided on after consideration of the report of a special committee, and

(2) the collection and prompt publication of local commercial and Industrial intelligence;

(c) that there is no justification for the establishment of all-India services, Industrial or Chemical, or for a common system of recruitment;

Provincial departments of Industries should have absolute discretion to recruit their staffs, administrative and technical, on special terms and to engage temporarily experts for the peculiar industrial necessities of the province;

(d) that there should be machinery for the full exchange of information and the correlation of results by provincial departments of Industries to prevent overlapping of research or waste of effort or information; and

(e) that generally the relation between the Imperial and provincial departments should be as set forth in the Committee's statement submitted to the Industrial Commission, i.e., that the functions of the Imperial department of Industries should be, in the main, to correlate the work of the provincial Boards of Industries, and to deal with matters of Imperial, as distinct from provincial importance.

Letter—from the Secretary, United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.
To—the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Industries Department, Allahabad.
Dated—the 3rd March 1919.
No.—6906.

With reference to your letter No. 174-XVIII-624, dated the 23rd January 1919, forwarding copy of the Government of India's letter No. 583 D., dated the 7th December 1918, on the subject of the proposed establishment of an Imperial and Provincial departments of Industries for the views of this Chamber, I am directed to say as under:—

My Committee are in hearty accord with the Industrial Commission on the principle that in future Government must play an active part in the industrial development of the country, but are strongly opposed to the creation of an Imperial Department of Industries in which is proposed to be centralised the control and direction of the advocated policy. In this vast country every province has industrial problems which are peculiar to itself and to handle and solve which the Local Governments are naturally in a better position than the Central Government. In their letter the Government of India express themselves in agreement with the proposition that "for obvious reasons the actual execution of the policy must mainly be effected by authorities under the control of the Local Governments." That being so, it stands to reason that these Local Governments on whom will devolve the bulk of the work of industrial development must be left reasonable freedom of action and initiative and not be hampered by the necessity of constant reference to, and direction from, the Central authority. It is somewhat surprising that the Commission contemplating all the time the "utmost possible decentralisation"—vide paragraph 214, page 140 of their report—should make recommendations which run in a quite contrary direction. It is unnecessary here to descant on the evils of over-centralisation in the Government of this country which has so often been described as top-heavy. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy in their report on Constitutional Reforms fully recognise these

evils and base their proposals on a policy of decentralisation. The recommendations of the Industrial Commission have, as already pointed out, quite the opposite tendency.

One of the reasons why the Commission would leave the control and direction in the hands of the Central authority is their anxiety to "secure the maintenance of a uniform industrial policy." Now the policy announced by the Commission is that of active participation of the State in the country's industrial development. The Government of India accept this basic principle. The actual work of development is in any case to rest with the Local Governments. The particular directions this development would take would vary with the varying needs and possibilities of the different provinces. What then is exactly meant by the "uniformity of policy" is not clearly understood; unless, of course, it be apprehended that without the strict supervision and tutelage of the Central authority the Local Governments would lapse into inactivity or be otherwise incapable of carrying on a vigorous industrial campaign. There appear to be no grounds for that apprehension. Past experience at any rate tells quite a different story. It was only a few years back that the model activities of the Madras Department of Industries were summarily put an end to by the higher authorities. In these provinces the Local Government's proposals for a technological institute met with a similar fate. Now with the changed policy of the supreme Government matters will, no doubt, be different, but there are no reasons to suppose that the Local Governments will in any way be less anxious than the Government of India to make up for past indifference and inaction. Nor is there any justification for doubting the former's capacity to do so.

As regards the financial resources of the Provincial Governments these will be vastly improved under the new system of finance, which it may safely be assumed, will shortly be introduced. It is the Government of India who will then look to the provinces for the making up of its own revenue deficit. That leaves no force in the argument that the Provincial Governments will lack the requisite financial resources.

Now remains the question of inter-provincial problems, and military and other requirements of an Imperial nature. These, my Committee agree, can rest only with an Imperial agency, but they submit that the existing Department of Commerce and Industry should be quite sufficient to deal with these questions.

My Committee are, therefore, strongly of opinion that the idea of a new Imperial Department of Industries should be altogether abandoned and that industrial development should be entirely a provincial concern, for which the Local Governments, in their respective Departments of Industries should be wholly responsible and in respect of which they should enjoy the greatest possible freedom of action and initiative. It is impossible to anticipate in what shape the Reform Scheme will emerge from the British Parliament, but it seems abundantly clear that under the new regime the Local Governments would be more popular than the Central Government. That is another reason why my Committee would have industrial development as wholly a provincial subject because of all matters in the administration of which the people of the land should be given the greatest voice, that of Industries stands foremost.

My Committee are also strongly opposed to the creation of the various Imperial India services recommended. They fully associate themselves with the view that importation being necessary only recognised experts and specialists should be engaged on special terms and short contracts and on the express condition that the training of our own young men would formam important part of their work here. My Committee repeat that the matter should be left entirely in the hands of the Provincial Governments. If the latter find the establishment of regular Industrial or Scientific services indispensable at any later stage let them organise the same. There will then be provincial and not imperial services and under the control of the Government under which they will be serving. We have had enough of the anomaly of these Imperial services. Besides the proposed services will be prohibitively expensive. My Committee are, therefore, opposed to their creation on both administrative and financial grounds.

Extract from Proceedings of the Legislative Council for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915, dated Allahabad, the 24th January 1919.

RESOLUTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHINTAMANI moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council requests His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to represent to the Governor-General in Council and, through him to the Secretary of State for India in Council, its opinion that the development of industries should be a provincial subject with full liberty of action to Local Governments, that Government of India officers should only stand in the relation of advisers to Local Governments, which may freely consult them; and that the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission that an additional member for Industries should be appointed to the Governor-General's Executive Council, that an Indian Industries Board should be constituted, and that Imperial Indian Chemical, Industrial and other services should be organised, should not be accepted."

He said:—

"I take it that it is unnecessary for me to detain the Council with any statement of the supreme importance of the Industrial problem to India. The latest pronouncement upon the subject, leaving aside the report of the Indian Industries Commission itself, is to be found in several eloquent passages in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms that was recently published over the signatures of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. There Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford dwelt at length upon the political aspects of the economic question, and in one passage they remarked:—'But on all grounds a forward policy in industrial development is urgently called for, not merely to give India economic stability; but in order to satisfy the aspirations of her people, who desire to see her stand before the world as a well-poised, up-to-date country; in order to provide an outlet for the energies of her young men who are otherwise drawn exclusively to Government service or a few overstocked professions; in order that money now lying unproductive may be applied to the benefit of the whole community; and in order that the too speculative and literary tendencies of Indian thought may be bent to more practical ends and the people may be better qualified to shoulder the new responsibilities which the new constitution will lay upon them.' They

then referred to the Industrial Commission and did not wish to anticipate discussion of the Commission's proposals, but they said :—'We may say that our own inquiry leads us to believe that there are many questions of importance waiting to be taken up by a new agency and sufficiently related to each other to form the matter for a new administrative unit.' The recommendations of the Industrial Commission themselves are highly important and far-reaching in character. The Commission definitely abandoned the idea that there could be any development of Indian industries worth the name except with a very active industrial policy by Government to back up private efforts. There are various circumstances that have combined to produce a situation in which the people unassisted by the Government do not find themselves able to go forward very quickly. Even in the materially advanced West, the theory that at one time found favour with a certain school of thinkers that the less the State did for industrial development the better, has been cast to the winds even by the most orthodox doctrinaires. It may be taken to be common ground that State activity for industrial development is essential not merely unobjectionable and desirable, but very necessary; so readily, that there are circumstances in this country which render it doubly necessary that the State should pursue an active industrial policy. If this be so, the question arises: what is the administrative machinery? What is the system that will be best adapted to this new policy that has been followed? The Industrial Commission bestowed a great deal of attention upon this question. So much indeed, that one of the members, who wrote a dissenting minute, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, rather complained in that minute that too much importance was given to the question of administrative machinery. I desire, here, to pay my humble tribute to the Commission for the large number of recommendations of a substantive character which prove in various respects the necessity for the development of the existing policy or the inauguration of a new policy. But when I come to recommendations, which deal with this question of administrative machinery, I must take leave to part company with them. The Commission seemed to be obsessed with the idea that if any movement forward is to be at all possible, direction should be centered in the Government of India. The Commission proposed various important duties to be performed by provincial Governments and provincial departments of industries acting under provincial Governments; but ultimately, as they said of old, 'that all roads lead to Rome,' they seemed to think that nothing effective and nothing useful could be done unless the activity of every province led by some means to Delhi and Simla. I may be accused, Sir, perhaps, of irreverence, but such little knowledge of the methods and the results of the activities of Simla and Delhi, as I can gather as a mere non-official looking at the temple from the outside, does not encourage me to believe that if this series of recommendations of the Commission are to be given effect to, the result will be such as we can congratulate ourselves upon. Confining ourselves for the present to these provinces, and to the proposals made by the Local Government from time to time with regard to industrial development, is it not a fact that our experience is altogether discouraging to the idea that any good can come from this constant reference to Simla and Delhi? Over eleven years ago one of Your Honour's predecessors held a Conference at Naini Tal which arrived at very important conclusions, the foremost of which was the establishment of a Technological Institute at Cawnpore. Your Honour and the present Secretary to Government in the Industries department were both intimately associated with the Conference in 1907, and it is therefore superfluous for me to say anything by way of commendation of that particular recommendation of the Conference. But now that Your Honour has come back to these provinces after the distance of time in an exalted capacity, I think you have found that, so far as the most material of the recommendations of the Conference is concerned, you are where you were, and that the policy of the Government may best be illustrated by the couplet—'To promise, pause, promise, postpone, and end by letting things alone.' If the Local Government had had more financial resources placed at its disposal and also a reasonable amount of discretion and liberty of action given to it, I feel certain that the record of industrial activity of this Government in these eleven years would have been much more beneficial to the people of this province than it actually happens to be. Some time ago, Your Honour made a speech in Allahabad in the Mayo Hall in which you gave your own view of the Government of India, but possibly now that you happen to be at the head of the provincial Government, although you speak from a knowledge derived from the interior of the Government of India itself, there may be a disposition at Simla and Delhi to discount that opinion. But when an uncomplimentary opinion is expressed of the administrative system and the administrative machinery there by the Viceroy himself and the Secretary of State that opinion cannot be disposed of in the same manner. Now what do we find in the Montague-Chelmsford Report with regard to the Government of India as it is at present? They say in paragraph 286 :—

'We think we have reason for saying that in some respects the machinery is no longer equal to the needs of the time. The normal work of the departments is heavy. The collective responsibility of the Government is weighty, especially in time of war. There is little time or energy left for those activities of a political nature which the new situation in the country demands. A legislative session of the Government of India imposes a serious strain upon the departments, and especially on the members in charge of them. They have not merely to carry on their heavy task of administration and to share in the discussion and decision of grave matters of policy, but they have to prepare themselves to meet a growing volume of criticism at meetings of the Legislative Council; and when, as has now happened, they are called upon in addition to deal with urgent and complex questions of constitutional reform, the burden becomes one that it is unreasonable to impose on so small and highly worked a body of men."

Later on they said :—'We find the necessity for reforms admitted, principles agreed upon, and decision taken, and then long delays in giving effect to them. Difficulties are realised, enquiries are started, commissions report, and then there is a pause.' 'How does it happen that announcements are made that arouse expectations only to defeat them? We know that it is not from any intention of deluding the public. We suggest that it is because the wheels move too slowly for the times; the need for change is realised, but because on examination of details would take too long, promises are made in general terms, which on examination it becomes necessary so to qualify with reservations as to disappoint anticipations and even to lead to charges of breach of faith. We suspect that a good share of some political discontents lies in such delays.' 'Thus the Government of India are in the worst case. In all important matters they have to consult Local Governments, and then to secure the approval of the Secretary of State.' 'References to the

India Office are a second fruitful cause of delay.' 'A further cause contributing to delay is that the departments at headquarters are now overworked.'

'Now there are two points that emerge from this. In the first place, that, owing to its very structure, delays are inevitable in the Government of India. Is that structure going to be materially modified, so that we may hope that in future that will not happen which has happened in the past? It may be said that the Industrial Commission recommend the appointment of a separate member for Industries with its own Secretariat and all the paraphernalia incidental to it, and that therefore it may be reasonable to expect that there will not be the same cause for complaint for delays in future as there has been in the past. Sir, the Department of Commerce and Industry was established at the end of 1904; fourteen years have elapsed since then. Subsequently another department with a member in charge has been added to the same Government. Does experience encourage the belief that at Simla or Delhi or, mentioning a smaller thing, even in the provinces where the Secretariat establishments have been largely increased, an addition to the number of officers necessarily means a quickening of work? I do not think the Secretaries to the Government themselves will plead guilty to the charge, that because they are more in number now than they were formerly therefore they are in a position to dispose of work more quickly than before. The necessity of references to the India Office and the respective proposals made with regard to the future of Local Governments and the Government of India raise another question. What the fate of this reform scheme will be we do not know now. But assuming for the sake of argument that, whatever modifications are made, some reforms will be carried through both Houses of Parliament this year, and that there will be some alteration, some change, in the constitution of the Local Governments as well as in the Government of India, we shall still be left with this that the Government of India will be less popular and more bureaucratic than the Local Government will be. The Local Governments will have much greater need of acting in response to public opinion than the Government of India will have. If the subject of the development of Industries is one in which the people are keenly interested, if it is a subject on the right solution of which the future of the country will depend to a material extent, does it stand to reason that its control should rest with a Government which will be less responsible to public opinion than the Local Governments will be? I think not. This Legislative Council already expressed its opinion on this point to the month of August. It will be remembered that at the special meeting held to consider the Reform Scheme, a resolution was passed by a majority of this Council in favour of the subject of the industrial development being entirely provincial and also transferred, so that the delays incidental in making *frequent* references to Simla and Delhi may be avoided and, further, that action may be taken in response to, and in sympathy with, the demands of public opinion. The stimulus that has been given to the development of Indian industries by the Department of Commerce and Industry during the last 14 years does not encourage in me, for one, the belief that the mere fact that the department will be multiplied by two and that there will be one member for Commerce and another for Industries, more will be done than hitherto. The Industrial Commission have enumerated at length the responsible duties that should vest in the provincial Director of Industries. I will read that passage in order to show what an important part the provincial Directors will have to play and how illogical it is for these Directors that the Local Governments should not be in a position to give effect to their opinions. They say:—"Provincial Directors would have a wide range of responsibilities. They would advise and assist local industries of all kinds in technical matters and would in many cases give direct financial aid. They would control industrial and technical education. They would collect industrial and commercial information, and would be the advisers of their Local Governments in industrial and commercial matters. They would arrange for the local purchase and inspection of stores. They would have under them a staff including engineers, technological chemists, specialists in various industries, craftsmen, and technical and industrial teachers of various grades. The Deputy Directors would assist the Director in most of these functions; and in particular would themselves inspect institutions for technical education. They would assist the smaller private industrial concerns and supervise the work of engineers and industrial specialists. They would also organize and administer the various forms of assistance to cottage industries. The special intelligence officers at Bombay and Calcutta would collect and supply commercial and industrial intelligence in these cities especially in respect of foreign trade." These will be the duties that provincial Directors will have to perform. They will have to be much more important personages than they are at present, as the salaries that are proposed to be given to them will be much higher than at present. There will be quite an army of officers serving under them. The provincial Governments will be finding the funds that will be needed for them. While even at present the financial assistance which the Government of India has rendered to provincial Governments for industrial development has been exceedingly limited it will be still more so in future, for the very reason that a new system of provincial finance will come into being. The Government of India will be simply living upon the charity of provincial Governments, among which Madras and these provinces will have to pay the largest bounty. The argument that provinces will not have the requisite financial resources cannot, therefore, hold good, nor can the argument that all provincial Governments will be incompetent to manage their affairs; for the provincial Governments do manage even now much more important affairs and will continue to do so; and all the praises that are sung of the efficiency of the system are absolutely in vain if we are to be told that this policy of active industrial development requires constant supervision from the Government of India. The length to which the Commission went in this direction is shown by the fact that they want to send down Imperial inspectors even to visit the technological schools which will be under the control of the provincial Directors of Industries. Those who remember the memorandum that was laid before the Royal Commission on Decentralization in 1908, by Sir John Hewett with regard to the manner in which these Imperial inspectors in general effect the transition of the Local Government will have no difficulty in concluding that it is a perfectly absurd recommendation that officers of the Government of India should be sent down to inspect even the small technical schools that are maintained in the various provinces.

"The Commission also say that there should be an Indian Board of Industries, an imperial industrial, an imperial chemical, an imperial botanical and God knows how many more imperial other services. Now, Sir, no one who closely studies the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms and also the Report of the Royal Commission on Public Services will have any difficulty in concluding

that the entire tendency of the future will be to minimize, as far as possible, what are called these imperial services and to increase the number and the importance of provincial services controlled entirely by provincial Governments. Are we now to support a proposal that new imperial services should be brought into existence? The recommendations of the Industrial Commission on this point run directly counter to the whole tendency of the policy that has been enunciated in the Report as the Local Governments are appointed, inconveniences arise from time to time to which reference was made to the memorandum of Sir John Hewett placed before the Decentralization Commission which I have already mentioned. I object altogether to this policy of bringing into existence new organized services for the purposes of industrial development and technical education. Informed opinion is against even the present Indian Educational Service. I have heard it said by several educational experts that the wisest policy would be for men to be appointed on occasion arose, specially qualified men, on terms arranged for in each case, so that no vested interests may grow up and the best available talent may be obtained in every case and from anywhere.

"Among the witnesses before the Industrial Commission was Mr. H. P. Gibbs, General Manager of the Tata Hydro and Electric Supply Company. His opinion is worth referring to.

He said:—'No man should be imported into India unless he is a recognized expert in his particular line. He too should be engaged on short term contracts and made to understand that he is being engaged and paid to teach our local men just so much as to introduce and carry on his work. The young man from abroad who is educated but inexperienced should not be brought to India and allowed to get his practice here.'

"Directly the contrary to this is the recommendation of the Commission. They want that recruits for new Imperial services should be obtained at as early an age as possible (They indicate 23 years.) They will be men who have received theoretical training in England and other countries; they will come here to pick up practical knowledge and they will spend several years in doing that. It will not be any part of their duty to bring up Indians themselves to be able to perform those duties. Japan has followed quite a different policy. She has sent her own sons abroad; she has imported experienced men for temporary periods and with a stipulation that they must teach the Japanese themselves. The result has been that indigenous experts have enormously increased in number and Japan is now able to the main to rely upon her own men for its own purposes. In our country a different policy has been followed. In department after department which requires any technical knowledge or skill we continue to be dependent upon imported agency very much to the same extent as before. Take the Agricultural Department for one. There are agricultural colleges in India. How many men have been trained in these colleges who are considered by the Government competent to hold the higher posts in that department? Almost none. I apprehend that if the Commission's recommendations in regard to the organization of these new Imperial services are to be accepted, we shall have a corps of officers being continually imported from abroad and no adequate number of Indians competent to take charge of the work and help in the progress of the country. No doubt the Commission's recommendation was that recruitment should, as far as possible, be in India itself, but they proceed to add that at present it is out of the question and that therefore these services should be manned by men imported from abroad. It is a pious hope that in the space of a few years more Indians will be trained and that more Indians will step into the various departments of Government. Experience has belied such a hope, and I have no reason to think that in the future we shall fare better than we have in the past.

"My own idea is that the Commission having made excellent recommendations with regard to the financial aid that Government should render to industries and with regard to the provision of facilities for technical education, have gone altogether on the wrong track in showing distrust of the capacity of provincial Governments to organize their own departments and to carry on their own work and in suggesting the appointment of a member for industries and the establishment of Imperial services with headquarters at Simla and Delhi to supervise the work that is done in the provinces. Neither for financial reasons nor for administrative reasons can I reconcile myself to the wisdom of this policy. I think that much better results can be obtained if Provincial Governments are made wholly responsible for the development of industries and if they are allowed reasonable freedom of action with regard to the steps that should be taken in various directions. The only share of the Government of India in this direction should be where military requirements have to be met and where also arrangements have to be made for the purchase of stores in India in place of the purchases that are now made in England through the Stores Department of the India Office. It is quite possible to circumscribe the limits within which the activities of the Government of India are required, and if this is done, I am confident that it will be found that if the present Department of Commerce and Industry is maintained it will quite suffice to look after all that the Government of India need look after, if necessary, with an increased strength of the establishment under the Member for Commerce and Industry. Beyond that I will not go at all, and I am encouraged to think that I am not altogether wrong, not only because one of the members of the Commission, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has largely dissented from the recommendations of the Commission, although I am sorry to say that he has approved of the recommendations that there should be a separate Member for Industries, but also because Your Honour, with the large experience you have, expressed the opinion in a speech delivered at Cawnpore in the end of November last that you were rather alarmed by the recommendations of the Commission to centralize direction and control at Simla and Delhi. We have had experience of over centralization during the régime of Lord Curzon. His successor came only to undo what his distinguished predecessor had done. For a time an effort was made at centralization; but the lesson had to be relearnt and larger powers had to be delegated to Local Governments. Why unlearn the lesson at this time of the day and restore a policy of centralization in respect of a subject in which the people are materially interested and in which it may be hoped more progress will be made if the direction is left to provincial Governments, reconstituted as we believe they will be in accordance with the proposals contained in the Reforms Scheme, than if they are to be centralized in Simla and Delhi.

"It has not been possible for me within the time at my disposal to make any detailed criticism of the reasons that the Commission have advanced for the particular recommendations which they have made, but I think I have not failed to show that the principles underlying their recommendations,

Namely, that control should be centralized at Delhi and Simla, is altogether wrong and calculated to diminish our hope for the future. In this connection and for the reasons I have stated above, I regret that the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu in their reports showed a distinct bias in favour of the proposal that there should be a Member for Industries in the Government of India. Whether that is so, because they have arrived at the conclusion that the present strength of the Executive Council of the Governor-General was inadequate, that altogether the executive staff of the Government was inadequate to cope with the work that came before them, or whether they arrived at the conclusion that there should be a Member for Industries, on the merits of the recommendation of the Industrial Commission, I cannot tell. In either event it is regrettable that they have shown a distinct bias in favour of a separate Member for Industries. I do hope that they have not hopelessly committed themselves to it, and that they will be open to reason in the light of the public criticism that has been uttered?"

The Hon'ble Mr CHATTERJEE said:—

"The various matters which the honourable mover of the resolution has discussed in the course of his eloquent speech are admittedly distinctly important and Your Honour recognizes that an opportunity should be given to the Council to ventilate these questions before a decision is arrived at either by the Local Government or by the Government of India. But these questions are at present under discussion between the Government of India and the Local Government, and it is not possible for the Local Government to express any opinion on them. The Government will therefore take no part in the debate, but the proceedings will be submitted to the Government of India."

The motion was put and agreed to.

No. 3728, dated Bombay Castle, the 10th April 1919.

From—P. J. MEAD, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed to reply to the Government of India's letter No. 589-D., dated December 7th 1918 on the general proposals summarized in paragraph 9 of their letter under reference.

2. The Governor in Council is in substantial agreement with the general principles underlying these proposals and accepts the various suggestions set forth in these papers, subject to the following remarks.

3. I am to say that it is understood that the analogy between the proposed Imperial services and the Agricultural and Forest services now employed in Bombay will be complete as regards their employment under, and unfettered control by, this Government after recruitment, and that to this extent the original suggestions made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission as regards loans of expert staff for short periods to Local Governments and the retention of a large measure of control in the hands of the Central Government, should be modified. As regards the position of the Chief Chemist under the Government of India towards research work under this Government, the Governor in Council does not apprehend that there will be any cause for friction, as the purely advisory nature of this officer's functions is clearly set forth in paragraph 194 of the Industrial Commission's report, and he cordially welcomes the valuable assistance which will thus be made available. As regards the power of control to be exercised by the Central Government in respect of industries which fall within the categories laid down in paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter, the Governor in Council recognises that there may arise rare occasions on which restrictions may have to be imposed on the Local Government's activities in the general interests of India, but subject to this reservation and to such modified limitations as may ultimately be retained for all departments of Local Governments *vis-a-vis* the Central Government, this Government should be free to carry out any measures which may seem to them calculated to promote and assist industries within their administrative limits. Further, the Governor in Council would gravely deprecate any interference upon the Central Government's sanction before proceeding with any scheme. The Governor in Council considers that a free interchange of information between the Central and Local Governments is of the greatest importance for the effective prosecution of research and experiments throughout India, and agrees that the Central Government should be kept fully informed of any important activities within provincial limits. I am to suggest that this procedure provides adequate opportunity for control by the Central Government in the rare cases when such control may be necessary, and gives such freedom of action as is essential for the prompt despatch of business. On this understanding, I am to say the Governor in Council accepts the principle of control by the Central Government in exceptional circumstances and in the general interests of India. At the same time, the Governor in Council recognises, I am to say, that research experiments and demonstrations undertaken within this Presidency may have to be supplemented by further research and experiments, either within or without the Presidency, in the general interests of India, and while conceding the right of the Central Government to carry out such supplementary work wherever it may seem most desirable, the Governor in Council trusts that any work of special importance to this Presidency will be located in or close to this Government's laboratories or demonstration factories, with a view to afford provincial workers the fullest measure of assistance. The question whether such supplementary workers should remain under the control and in the pay of the Central Government, or be lent for short periods to this Government, is one that may be decided in each case on its merits.

4. The Governor in Council recognises the advantages, and accepts the general principle of Imperial services, but until it is definitely decided which posts will be reserved for these Imperial services and what officers are suitable for absorption into these services, the Governor in Council considers that this Government should not be precluded from recruiting men to fill existing or proposed posts which are considered necessary for the department of Industries in this Presidency. He is, however, of opinion that some further consideration will be required before deciding how far it will be desirable to staff educational posts, especially in Arts Colleges, from these services, rather than from the Indian Educational Service, as at present. It is possible, I am to point out, that departmental and collegiate discipline may suffer by too facile prospects of more congenial and remunerative employment in other branches of so wide a service, and there may be a tendency for the members of such a service to fail to identify themselves with their Department or College in all the activities demanded from them. A member of a College staff has other duties besides instruction in his particular subject, and the staff is often only adequate if all members work willingly in

the common interests of the College. The Governor in Council would prefer to proceed tentatively in the first instance and while maintaining recruitment for these educational posts with the Educational Department as at present would so adjust the recruitment for the Imperial Scientific Services of the Industries Department as to make it possible to meet a call from the Educational Department for the services of a limited number of the men engaged.

5. In this connection, the Governor in Council would emphasise the paramount necessity for the recognition of the Educational Department's complete control over officers working in their Department, whether they belong to the Imperial Department of Industries or not. The point is emphasised because the proposal has been made to utilise the spare time of science lecturers in certain institutions under the Educational Department for research work on behalf of the local Department of Industries, and has been tentatively accepted subject to certain conditions. So long as the Educational Department decides what proportion of a lecturer's time can be devoted to industrial work and it is clearly understood that for disciplinary purposes the principal's authority over his staff remains unaffected, the Governor in Council is of opinion that such opportunities of research, to be arranged by agreement between the two departments, may be productive of useful results.

6. The Governor in Council cordially welcomes the proposal for the purchase of Government stores in India. The actual distribution of the work of purchasing and passing such stores between the Imperial and Local Governments can well await the report of the expert committee suggested, but it is obvious that any Local Government must depend largely at the outset on the advice and assistance of the central organization, and in the later stages also the business men of Bombay, which will be well represented on the local Director's Advisory Committee, may be trusted to rely on the best expert advice available, whether local or central, and to buy in the cheapest market with due regard to the quality of the goods.

7. The proposals set forth in the Industrial Commission's Report for the collection and utilisation of commercial intelligence also command themselves, I am to say, to the Governor in Council. The present understanding between the local Department of Industries and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and the Trade Commissioners is that the main function of the Director-General is to foster the export trade while the Trade Commissioner pays special attention to India's requirements which can be met from the British Empire, and the Director of Industries concentrates on the possibilities of increasing local manufactures. Each officer or department must have, however, a general grasp of the situation, and the Governor in Council considers that while the above may continue to be accepted as a definition of their main fields of activity, the scheme devised by the Commission will be well calculated to give each officer or department the necessary perspective and to provide the commercial and industrial public with the information which will serve their interests best.

8. To sum up the above conclusions, I am to express the view that—

(a) the Provincial Departments of Industries should be created for Bombay on the above lines;

(b) the purchase of stores in India should be accepted in principle and worked out in detail with the help of a committee of experts, and the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence should be organised on the lines suggested;

(c) the principles of expert criticism and Imperial recruitment on the lines explained in paragraph 3 above, should be accepted, leaving the question of absorption of present or proposed provincial staff into such Imperial services to later consideration;

(d) the Imperial control should be limited to such financial and other checks as are finally accepted for all departments of a Provincial Government and to special cases of, paramount importance to India as a whole, to be dealt with on their merits as they arise.

No. 792, dated Ootacamund, the 29th April 1919.

From—the Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

In reply to Mr. Ley's letter No. 589-D., dated the 7th December 1918, regarding the proposals made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries, I am directed to enclose a copy of Mr. Innes' letter No. G. C. 295, dated 20th January 1919, in which the various aspects of these proposals are fully discussed. The Government have had the advantage of a conference with Mr. O. K. Low who has cleared up certain doubts which were entertained by the Local Government as to the attitude or intentions of the Government of India as regards certain of the proposals under consideration.

2. In the letter under reply reference is made particularly to the proposals contained in Chapter XXI of the report of the Indian Industrial Commission on the Provincial Departments of Industries and an expression of the views of the Governor in Council is invited on certain proposals which are summarised in paragraph 3. This summary does not cover all the points referred to in Chapter XXI of the report, but it appears from paragraph 10 of the letter under reply that the Government of India do not at present require the Local Government to enter into a discussion of proposals not included in paragraph 3 of Mr. Ley's letter.

3. Subject to these limitations and to the remarks that follow, the Governor in Council accepts generally the recommendations of the Commission for the future development of the Provincial Department of Industries in this Presidency.

4. The Government understand from Mr. Low that questions relating to the powers and functions of the proposed Provincial Board of Industries will be left for decision to the provincial administrations with reference to local conditions.

5. The Governor in Council also presumes with reference to paragraph 312 of the Industrial Commission's report that the relations of the Director of Industries with the Local Government being a purely domestic matter will be left to the discretion of the Local Governments concerned.

6. As regards the responsibility of the Provincial Department of Industries for the local purchase of Government stores, I am to state that the Madras Government are in general agreement with the recommendations of the Commission in paragraphs 197-199 of their report including the proposal that there should be a stores branch in each Provincial Department of Industries. They would, however, suggest that the stores branches should be established in business centres and

run on business lines; the Governor in Council also hopes that he will be given an opportunity of examining the recommendations of the special committee referred to in paragraph 9 (1) (1) of the letter under reply before orders are passed on it.

7. With reference to the responsibility of the Provincial Departments of Industries for the collection of local, commercial and industrial intelligence, I am to state that, as pointed out by Mr. Innes in paragraph 28 of his letter, the practical effect of the proposals contained in Chapter XI of the report appears to be that certain statistics which have hitherto been collected, published and commented on mainly by the Board of Revenue should in future be dealt with by the Department of Industries. These proposals will require detailed examination; but the Governor in Council agrees that the principles on which they are based are sound.

8 In paragraph 306 of the Industrial Commission's report it is proposed that the responsibilities of the Provincial Departments of Industries should include the control of technical and industrial education and the control of the staff employed for the local administration of the Electricity, Factories and Boiler Acts and the furnishing of advice to Government on the industrial and commercial aspects of the Mines Act and of the rules for mining leases and prospecting licences. As these items are not referred to in paragraph 3 of the letter under reply, and as it is clear from paragraph 10 that the Government of India do not require remarks on technical and industrial education the Madras Government reserve their remarks on these matters in detail and confine themselves to the statement that they are in general agreement with the proposals that the Provincial Department of Industries should have these responsibilities.

9. The next question on which the views of the Local Government are invited is what arrangement is most suitable for utilising the officers of the proposed Indian Industrial and Chemical Services in order to combine the advantages of a common system of recruitment, and central criticism of wider questions of research, with the control which the Local Governments must necessarily exercise in executive and administrative matters and to secure the fullest utilization by the Local Governments of their new staffs on local problems.

10. The Governor in Council recognises that some provincial administrations would be unable individually to offer adequate attractions and suitable careers in the many specialists required to carry out the policy recommended by the Commission, and that from this point of view it is desirable to pool the limited provincial requirements in the matter of staff in order that men with the necessary qualifications may be attracted to the provincial departments at the least possible cost to the State.

11. The Governor in Council understands from Mr. Low that the Indian Chemical and Industrial Service is will be similar in constitution to other Indian services such as the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Forest Service. It is also understood that the period for which officers of these services will be placed at the disposal of the Local Government will not, as a matter of practice, be limited to five years, but that they will as a general rule be placed practically at the permanent disposal of the Local Government as is the case with the members of other services, though they would be liable to transfer to other provinces or to service in the Imperial Department. In dealing with the Chemical Service in paragraph 385 of the report, the Industrial Commission suggest that the Imperial Government would be concerned with questions of the promotion and distribution of the staff. The Governor in Council presumes that so long as the services of any member of the Industrial or Chemical Service are placed at the disposal of the Local Government, his promotion and posting will be left to the discretion of that Government. Subject to these remarks the Madras Government would accept the proposals for the creation of Indian Industrial and Chemical Services and for the placing of members of those services under the orders of Local Governments so as to provide the superior staff required for the Provincial Departments of Industries as well as for the Imperial Department of Industries.

12. In order to provide central criticism on wider questions of research the Governor in Council recognises the desirability of the establishment of Imperial research institutes. If, however, officers in Imperial research institutes are given higher pay than the corresponding officers of provincial institutes, the difference in pay should be substantial and should be justified by an increase in responsibilities, so that the officer employed on an Imperial institute may be qualified to advise as to the work done in provincial research institutes if necessary. In this connexion I am to invite the attention of the Government of India to the importance of making an equitable distribution of the proposed Imperial research institutes among the several provinces. In deciding the number and location of Imperial institutes, regard should be had to the essential differences between conditions in Southern India and those which obtain in the north. For example, a single specialised research institute for the group of subjects relating to oil-seeds would not meet the requirements of India as a whole, and if it were decided to establish such an institute in Northern India it is probable that another Imperial institute would have to be established for research in connection with tropical oil-seeds in Southern India. Moreover the usefulness of a research institute to an industry varies inversely with the distance of the institute from the locality in which the industry is established. Mr. Low explained that the question of allocating the research institutes was intentionally left vague by the Commission as they considered it to be a matter that should be considered by a small expert committee. I am to commend these remarks to the notice of the Government of India when the question is under final consideration.

13. As regards the recommendation in paragraph 314 of the Commission's report that Directors of Industries should ultimately be selected from the Indian Industrial Service, I am to say that the Madras Government are in general agreement with the Commission's recommendations, but consider that, if no officer of the Indian Industrial Service serving in the province is considered by the Local Government to be suitable for the appointment of Director, the Local Government should have complete liberty of choice in making the appointment after considering the qualifications of any officer of the service employed elsewhere who may be recommended to them.

14. As regards relations between the Imperial and Provincial departments the Governor in Council would observe in the first place that the proposals for the creation of an Imperial Department of Industries and for the development of certain industries by the Imperial Department are open to the objection that they will create a tendency towards centralisation, and that there will be considerable danger that the industries of one province will be developed by the Imperial Department with money contributed by another province. There was a natural apprehension on the part of the Madras Government that this tendency towards centralisation would become more marked in the course of time and might result in the loss of initiative on the part of the Provincial Governments.

It was, however, explained by Mr. Low that the Provincial Governments will be given a free hand in the initiation of industrial experiments, provided always that these experiments are not likely to be prejudicial to the interests of India as a whole and that the Provincial Governments will be competent to enter on a course of action even against the advice of the Government of India, provided that the entertainment of the necessary expert staff is within their powers of sanction. In the light of these explanations the Governor in Council would accept the view that it is desirable to entrust to the Imperial Department of Industries the development of certain industries on the lines indicated in paragraph 2 of the letter under reply.

10. It would appear from the official summary of the report that the Commission proposes to lay on the Imperial Department of Industries the responsibility for the "industrial policy of Government and the inauguration and carrying out of a *uniform programme* of industrial development throughout the country." The functions of the Imperial Government as set out in paragraph 214 of the Commission's report include a duty to "watch over provincial administrations in order to secure the maintenance of a uniform industrial *policy*." The expression "*uniform programme*" is somewhat vague and suggests considerable interference with the programmes of Provincial Governments. The Madras Government, however, understand that the expression need not necessarily be interpreted as indicating any intention on the part of the Commission that the Imperial Department should interfere otherwise than by suggestion and advice in matters within the competence of the Local Government. Mr. Low has informed this Government that the Commission's intention was merely to ensure that one Provincial Government should not lag behind the others in industrial development, and that if one link in a chain was lacking the Government of India might endeavour to persuade the Provincial Government concerned to supply the link or, failing local enterprise, the deficiency might be supplied by the Imperial Department. In view of this explanation, the Governor in Council accepts the proposals of the Commission in this respect.

11. In paragraph 179 of the report the Commission suggests that arrangements should be made for the provision of specialist officers of the Imperial Department of Industries to visit industrial and technical educational institutions and to advise the Local Government regarding the correct methods of imparting such education. While the Governor in Council would welcome such inspection and advice by specialists, he agrees with Mr. Innes that the provincial inspectors of industrial schools should not be replaced by these visiting specialists. The staff under the control of the Local Government should be maintained not only for purposes of inspection of industrial and technical schools but also for the submission of detailed proposals in connection with the management of existing schools and the opening of new schools. The Provincial Director of Industries should have at hand a staff capable of advising him on educational matters and of working out details in connection with new institutions without reference to the Imperial Department of Industries.

12. The functions of the Imperial Department in respect of the work carried out by Provincial Departments of Industries should be mainly advisory. The Imperial research institutes should be so staffed and equipped that the work done in them will be of a higher quality than that which can ordinarily be done in a provincial research institute. The Imperial Department may also, in the opinion of the Madras Government, control the development of certain selected industries for special reasons and, where necessary, take up, in the interests of India as a whole, industrial work which is not taken up by the Provincial Government concerned.

No. G. C.-295., dated the 20th January 1919.

From—C. A. Innes, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.

I have the honour to reply to Government's memorandum No. 1293-I.—18-3, dated the 21st December 1918, in which I am directed to report on the proposals of the Indian Industrial Commission specified in paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter No. 582-D., dated the 7th December 1918. The points on which my opinion is asked are the following:—

(a) whether Provincial Departments of Industries should be created, or developed, on the lines suggested by the Commission;

(b) whether the responsibilities of these departments should include—

(1) the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralization as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee, and

(2) the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence;

(c) what arrangements are most suitable for utilizing the officers of the proposed Indian services, industrial and chemical, in order to combine the advantages of a common system of recruitment, and central criticism in wider questions of research, with the control which Local Governments must necessarily exercise in executive and administrative matters and to secure the fullest utilization by the Local Governments of their own staff on local problems; and

(d) what generally should be the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments.

2. *General remarks.*—Before dealing with these specific questions, I venture to offer a few general remarks on what is undoubtedly the most prominent feature of the administrative proposals made in the Industrial Commission's report. At the Conference held on the 23rd and 25th November Sir Thomas Holland pointed out that in its report the Commission had been careful to avoid the word "centralization," and claimed that the centralization to which reference was made at the Conference was essentially a centralization of advisory functions, executive and administrative function being decentralized to Local Governments. I do not think that it is necessary to argue the point. It must be clear to any one who reads the report carefully that throughout it is centralising in tendency, and though the Commission claims that its scheme is "in general accord with the administrative changes" proposed in the Reforms Scheme, and though in paragraph 340 of the Reform Report the Viceroy and the Secretary of State certainly give the proposals of the Commission a preliminary benediction, I confess that I do not think that it is possible to square the proposals of the Commission with the second of the four formulæ laid down in paragraphs 188—191 of the Reform Report. It may be admitted that industrial reform is essentially complementary to political reform, but it is equally evident that we have two antagonistic forces at work. The Commission is concerned solely

with India's industrial deficiencies, and deliberately it has set itself to devise the most efficient way of remedying those deficiencies. The Reform Scheme, on the other hand, of set purpose, is prepared to sacrifice efficiency to other and wider considerations. Hence the one scheme hinges on centralization and efficiency, the other on decentralization even at the expense of efficiency. Ultimately, therefore, the decision depends on the view taken regarding India's industrial position. If the Commission is right in holding that India's backwardness in industrial development is so serious as to involve political, economic and even national danger, it is justified in asking Local Governments to agree, in the interests of efficiency, to a period of centralized control.

3. Clearly, if it were possible, it would be preferable to leave it to each Local Government to work out its own industrial salvation. India is a continent rather than a country. It is nearly, if not quite, as large as Europe, and it contains upwards of 300 millions of people. The provinces into which it is divided differ widely from one another in the matter of climate, physical characteristics and resources, and whether the test of area or population be applied, the major provinces correspond rather to the larger than the smaller nations of Europe. *Prima facie*, it seems absurd to endeavour to direct the industrial development of a country of this size and of these varying characteristics from Simla and Delhi, or to prescribe a "uniform programme." The more reasonable course would be for the Government of India to confine itself to the encouragement of such industries as are essential from the point of view of national safety or are of more than provincial importance, and with these reservations to leave it to Local Governments to work out their own problems with their own staff in their own way. There might be inequalities between the different provinces. Some might be more progressive than others, others again might be actually apathetic. But in some at least there would be real local development especially if Local Governments were freed from the paralysing necessity of seeking sanction before they made a new appointment or took a new step. Further there is our own narrow Madras point of view. To put it bluntly, Madras is going to pay the piper, but the Government of India is going to call the tune. From paragraph 206 of the Reform Report, I see that nearly one-third of the gross provincial contributions to the Government of India is to be levied from Madras. On the other hand, industrially the future lies mainly with Bihar and Orissa and Bengal, and there is a considerable danger that Bengal industries will be developed with Madras money.

4. This is one side of the case. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Commission was appointed to "examine and report upon the possibilities of the further industrial development in India," and it is not surprising that they have considered the question from the point of view of India as a whole. Their examination has shown that India is immeasurably deficient not only in certain essential materials but also in the production of certain essential articles. Avowedly their object is to make India self-contained industrially in man as well as materials. Several schemes for industrial reorganization were placed before them. Deliberately they chose the scheme which, in their opinion, was the one most likely to permit of an early start and a rapid advance. It is a compromise necessitated by the conditions of the problem, and though it is not as an ideal scheme, more is not claimed than that it offers the most hopeful line of immediate progress, and that provided that there is co-operation between the Imperial and Local Governments, there is no reason why it should not work well. I am quoting from Sir Thomas Holland's concessions speech. On political, national and every other ground, the need for the development of Indian industries by Indians is urgent. In the circumstances of India, Government must abandon its *Laissez-faire* policy and must play an active part in the development. But it cannot do so "unless provided with a separate administrative equipment and forearmed with reliable scientific and technical advice." These are the two premises on which the proposals in the Report are based. If they are granted, Sir Thomas Holland has claimed that the rest of the Report in its main outlines follows automatically. It is largely a question of funds. For though they are large, the provinces are poor. The surpluses in each province, if the proposals of the Reforms Report are accepted will approximately be as below :—

Province.	Surplus in lakhs of rupees.
Madras	43
Bombay	13
Bengal	16
United Provinces	46
Punjab	32
Burma	21
Bihar and Orissa	6
Central Provinces	5

These surpluses do not leave much margin for additional large scale expenditure on industrial development, and it is clear that most Provincial Governments could not afford to employ all the specialists which will be required if Government is properly to play the part marked out for it. Madras might be able to have reasonably good services, but what about Bengal or Bombay? Industries, moreover, do not and react upon one another that from the point of view of Indian development, it would be a mistake to treat the provinces as water-tight compartments. The problem must be treated as a whole. Sulphuric acid is an excellent instance. Sir Thomas Holland once said that the measure of a country's industrial development was to be found in its consumption of sulphuric acid which is merely another way of saying that many industries depend for their existence on cheap sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid is now made from imported sulphur by more than one firm in India, but it is doubtful whether so long as the sulphur must be imported from Sicily or Japan the acid can ever be produced sufficiently cheap to render economically possible many of the other industries dependent on its use. Consequently steps have been taken by the Indian Munitions Board to encourage the establishment of zinc-smelting works. The zinc ores obtainable in Burma contain large quantities of sulphur, and one of the processes in the works will be the recovery of the sulphur in the form of sulphuric acid. This is an excellent example of good results accruing from a wide view of an industrial deficiencies and resources taken by a central authority. A deficiency which hampers progress throughout India is noted. A survey is made of the resources of the country. The necessary raw material is found in Burma. It is decided that it should be worked up in Calcutta where coal is cheap, and in this way the deficiency is in a fair way to be remedied. Similar instances might be

multiplied (paragraphs 72—83 and 320 of the Report), and it is clear that there is need for the "wider outlook" of an Imperial Department. Already the Indian Munitions Board has shewn how much can be done by a central authority, and to all intents and purposes it is merely proposed to carry on the Indian Munitions Board under another name.

6. Personally, therefore, having regard to the considerations mentioned above, particularly to the general poverty of the country and to the dangers, political and economic, inherent in its present industrial backwardness, I think that the Commission was justified in its treatment of the subject. If any rapid change for the better is to be made in the development of Indian industries, it is necessary to think Imperially instead of Provincially, to consider the problem as a whole and to pool the limited resources available in order that they may be used to the best advantage of India. If these views are accepted, the need for an Imperial Department of Industries requires no further argument. It will initiate the more lines of policy and in matters of lesser importance will co-ordinate the work in the different provinces. At the same time, the stage should be purely transitional, and as in political reforms so in industries the goal should be the largest possible measure of decentralization to Local Governments at the earliest possible date.

8. So far I have endeavoured to deal with the Report on its broadest aspect. It is now necessary to go further and examine in detail the proposals made by the Commission for the administrative machinery required to carry out the policy of the Report. They propose as already mentioned the creation of Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries, and I propose to take up first the question raised by the Government of India as to the relations between these departments. This question also involves the consideration of the proposals of the Commission in respect of the industrial and chemical services.

7. *The Imperial Department of Industries.*—The proposed Imperial Department of Industries, as I have already pointed out, is practically the Indian Munitions Board under another name. It will consist of a Board of three members with a President who will be a member of Viceroy's Council and who will have power to overrule his colleagues. The Department will be charged "with the direction and co-ordination of the general industrial policy of the country and the proper performance of certain functions of high national importance." It will deal with the following subjects and departments:—

(1) Geology and minerals (including the Geological Survey of India and the administration of the Indian Mines Act).
(2) Salt.
(3) Indian Explosives Act and the Indian Petroleum Act.
(4) Stationery and Printing.
(5) Inventions and Designs.
(6) The collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence.
(7) The supply of stores and the administration of the Stores Department.
(8) The Indian Factories Act.
(9) The general encouragement of industries including the grant of assistance or concessions to industrialists in cases of more than provincial importance.
(10) Advice to Local Governments regarding the improvement of industries and the conduct of industrial and technical education.
(11) The administration of the various Acts relating to steam boilers.
(12) Electricity.
(13) Ordnance Factories.
(14) Inspection of Ordnance Stores.
(15) General direction and application of chemical research and the control of the proposed Chemical Service.
(16) Imperial factories for research or demonstration. Most of these functions require no comment. The Department of Industries will merely take over functions now belonging to other Departments of the Government of India, and in respect of these functions there will presumably be no change in the relations between the Government of India and the Government of Madras. Instances are Nos. 1, 2 (which presumably refers only to the Department of Northern India Salt Revenue), 4, 5, 12 and 14. As regards the various Acts mentioned (Nos. 3, 8, 11 and 12), similarly I presume that no change will be made. The Government of India will lay down principles and policies and will amend the Acts where necessary, but the local application of the Acts will be left to Local Governments. No. 6 (the collection and distribution of commercial intelligence) and No. 7 (the Stores Department) are dealt with, as directed, separately.

8. *The general control of Industrial policy.*—There remain, however, certain functions proposed for the Imperial Department which are more open to controversy. From the official summary of the Report, it appears that the Commission proposes to lay on the Imperial Department the responsibility for "the industrial policy of Government and the inauguration and carrying out of a uniform programme of industrial development throughout the country." It is, of course, the function of the Government of India to prescribe general principles and to lay down broad lines of policy, and after reading the report, I do not think that the 'uniform programme' of development referred to mean more than that the Government of India will be expected—

(1) to take certain steps which will remove some of the most glaring deficiencies of India's industrial position;
(2) to institute certain lines of scientific research;
(3) to initiate certain surveys of great economic importance such as the coal survey (paragraph 34) and the hydrographic survey (paragraph 99);
(4) to adopt certain large measures which are likely to be of great benefit to Indian industries in general, as for instance, the arrangements proposed for the purchase of Government stores; and
(5) generally to lay down the principles on which Local Governments may suitably assist the development of local industries.

In other words I do not think that the above phrase need necessarily be interpreted as indicating any intention on the part of the Commission that the Imperial Department should interfere otherwise than by suggestion and advice in matters within the competence of Local Governments. Much, however, depends on what the powers of the Local Governments will be in the future especially in regard to the creation of new appointments and to expenditure on new schemes, and how these powers are likely to be affected by the Commission's proposals in respect of the services. I will refer to this point later.

9. *Its functions in regard to the development of Industries.*—Nor do I see much difficulty in the division of functions between the Imperial and Provincial Departments as regards the direct encouragement of industries. Their respective spheres are fairly easily defined (vide paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter and paragraph 220 of the report), though naturally there may be doubtful cases on the border line. Generally speaking, the Government of India will deal with the development of 'key' industries, i.e., industries which are vital for purposes of national defence or are an essential link in a whole chain of other industries. All other industries will be left to the care of the provincial departments and Local Governments concerned. The Imperial and Provincial Departments will naturally be in the closest touch, and there is no danger of overlapping or confusion. There may be cases when the Local Government wishes to encourage an industry in its province which the Government of India has already taken up. Such cases will be decided on their merits. It may be that the Local Government will decide that the industry in question is of such local importance that it should be encouraged in the Madras Presidency even though arrangements may already have been made to foster it in some other province, and if so the Local Government's decision, which will be passed after consideration of any arguments which the Government of India may bring to bear, will naturally be final. Similarly, there may be purely local industries which the Local Government may wish to encourage. The Imperial Department will be consulted (since the whole scheme presupposes close co-operation between the Imperial and Provincial Departments) and may disagree either as to the necessity of helping the industry or as to the method of encouragement proposed. Full weight will of course be given to the views of the Government of India, but the decision will rest with the Local Government. The only centralization should be centralization of advisory functions. The Government of India may legitimately ask to be consulted, but it should not force its views on the Local Government. That I believe to be the intention of the report. At any rate we ought to insist on this interpretation. There is no danger of wild cat schemes being taken up against the advice of the Government of India. There are too many checks. In the first place, a Local Government which disregards the advice of the Imperial Department will incur a considerable responsibility. Secondly, there is the proposed Board of Industries to say nothing of the Standing Committee proposed in the Reforms Report (paragraph 232). As a matter of fact, if, as I suppose is probable, the Department of Industries is a transferred subject under the Reform Scheme, I regard the advisory functions of the Imperial Department as a valuable safeguard, and I think that it should be a recognized principle that in all schemes of Industrial development, the Imperial Department should be freely consulted, provided that the ultimate decision rests with the Local Government.

10. *Scientific research.*—Scientific research, which is perhaps the most hopeful method of encouraging the development of industries, is sufficiently important to be dealt with separately. It opens up of course the whole question of the organization proposed for scientific research, but this question will be dealt with below. For the moment all that it is necessary to say is that the Commission contemplates Imperial Scientific Services in general and in particular an Imperial Chemical Service, the junior members of which will be lent to Local Governments. At the head of the Chemical Service will be a Chief Chemist, and each branch will be supervised by a Deputy Chief Chemist. The functions of these high officers will be to exercise the necessary critical check over the research work of junior officers wherever they may be at work, to prevent overlapping, to correlate the results of scientific research all over India and to arrange for the publication of these results in an authoritative all-India journal. Parenthetically I may remark that I consider that the danger of over-lapping may be pressed too far. India is such a big country that there is no reason why the same problem should not be investigated in different parts of it, and personally I should object in the Madras Department of Industries being warned off some particular problem, which may be of great importance to local industries merely because the investigation of that problem has already been taken up in some other province. The Commission's insistence on the danger of overlapping of research however has reference, I imagine, mainly to the existing state of affairs when the number of scientific officers available is ludicrously out of proportion to problems which require investigation and when it is necessary to make the best possible use of our very limited resources in respect of scientific advice.

11. *Imperial Research Institutes.*—What I am chiefly concerned with now is the actual division of scientific research work between the Imperial and Provincial Departments. It was suggested to the Commission by some witnesses that all branches of scientific research should be grouped in a single institute (paragraph 128), but after referring to the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the Commission was "definitely of opinion that its value to the industries of India is reduced by its distance from the places to which they are carried on" and consequently, the Commission very properly decline to contemplate "chemical research for all India in a single institute" (paragraph 129). From paragraph 126 it is clear that the Commission contemplates research by scientific officers lent to Provincial Departments and research naturally implies laboratory equipment. But the Commission also proposes the establishment of special and Imperial research laboratories (paragraph 130). Incidental references are made to the necessity of research on certain metallurgical and chemical problems at Sakchi (paragraph 130), on tanning (Appendix D, paragraph 11) and on vegetable oils (paragraph 114), but it is suggested that the location of these Imperial research institutes as well as the selection of the groups or subjects should be settled by expert opinion obtained through the medium of the Committees proposed for the purpose of working out the organization of the scientific services (paragraphs 130 and 123). The proposals are a little vague. It may be that the Commission proposes to establish Imperial research institutes only for certain specialised subjects which, though extremely important for Indian industries generally, are only of indirect interest to most Local Governments. The institute proposed for metallurgical problems at Sakchi is a case in point, and if this is the intention, there is nothing to be said,

But it is apparently the view of the Committee that Imperial research institutes should be established for such groups of subjects as tanning, tan stuffs and tannin extracts, and oils and fats in which of course nearly all Local Governments are directly interested, and the Commission appears to contemplate an organization of small provincial institutes dealing with research on these subjects and working in close touch with a large, well equipped central research institute. It is for course to criticise this proposal in the light of the past experience of the Agricultural Department in respect of Pusa or the Forest Department in respect of Dehra Dun. *Ex hypothesi*, the provincial departments will have their own staff of technical and scientific officers, *ex hypothesi* the Chief and Deputy Chief Chemists will exist for the purpose of co-ordinating and correlating research all over India, *ex hypothesi* there will be an all-India journal which will be an authoritative record of research all over India, and it may be admitted that the local Departments of Industries will be in far better position than they have been hitherto to make use of and apply the results of research work done in the Imperial research institutes. On the other hand, provincial jealousies will inevitably be roused when the question comes to be settled where these Central Research Institutes are to be placed. The principle is laid down (paragraph 180) that the institutes should be established in industrial centres in order that the staff may maintain close relations with industrialists and industrial work and that their investigations may be vitalised by the constant presentation of fresh problems of practical interest. Applying these principles, the Tanning Research Institute would probably be established at Cawnpore or Calcutta and the Oils and Fats Institute in Calcutta, Bombay or again Cawnpore. Neither institute will be established, it may be assumed, in Madras, though Madras has more tanneries and is probably richer in oil seeds than any other province. The result must be that provinces which have the good fortune to be selected as the site for one of these specialised research institutes will have a great advantage over other provinces. It is well-known that Mysore derives incomparably more benefit from the Indian Institute of Science than any other province, and the Commission itself admits that the value of a research institute to industries varies directly with its distance from the industrial centre. The ideal plan of course is for each province to have its own research institute for the problems in which it is interested, especially as in a country so large and with such varied physical and climatic characteristics as India, the problems to be investigated differ naturally from province to province. But probably the answer will be that for financial reasons this solution is not possible and that it is better to concentrate Imperial funds on the establishment of a few really well-equipped and adequately staffed institutes than to fritter away those funds in subsidising a number of comparatively weak provincial institutes. Most scientists, I think, would take this view, and it may also be admitted that these large institutes offer considerable advantages in the way of training up Indians in research. From the all-India point of view the organisation contemplated by the Commission of small provincial research institutes working in close touch with one large central institute is probably right, but if this view is taken, two points should, I think, be pressed on the Government of India. In the first place, efforts should be made to distribute the proposed Imperial research institutes fairly among the provinces. For instance, if the Metallurgical Institute is established at Sakchi, which though not in Bengal is close to Calcutta, and if Cawnpore is selected as the site for the Tanning Research Institute, then the Oils and Fats Institute should be established in Bombay or Madras. Secondly, in deciding as to the number and location of these institutes regard should be had to the fact that conditions in tropical Madras differ essentially from those in the North. A single specialised research institute for the group of subjects based on oil seeds therefore would not satisfy the requirements of India, and if it is decided to establish such an institute in Northern India, it should be considered whether another Imperial institute should not be established for research on the tropical oil seeds of South India. It may be taken for granted of course that the mere fact that an Imperial institute has been established for research on one group of subjects will not operate as a bar to a Local Government establishing its own provincial research institute for the same group of subjects.

14. *Technical and Industrial education.*—It will be seen from paragraph 7 above that the tenth function of the Imperial Department is to advise Local Governments regarding the conduct of industrial and technical education, and from paragraphs 179 and 463 of the report it appears that this advice is to be tendered through the medium of "the roughly qualified visiting experts." It is pointed out that separate experts are required for metal working, textile and wood-working schools, and that no one Local Government would be able to find full-time employment for all these men. It is, therefore, suggested that the ordinary inspection should be done by the Director of Industries and his superior staff, and that the schools should periodically be inspected by itinerant Imperial experts. A priori it is not contemplated (paragraph 319) that the provincial departments should recommend the appointment of an Inspector of Industrial Schools, and the suggestion seems to be that this officer should be abolished, and that his place should be taken by itinerant experts. I am not work up any enthusiasm for this proposal. One of the members of the Indian Industries Board will deal with industrial and technical education (paragraph 325) and will be a touring officer. His advice ought to be invaluable to a Provincial Director of Industries. But I do not agree that the Provincial Inspector of Industrial Schools can adequately be replaced by visiting experts. The value of Mr. Fyfe to me is not merely that he inspects all schools but that he relieves me of a great deal of routine work connected with the Grants-in-aid Code and the Educational Rules. He is always at hand for purposes of consultation on questions of policy and on proposals to open new schools, and I can send him out at any time to inspect any particular school or to make local enquiries into applications for recognition of new schools. I should have no control over the visiting experts and could not use them for any of the above purposes. Nor would their advice be much good except on purely technical questions. They would have no knowledge of school management. I am not in favour of the proposal. As regards weaving schools, it is unnecessary so far as Madras goes. We shall have our own weaving expert. As regards wood working schools, it is also only unnecessary. Mr. Fyfe, our present Inspector of Schools, is an expert wood-worker. And as regards metal-working schools, if in the Industrial Service we have no expert metal worker, at any rate *ex hypothesi* under the Commission's proposals the headmaster or superintendent of Government Metal-working Schools will be an expert at his job, and I should prefer to use him for the purpose of inspecting, on the technical side, other metal-working schools.

13. *The Services.*—So far in dealing with the relations between the Imperial and Provincial departments, I have proceeded on three assumptions. I have assumed —

(1) that the powers of Local Governments both in creating new appointments and in sanctioning new schemes involving expenditure will be greatly increased,

(2) that the functions of the Imperial department as-sis the Provincial Departments of Industries will be mainly advisory, and

(3) that in the case of a difference of opinion regarding a matter within the power of a Local Government, the advice of the Government of India will be treated with great respect, but in the last resort the decision will rest with the Local Government.

But new schemes or new lines of research may require special officers to deal with them. These officers when recruited will presumably belong to the proposed Imperial Industrial Service or the proposed Indian Chemical Service and the fact that these services are built to be Imperial services may operate as a serious check on the independence in industrial matters of the Local Governments. The proposals of the Commission in regard to these services are the most difficult part of the report.

14. *Imperial Industrial Service.*—The organization of the Provincial Departments of Industries contemplated by the Commission will include a Director and Deputy Director of Industries, Industrial Engineers, Principals and Professors of Technical Colleges, Inspectors of Factories, Boiler Inspectors, and Electrical Inspectors. Similarly, the Imperial department will require controlling and senior officers for the various departments mentioned in paragraph 320 of the report. The range of functions will be very wide, and the Commission is of opinion that the best way of overcoming this difficulty will be to train up men in an Imperial Service. Ultimately, it is proposed, the service should be recruited from Indians trained as Mechanical Engineers in this country, and a time-scale of pay rising to Rs. 1,500 per mensem is suggested. The recruitment of the service is to be effected by a committee working under carefully prescribed rules, but the Report is silent as to the authority which will promote and distribute the staff. I gather however that as in the Indian Chemical Service, the Imperial Department will promote and distribute the staff.

15. *The Indian Chemical Service.*—The proposals in regard to the Indian Chemical Service are much the same. The service will be organized into three groups—(*a*) agricultural, (*b*) organic and (*c*) mineral. Each group will be under the "supervision" of a Deputy Chief Chemist, and the whole service will be controlled "for scientific purposes" by a Chief Chemist. Members of the service will be "lent" to Local Governments normally limited to five years, and the recruitment, distribution and promotion of the staff will be the function of the Government of India. It is proposed to appoint an expert committee to formulate proposals for the organization of the service and its terms of employment.

16. These proposals were fully discussed at the conference with Sir Thomas Holland, and it is not necessary to go over the ground again. I note in passing that I do not suppose that it is the intention of the Commission that the Government of India should post officers to different provinces as Directors of Industries. It is true that ultimately it is suggested that these officers should be recruited from the Industrial service and that that service will be an Imperial service. But a Director of Industries will not be like a Postmaster-General or a Collector of Sea Customs. He will be engaged in duties in which Local Governments are vitally interested, and he may even be an ex officio Secretary to Government. No Local Government could possibly agree to such an officer being appointed by the Government of India, and I take it that the intention is merely (1) that the appointment should ordinarily be filled from the Industrial service and (2) that if no officer of that service serving in the province is considered suitable, the Local Government should consult the Government of India, and while reserving to itself complete liberty of choice, should consider the claims of any officer recommended by the Government of India. At any rate, in my opinion, this is as far as any Local Government can reasonably be expected to go.

17. Even apart from the fact that the services will be controlled by the Government of India in the matter of distribution and recruitment, the mere constitution of these services on an Imperial basis is clearly a centralising measure. As a matter of fact, it will alter fundamentally the relations between the Local Governments and the Industries Department of the Government of India. Local Governments, I believe, are empowered under the Civil Account Code to create permanent appointments (other than those ordinarily held by gazetted civil officers recruited in England), provided that the remuneration of the appointment does not exceed Rs. 800 per mensem, and they have larger powers in the creation of temporary appointments. These powers, moreover, I believe, will shortly be enlarged. But if the Industrial and Chemical services are constituted Imperial services, obviously the Local Governments must surrender these powers. I imagine that a Local Government could not, even temporarily, increase the cadre of a strictly Imperial service. If, therefore, we wished to recruit an additional Industrial Engineer and if we had a suitable Indian for the appointment, we could neither create the appointment nor appoint the Indian. The sanction of the Government of India would be required for the new appointment, and all we could do would be to apply to the Government of India for a man. I have no doubt that the Government of India would readily agree both to the new appointment and to the selection of the man we wanted. But the fact remains that the effect of the proposal to create Imperial services does alter for the worse the position of Local Governments as far as the Industries department of the Government of India. That department's functions will not be essentially advisory except in certain matters expressly reserved to itself. Through its control of the services, it can intervene effectively over in matters which ordinarily would be entirely within the competence of the Local Government.

18. This appears to me to be the main objection to the proposal. For the rest, it is merely a question of balancing advantages and disadvantages. Personally as regards the Indian Chemical service, I would be prepared to waive even the above objection, and I think the advantages of the Commission's proposal distinctly outweigh the disadvantages. The dangers are that if we get a good man in Madras, he will be caught up elsewhere just when he is beginning to make himself really useful, and that our scientific officers, unless they are of more average ability, will be more birds of passage always hankering to get back to service directly under the Government of India. Nor do I think that any special purpose would be served by stipulating, as I thought of suggesting, that special allowances should not be given to officers serving in Imperial Research Institutes and that such officers should not be given high sounding titles. Officers of the Indian Chemical service will look

or promotion to the Imperial Department. In Imperial Research Institutes they will come directly under the eye of the Imperial Department, and to the keen scientist, apart from all other considerations, the attraction of working in large well equipped research institutes will of itself prove irresistible. These institutes therefore inevitably, and from a broad point of view quite rightly, will attract the best men. But I do not see how these disadvantages can be avoided if we admit the Commission's main premiss that, in these days of specialisation, no Local Government could possibly afford to employ all the chemists and specialists it is likely to require. In my opinion we must accept this proposition, and if we do so, obviously it is the governing factor in the case. The Government of India must have its own staff of chemists and specialists. *Ex hypothesi* that staff will be larger than any that a Local Government can afford to employ. Further, it will work in larger and better equipped research institutes. For these reasons alone, it seems to me that we must join in with the Government of India. It would never do to have in India a large Imperial Chemical service plus a number of small separate Provincial services. The latter would be overshadowed. Our officers, besides being expensive to recruit, would never be happy. They would always be scheming for appointments in the larger service with its greater opportunities and its more spacious prospects. If we refused to let them go, there would be discontent and restlessness, and further, without as far as I can see any compensating advantages, we should have all the disadvantages, inseparable from small isolated services. These disadvantages are very serious. I have not the faintest idea, for instance, what we should do if Doctor Marsden fell ill and had to take leave just after starting his dyeing school, and Mr. Nayudu at the Leather Trade school has been in a position to intimidate us just because of the impossibility of replacing him. Difficulties of this kind are unavoidable in the case of isolated specialist appointments, and my conclusion is that it is better to accept the inevitable and adhere to the proposed Indian Chemical Service. But whether Government accept this view or whether they prefer to have their own separate staff of chemists, I am much in favour of the proposals in paragraph 126 of the Report. The Chief Chemists and Deputy Chief Chemists proposed are likely to be most useful in maintaining professional standards, in subjecting local research to a continuous critical check, and in preventing Provincial Chemists from embarking on unfruitful lines of work. I agree also that an authoritative chemical journal for all India is most desirable. Whatever method of organization be adopted, therefore, I think that Government should welcome these features of the Report, and it should be noted that it is doubtful whether these appointments can be justified unless the proposals of the Commission for an Indian Chemical Service are adopted in their entirety.

18. The case for an Imperial Industrial Service is very similar. It is unquestionable that the aim and object should be to train up Indians for the Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries, and it must be admitted that the best way to obtain a continuous supply of adequately trained Indians is to offer a definite career in a regularly constituted service. It is also clear that if we have a service at all it must be an Imperial service, for the various appointments in the Provincial Department could not appropriately be filled from the limited cadre of that department. For instance, the proposal to include factory and boiler inspectors in the service can be justified only on the assumption that these appointments will be held for limited periods by Junior officers. In Madras it is not necessary to pay officers of this type on a scale rising to Rs. 1,500 per mensem (paragraph 334). It is possibly doubtful whether all the different appointments required for the items of work specified in paragraph 330 of the report can usefully be combined in a single service or filled by a uniform system of recruitment. But it is true that the majority of the officers of the service will require engineering experience, and on the whole I consider that it is best to have a single Imperial service. For one thing if the Chemical service is an Imperial service, the members of the Industrial service will claim the same stores, and for another I think that the disadvantages inherent in a small isolated service are greater than those of centralization. On the whole, therefore, I think, that the idea of an Imperial Industrial Service may be accepted on the understanding that the Local Government will be consulted before any officer is removed from or transferred to its province. The question is not a pressing one, for it will be a long time before arrangements are made for the adequate training of Mechanical Engineers in India, and in the meantime I presume that the service will continue to be recruited by a system of judicious opportunism, the Government of India acting as a sort of central exchange in the matter of appointments.

20. *The Provincial Department of Industries.*—In Madras it is not necessary to argue the general question whether the Department of Industries should be developed. The Government of Madras has always shown the way to other Local Governments and the Government of India in its industrial policy, and the Commission has paid us the compliment of basing its recommendations very largely on the policy hitherto followed in Madras. Nor do I think it necessary (nor indeed proper) to offer any remarks at this stage on the points raised in paragraphs 311 and 313 of the report regarding the qualifications and pay of the Director of Industries. The questions requiring immediate consideration are—

(1) the functions of the department,

(2) to formulate the proposal that agricultural engineering should be transferred back to the Department of Industries,

(3) the proposal to establish a Board of Industries, and

(4) the suggestions of the Commission as regards the relations between the Director of Industries and Government.

It must be obvious that much could be written on each of these questions, but as I have particularly been asked to submit my views at a very early date and as I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Low will be visiting Madras next month to discuss controversial points with Government, I think that it will be sufficient if I merely indicate my opinion and give very briefly the reasons on which it is based.

21. *Its functions.*—The ideas of the Commission regarding the main heads of work of the Department of Industries are explained in paragraph 302 of the report. (a) calls for no remark at this stage. In (b) the most important proposals relate to the collection and distribution of commercial and industrial information and to work connected with Government stores. These proposals will be dealt with separately.

22. *Industrial and Technical Education.*—(c) is important as it raises the controversial question whether industrial and technical education should be controlled by the Department of Industries or

the Department of Public Instruction. The Industrial Conference of 1908 defined industrial instruction as "instruction in the performance of definite operations not necessarily involving the teaching of general principles but only of their application" and stated that the object of technical education was to train students to apply theoretical principles to practical purposes. It recommended that the control of both industrial instruction and technical education should rest with the Department of Industries, but eventually a compromise was effected. It was decided (G.O. No. 1626, Revenue, dated 18th June 1908),

(1) that the School of Arts and the Reformatory School should be retained under the control of the Department of Public Instruction,

(2) that schools where the education was purely of a commercial character should remain under the Education Department, and

(3) that in the case of schools where the instruction was purely intellectual or commercial and partly manual or technical, the principle should be followed that if the training was predominantly intellectual or commercial, the school should remain under the Educational Department, whereas if it was predominantly manual or technical, it should be transferred to the Department of Industries.

As the result of these orders certain schools were made over to the Department of Industries, and the orders have worked quite well. Every now and then a doubtful case has arisen, but the Director of Public Instruction and I have never had any difficulty in coming to a decision. The general effect is that I look after industrial education and as regards technical education (apart from the Engineering College) there is not now. Separate arrangements are proposed for colleges (paragraph 179), and in regard to industrial and technical education, it is evident from Chapter X of the report that the Commission contemplates chiefly handicraft schools and the provision of facilities for training artisans, foremen and mechanical engineers. In the handicraft schools the main object will be the imparting of manipulative skill. In the training of artisans, foremen and mechanical engineers the training will consist partly of workshop training and partly of class instruction. The intensity of the class instruction will naturally vary with the class of student under instruction, but in all these cases stress is laid on the prime necessity of workshop training. The training of craftsmen, artisans and foremen clearly I consider, should rest with the Department of Industries, and I think myself that the same remark applies to the training of mechanical engineers. The Director of Public Instruction should of course be consulted as regards the class instruction, but the Director of Industries is more likely to be able to arrange for the workshop training. In many ways he will be brought into close touch with the owners of workshops, and his department will be better equipped for the supervision of the workshop training. Further, the provision of proper technical education, as one of the first conditions of industrial development in India, and the Director of Industries necessarily will be far more interested in the subject than the Director of Public Instruction. I think therefore that Government may accept generally the proposition that as proposed by the Commission in paragraph 177, the control of Technical and Industrial education should vest in the Department of Industries. Government of course will reserve the right of deciding whether particular schools should be controlled by the Education or Industries Department such as Reformatory schools and the School of Arts.

23. *Administration of Factory, Boiler and Electricity Acts.*—The fourth section of the department's work is the control of the staff employed in the local administration of the Factory, Boiler and Electricity Acts and the furnishing of advice to Government on the industrial and commercial aspects of the Mines Act and Mining rules. It seems unnecessary to discuss these proposals so far as they relate to the administration of the Factory and Boiler Acts. They are obviously proper and the mineral wealth of a country is such an important factor in industrial development that every one will agree, I think, that the Director of Industries should be consulted to the extent suggested by the Commission. The control of the staff engaged in the local administration of the Electricity Act is a more doubtful question. But personally I agree with Commission for the reasons given in paragraphs 228 and 229 of the report. The Department of Industries exists for the purpose of helping existing industries as well as of fostering new ones and is likely to view the questions that come up from the right point of view.

24. *Agricultural Engineering.*—It will be seen from paragraph 367 of the report that the Commission strongly urges the retransfer of the Pumping and Boring Department to the Department of Industries. This is an important question which Government will no doubt desire to have separately discussed. I note however that I am strongly in favour of the Commission's proposal. The reasons for the transfer to the Agricultural Department are stated in Mr Chadwick's letter printed in G.O. No. 523, Revenue, dated the 7th March 1918. I am not prepared to deny that there was strength in the case presented by Mr. Chadwick to Government. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Mr. Chadwick based his case largely on the assumption that he would be able to secure an Agricultural Engineer who at once was a highly skilled Mechanical Engineer and possessed expert knowledge of agriculture under Indian conditions. In point of fact he secured a man who occupied, I believe, a comparatively subordinate position in the Drainage Department of the Madras Corporation. Nor do I admit that this was a mere accident. Isolated posts offering no prospects of advancement are always difficult to fill, and even if Mr. Chadwick had secured the type of man he wanted, there would have been perpetual difficulty in replacing him when he went on leave or retired. In my view, an officer must be trained for a job of this kind, a large Mechanical Engineering Department offers the best training ground and a wider field of selection and further overcomes the difficulty of isolation and want of prospects. At any rate the fact remains that now that the Agricultural Department has got its way and has its own Agricultural Engineer, I do not believe that applications for borings or for installations are disposed of with greater promptitude or with greater attention to agricultural conditions than in the days when the Pumping and Boring Department was a branch of the Department of Industries. On the other hand, the present system has led to grave administrative inconveniences. Instead of one large self-contained service, we have two weak services. Both suffer from the inevitable disabilities of small services—want of prospects, discontent and restlessness, and inadequate supervision. Further, as G.O. No. 1275, dated 3rd May 1917, shows, it is difficult precisely to define the limits of the activities of two departments, and there are overlapping and duplication of staff. This is particularly the case in the working of the compounding system. Mr. Stuart has his staff of supervisors and mechanics engaged in inspecting oil-engines driving pumps. I have my staff of supervisors and

machines engaged in inspecting oil-engines driving rice hullers and cotton gins. The work is identical—either staff could do the other's work. I entirely agree that it is most important that the Agricultural Department should be consulted before pumps are installed. At present, I suppose, that applications are first considered by the circle officer of the Agricultural Department, and then forwarded with his remarks to the Agricultural Engineer. The only difference would be that the applications would be forwarded to an Industrial Engineer. There would be no loss of time, and all essentials the procedure would be precisely the same. I entirely agree again that there is scope for most useful work in adapting modern agricultural machinery to Indian conditions. The question inevitably will become more and more important as prices rise and wages go up, and I entirely agree that it is sufficiently important to demand the full time of a highly skilled engineer working in the closest possible touch with the Agricultural Department. But if it be granted that the Department of Industries is to be developed into the highly skilled technical department contemplated by the Commission, obviously the Agricultural Engineer instead of being an isolated officer attached to the Agricultural Department should be one of the Industrial Engineers of the Department of Industries who, if they make good, will have the prospect of promotion to high administrative posts. I cannot see that there would be any difficulty in arranging for one or more of these Industrial Engineers to work in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture. One of the most important recommendations of the Commission is that the Department of Industries should be equipped to deal with power plants and machines of all kinds, and it is particularly important in Madras where the trend of industrial development undoubtedly lies in the direction of the supersession of hand labour by small power installations. The present system of splitting up the work which is primarily engineering work between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Industries is open to the administrative objections I have pointed out, and if the system is continued, the development of the Department of Industries on its natural lines will be checked and hampered. One large Department independent of the Public Works Department for its staff, offering to itself reasonable prospects of promotion and linked up intimately with other similar departments in India is obviously preferable to two small departments, and I am strongly of opinion that the Commission's recommendation should be accepted.

25. *The proposed Board of Industries.* This question is discussed in paragraphs 308 and 309 of the report. Public opinion is in favour of some sort of board, and for this reason, alone, I think that we must have a board. Government moreover are already committed to this course, and the only reason why we have not got a board now is that I have been preoccupied with Munitions work. For this reason I consider that the only practical question now is what sort of board we should have. I should prefer a mere advisory board and I do not agree that it would be difficult to get responsible and competent men to sit on such a board. But the mere fact that the Commission has expressed an authoritative opinion in favour of a board which must be consulted on certain specified subjects and whose advice cannot be disregarded without a reference to the Local Government makes it difficult merely to appoint an advisory board. I consider that we should ascertain from the Director of Industries, United Provinces, the precise functions laid down for the Board of Industries in that province, and that for the present Government should merely express its willingness to consider the appointment of a similar board in Madras.

26 *Relations of the Director of Industries with the Local Government.*—In paragraph 313 of the report, the Commission proposes that the Director of Industries should ex officio be a Secretary to Government for commercial and industrial subjects. This is a question on which every one naturally will have his own views, and I doubt if Government will want my opinion. Personally I think that the balance of advantage is against the suggestion. In my opinion, the head of a department should put his departmental point of view. Government naturally will attach due weight to that point of view but in arriving at its decision must take other and wider considerations into account. This I imagine is the justification for the system under which Secretaries and Under Secretaries criticise proposals of the Board of Revenue. The objection might perhaps be waived in view of the advantage of short circuiting work and bringing the Director of Industries into closer touch with his member, but there are other practical points to be considered. The Director of Industries will not be in the same office as the Secretariat, he is a touring officer, and he does not and should not accompany Government to the Hills. Again in time he will probably be a technical man recruited from the Industrial Service and technical men, whatever their other virtues, are not always skilled in the technique of Secretariat work.

27. *Local purchase of Government stores.*—Chapter XII of the report may be consulted. It is certain that the best way of encouraging Indian industries is to buy from the manufacturing firms. My experience is that European business concerns in this country are apathetic, in this matter. They have always been in the habit of importing what they want from the United Kingdom and they are very ignorant of the manufacturing resources of India. It is not always their fault. It is no use, for instance, for them to offer for sale Punjab cutlery; their customers will have Sheffield cutlery; and it may be taken as certain that for many years to come they will go on importing their requirements from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom moreover is a very different place from what it was five years ago. Its workshops have been modernised, all machinery has been ruthlessly scrapped, and the country is far better equipped for an aggressive foreign trade. It is going to be a difficult business, therefore, to keep Indian industries alive, and it is absolutely essential that Government should take up a strong line in the matter of the local purchase of Government stores. A considerable amount of experience has already been gained this direction by the Indian Munitions Board; and I see no reason why the system followed by the Indian Munitions Board should not be improved and developed. Centralization is unavoidable. Orders must be bulked if only to get the advantage of buying wholesale and it is bad policy artificially to foster provincial industries by buying inferior articles at a higher price when better articles can be obtained at a lower price elsewhere in India. There need be no fear that local industries will be neglected, especially if a branch of the Central Stores Department is included in the local department of industries. The Provincial Director can be trusted to fight for his own local industries. I have no exact idea of the volume of the annual indents of the different departments in Madras, but it is probably quite large enough to justify the establishment of a stores branch of the Department of Industries. But at present it is not necessary to go into details. Government, I think, may safely agree to the principle of the Commission's proposals, subject to the remark

that it should be given an opportunity of criticising the recommendations of the small expert committee suggested in paragraph 189 of the report.

28. *Commercial and Industrial Intelligence.*—The practical effect of the proposals contained in Chapter XI of the report appears to be that certain statistics which have hitherto, I think, been collected, published and commented on mainly by the Board of Revenue should in future be dealt with by the Department of Industries. Among such statistics may be mentioned those relating to railborne trade, minerals, road and river traffic, production employment and prices of articles of industrial importance. These proposals will require detailed examination. For the present all that it seems necessary to say is that the report contemplates a more or less expert Department of Industries advising Government on all matters concerning its commerce and industries and that if Government accept this view, it seems to follow that the department should collaborate with the Director of Commercial and Industrial Intelligence in compiling and commenting on information relating to industries and trade. The principle of the proposal seems right.

29. I have another reference from Government (No. 798 I-14—1, dated 22nd November 1919) on the subject of this report. I do not think, however, that any special reply to it is necessary, and I propose to examine the report in detail and to address Government separately on the various recommendations made.

No. 1621-Ag. (Revenue), dated Peshawar, the 1st May 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Sir George Ross-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I have the honour to refer to Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, letter No. 569-D., dated 7th December 1918, relating to the Industrial Commission's report and asking for an expression of my views on certain general proposals for the establishment of Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries.

2. As has already been brought to notice in connexion with the inquiry of the Industrial Commission, Industrial organization in this province is to all intents and purposes non existent. Any commercial importance which can be claimed by the frontier districts is due now, as it has been in the past, to the fact that the ancient trade routes from Afghanistan and some of the Central Asian marts lie across them. The life of the great majority of the inhabitants is pastoral and agricultural, though there is no considerable surplus of agricultural products, capital and skilled labour are alike wanting; there are no industrial centres; with the exception of Peshawar there are no towns of importance. Only three privately owned factories (two cotton ginning and one cotton ginning and pressing) and one joint stock industrial company are working and the operations of the latter in the province are limited to the extraction of a little coal dust in the Hazara district. The development of the natural resources of the North West Frontier Province in respect of timber and minerals is, of course, a matter meriting the closest attention, but from paragraph 10 of the Government of India letter it is understood that this need not be discussed in relation to the proposal to establish a provincial department of industries.

3. In view of the above facts and the narrow scope of the industrial interests and the immediate industrial possibilities of the province the creation of a provincial department cannot be considered and it does not seem of advantage, therefore, to discuss the connected questions with regard to the responsibilities of such a department, the recruitment of officers, the correlation of functions between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, etc. It can only be said that this province must certainly depend on the Government of India for such experts as may be required for the development of organized industries or for the investigation of its resources in raw materials. A well-equipped central organization, such as is referred to in paragraph 4 of the letter under reply, is, therefore, the only arrangement which will meet the needs of the North-West Frontier Province.

4. In considering the practical administrative measures which may be taken for the development of the industries of the province with due regard to its circumstances and the resources of the Administration I have, however, had the advantage of the advice of Mr. Low, who visited the province last January and fully discussed the question. The conclusions which were reached as the result of this discussion were that attention might be directed advantageously by the Administration to the improvement of indigenous industries and that an industrial school might be established at Peshawar, with a subsidiary organization for teaching village artizans improved methods and the use of modern tools at their homes. It was also decided that an officer might be appointed for the control of industrial and agricultural work in the province who would supervise the school working under a qualified headmaster and the demonstration parties visiting villages. With regard to the industrial school it was agreed that the Central Provinces Government might be addressed and asked, if possible, to allow the Headmaster of the Nagpur school of the Handicrafts to visit this province and work out proposals for a similar scheme. I have since ascertained that as Mr. Cave, the Headmaster of the Nagpur school, is taking 9 months' leave he cannot be spared to visit Peshawar, but I trust that on his return it may be found practicable for the visit to be arranged. With respect to the appointment of an officer for the control of industrial and agricultural work it must be explained that at present the only officer available in this province for the purpose is the Revenue Commissioner, whose other duties preclude his detailed supervision of industrial education and development. Mr. Low was of opinion that on general grounds the linking of industrial and agricultural work under a single officer is a mistake, yet, in the peculiar circumstances of the North-West Frontier Province he considered that such a scheme might work very well. He thought that an officer of the type at present working as deputy directors of agriculture in other provinces might be suitable for the above purpose. A man of this class, who had a fair knowledge of mechanical engineering and had had some experience, would be competent to supervise the working of a school of handicraft under a skilled headmaster and of peripatetic parties for demonstrating weaving, carpentry, etc., in the villages, while he would, of course, be fully able to control agricultural work. The appointment of this officer will be considered when the Industrial school is started.

No. 2050-Com., dated Calcutta, the 3rd May 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. PAINE, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 589-D., dated the 5th December 1918, regarding the report of the Indian Industrial Commission

2. The Government of India lay emphasis on the vital importance of the development of the industries of this country, and while postulating that certain large questions must be handled by the Central Government, they admit that industrial development will mainly be the concern of the Local Governments. They therefore invite the opinion of the Governor in Council on the proposals made in Chapter XXI of the report of the Commission. Of these the following are more particularly mentioned in your letter under reply :—

(*i*) The creation of an Imperial Industrial Service mainly composed of men who have been trained as mechanical engineers.

(*ii*) The creation of a similar Imperial Chemical Service.

(*iii*) The creation of a central organisation for the purchase of stores under the Central Government, which will be supplemented by provincial agencies working under the Local Governments. It is suggested that the actual distribution of the organisation between the Central and Local Governments should be left to a small committee to be appointed later.

(*iv*) The acceptance by the Local Governments of the responsibility for the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence.

The Government of India inquire whether these proposals commend themselves to the Governor in Council. They also raise the general questions of (*a*) the use that can be made of the experts who are to be recruited for the Imperial Service, (*b*) the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries, (*c*) the status of the expert officers already employed in Government service, and (*d*) the method and terms of recruitment of those who will be required for the new departments, though this point is reserved for subsequent discussion. It is announced that the Government of India contemplate the creation of a central department, which will consult the Government later with regard to the details of the proposals now made.

3. The recommendations of the Commission as to the organisation required to initiate and carry on the policy advocated by them are contained in Chapters XXI and XXII of their report. Chapter XXII deals with the creation of an Imperial Department of Industries, the duties of which are defined in paragraphs 323 and 324. The department will consist of a member in charge, who will be assisted by an Indian Industries Board of three ordinary members, of which he will be the President. The usual secretariat staff, including a Financial Adviser, will be attached to the department, which will be located at the headquarters of the Government of India. The immediate recruitment of an Imperial Industrial Service to perform the functions enumerated in paragraph 330, and the immediate appointment of provincial Directors and Deputy Directors with subordinate staffs lent from the Imperial Service, are also proposed. Officers of the Industrial Service on recruitment will usually be assigned to a particular province, as in the case of other Indian Services, and will then come under the control of the Local Government. An officer so allotted would apparently serve out his full time in the province to which he is originally posted, unless transferred for special reasons by the Government of India. Apart from experts on particular subjects the rate of salary suggested for the mechanical engineer class is Rs. 450 monthly while on probation, and thereafter Rs. 500 rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,500. It is, however, recognised that, at first, individual selection for particular posts will be necessary until the normal recruitment for the Imperial Service takes effect.

4. Chapter XXI deals with the organisation of the provincial departments, and it is on this that the opinion of the Government is more particularly invited, briefly, the object aimed at is to bring under the new department all the existing commercial and industrial activities of Government, and to provide it with a staff that will be adequately equipped in scientific, technical and business knowledge, the administrative experience required being in the first instance furnished by the Director himself. Gradually the experts recruited for the Imperial Service will become trained in administration, and eventually the provincial Directors will be appointed from the ranks of that service. The proposals made for the organisation of the new department are as follows :—

I. The control of technical and industrial education will be the concern of the Local Governments, except for two central institutions maintained by the Central Department for high grade engineering, and for metallurgy and mineral technology respectively.

II. The existing organisation of the Agricultural and Forest services and the Geological Survey will not be disturbed.

III. The department will be entrusted with the collection and distribution of local commercial and industrial intelligence.

IV. The department will also take over the local administration of the Electric, Factories and Boilers Acts, and will advise Government on the industrial and commercial aspects of the Mines Act and of the rules for mining and prospecting leases.

V. The Co-operative Credit Department will be brought under the provincial Member in charge of Industries. This proposal is presumably open to further examination in the light of the decision as to transferred and reserved subjects under the Reforms Scheme.

5. In addition to the transfer of these activities to the new department, the Provincial Director will assume responsibility for the new work summarised in paragraphs 308 and 331. In order to enable him to deal with this the following staff is suggested. The provincial Director will be a Secretary to Government and will be advised by an Advisory Board, of which he would be Chairman, comprising from six to twelve members, mainly non-official, who would have power to co-opt others and to appoint sub-committees. It is also suggested that local district committees should be constituted which would be in close touch with the Director and the Advisory Board. It is stated that the provincial Director should at first be preferably an industrial or business man, but that ultimately he will be promoted by selection from the Imperial Service. The salary suggested is Rs. 2,500—3,000, though at first a higher salary may have to be paid. He will have under him, in

addition to the existing staff to be taken over, a Deputy Director on a salary of Rs. 1,000—100—1,500, three industrial engineers on salaries of Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 1,000, and a Commercial Intelligence Officer on a salary of Rs. 1,500. Chemists, for whom a salary of Rs. 350—25—500 is suggested, will be appointed, when necessary, but ordinarily the chemical work, which will be mainly of an analytical character, will be done by the professors in technical colleges and schools, who will act as experts and consultants in their special subjects. In addition the department will have under it a certain number of Circle officers with territorial charges throughout the province. These will be men with engineering qualifications, who will be appointed locally on salaries ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 740. A senior ministerial officer will be in charge of the office of the Director on a salary of Rs. 450. Ultimately the staff of the provincial department will be as stated in paragraph 319, and detailed estimates of the expenditure are given in statements I and II of Chapter XXIII.

6. The Governor-General in Council regards the expediency of encouraging industrial development in this country as an issue which has already been admitted on all sides. The subject is technical and outside the experience of the ordinary officer, and further criticism of it would be a waste of time. It is also, in his opinion, a matter of great importance that something practical should now be done to give effect to the recommendations that have been invited and received not only from officers, committees and commissions specially appointed to report on this matter but also from the public. Opinion has long been in favour of a forward policy in industrial matters, but hitherto the difficulty has been to determine the exact measures that should be adopted. For this purpose, presumably, the Industrial Commission, which was more or less an expert body, was appointed to advise as to methods. Their recommendations have now been received, and the Governor in Council is willing to accept their advice as better than any alternative that he can suggest. He is prepared to make a beginning on the lines advocated in their report, and wishes to do so as soon as possible, so far as the funds at the disposal of this Government will permit. But he is of opinion that for the future we must be guided by the experience gradually gained and that it will be useless to try to settle every detail before such a beginning is made. The essential matter at present is to create an organization which can advise Government as to the policy to be followed: developments will follow later. In view of these considerations the Governor in Council proposes to concentrate attention more on the steps that should be taken immediately than on any discussion as to the different points raised. In particular it seems to him that the relations between the provincial and imperial departments will evolve themselves as experience is gained and that it is impossible to define the ideal arrangement a priori.

7. Until recently little has been done in the Presidency to assist in the development and encouragement of local industries. This position was surveyed on more than one occasion, but, as has been shown in paragraphs 110 and 111 of the Commission's Report, little of a practical nature was evolved or given effect to. In 1909 sanction was obtained to the appointment of a Superintendent of Industries and Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institutions in Bengal, and it was expected that this step would lead to some industrial development. But from the start the energies of this officer were almost completely absorbed by his educational work. In time the encouragement and development of industries by means other than educational became a question of such outstanding importance that an application was made in the Government's letter No. 9-T.-Com., dated the 8th May 1915, for the appointment of a Director of Industries, who could get into touch with local industries and study their problems, and generally be in a position to give valuable advice and assistance hitherto lacking. Owing, however, to financial exigencies the consideration of the question was deferred until 1917, when this Government again pressed the proposal of 1915 upon the urgent consideration of the Government of India in their letter No. 35-T.-Com., dated the 15th May. The present appointment of Director of Industries in Bengal was a direct result of the war. The organisation of the Munitions Board, which was created on the 1st of April 1917, required provincial Controllers of Munitions in each circle, and the Government of India suggested that the two appointments should be combined, and that a Director of Industries should be appointed in Bengal who should also be the provincial Controller of Munitions under the Government of India. The proposal was accepted, and this Government agreed to bear the entire charges on account of the salary and allowance of the Director of Industries. The appointment, however, of Director of Industries is only a temporary one, and for the present co-terminous with that of Controller of Munitions.

8. The views of this Government are not invited on the imperial organisation proposed, but on the grounds already stated I am to say that the Governor-General in Council accepts this as a suitable basis for future development. With regard to the provincial organisation suggested in the report of the Industrial Commission, many of the points raised can appropriately await discussion hereafter. Among these the Governor in Council includes the suggestions that the provincial Director of Industries should take over agricultural engineering, that the Co-operative Credit Department should be placed under the provincial Member or Minister in charge of Industries, that local district committees should be constituted, and that the provincial Director should occupy the position of a secretary to the Government. He accepts the main proposition of a provincial Director assisted by an Advisory Board and with functions on the lines suggested, and proposes immediately to concentrate attention on the manner in which the duties stated in paragraph 308 can best be handed over to the new department. These functions may be classified as follows:—

(*a*) The encouragement and development of industries on the lines of paragraph 304 (*a*) and (*b*) in parts.
(*b*) The collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence.
(*c*) The purchase and inspection of stores.
(*d*) The control of technical and industrial education.
(*e*) The administration of the Electricity Act.
(*f*) The administration of the Factories Act.
(*g*) The administration of the Boiler Act.
(*h*) The administration of the Mines Act.

The existing position as regards these various branches of provincial activity is indicated briefly below.

9. Such encouragement and development of industries in this Presidency as has hitherto been given was really the direct result of the war. The work of the Munitions Board in Calcutta increased

very rapidly after the appointment of the Director of Industries. This work was largely administrative and generally of great urgency, and the local Director has been almost entirely occupied with the work done as Controller of Munitions, and has had no opportunity to organise the local Industrial Department, except in so far as such action was necessary to meet urgent war demands. During the last two years conditions have been abnormal, and the whole manufacturing resources of the province have been directed to supplying the needs of the armies overseas. It is, therefore, very difficult to separate the industrial work done by the Director of Industries in the province from the work done for the Indian Munitions Board. He has been chiefly occupied with the investigation and encouragement of industries brought into prominence by the actual needs of the moment, and more particularly by the increasing demands for the army and the restriction of imports imposed by the priority procedure. For instance, much have been done to encourage the tanning of leather, the manufacture of jute mill and tea-garden stores, and pencils and pottery, and a great part of the Director's work has been directed towards providing the supply and transport of the raw materials required by the local manufacturers. Practically all essential materials have been controlled, and the assistance of the department has been regularly invoked by firms requiring supplies of these. As a result, manufacturers in this province have made much use of the advice and assistance of the department, and His Excellency in Council considers that advantage should be taken of the confidence which has been established and that a nucleus of the proposed new department of industries should be appointed immediately to carry on the work which would otherwise cease with the demobilisation of the Indian Munitions Board.

11. At present no authority under the Local Government exists for the collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence. The Government of India have an agency for the purpose in this Presidency in the person of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, and in connection with the reorganisation of that officer's department this Government, in its letter No 5819-Com., dated the 8th November 1919, made a recommendation for the retention of the central collecting agency with the Government of India and the establishment of a staff of trade correspondents at all trade centres working under the Local Government and supplying information to the central agency ordinarily through the Local Government. It was then contemplated that the provincial Director of Industries should have functions distinct from, though intimately connected with, those of the trade correspondents, but in the light of the proposals now made the Governor in Council sees no reason why the provincial Director of Industries should not assume the responsibility for this particular branch of commercial and industrial work."

12. Prior to the constitution of the Indian Munitions Board and to the difficulties experienced during the war in obtaining articles from the United Kingdom, supplies of stores for the public services were regulated by the rules promulgated by the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, Resolution No 5826—5876-31, dated the 24th July 1918. In accordance with them, provided certain conditions are fulfilled, various articles, whether manufactured in India or not, or whether manufactured from Indian or imported material, should be purchased in India; while other articles not manufactured, or which cannot be purchased, in India should be obtained on indent from the Director General of Stores, India Office, London. It is also permissible for certain classes of articles to be purchased outside India. Indents for stores on the Director-General have hitherto been submitted through the Government of India, except in the case of those officers to whom the power has been delegated to indent direct on the Director-General, but with the creation of the Indian Munitions Board indents have been submitted through that channel.

In connection with the suggested central stores department the results of the inquiry to be made by the expert committee will be awaited; but the Local Government are of opinion that if the position of the local Director is to be adequately maintained, it is desirable that he should play an important part in the matter of supplies, which should not be unduly centralised.

12. As regards the control of technical and industrial education, this at present rests with the Director of Public Instruction, under whom there is one whole-time officer, known as the Superintendent of Industries and Inspector of Technical and Industrial Schools, on a salary of Rs. 1,000—100—1,000 a month. This officer's duties are to inspect and report on all institutions for technical and industrial instruction. The duties of supervision and inspection exercised by him cover five schools of art, five schools of engineering and surveying, and 67 technical and industrial schools, in addition to the central weaving institute at Serampore, the Principal of which himself supervises generally the work of five minor weaving schools. Among other duties, the Inspector is also (*i*) Secretary to the Joint Technical Examination Board; (*ii*) Assistant Director of Public Instruction for technical and industrial instruction, in which capacity he has to formulate all cases connected with those branches of education for submission to the Director of Public Instruction; (*iii*) a member of the Governing Body of the Board of Visitors of the Civil Engineering College, at the final B Class Examination Board and of the Mining Educational Advisory Board; (*iv*) Secretary to the Amin Examination Board which has been formed for conducting the examinations of survey schools; and (*v*) Secretary to the Local City and Guilds Technological Examinations Board. The post is outside the cadre of the Indian Educational Service.

13. The Indian Electricity Act, IX of 1910, and the rules framed under the Act at present fall under the administration of the Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings Branch, in Bengal. The Inspector under the Act and his staff are also appointed by the Public Works Department. In addition to his duties under the Act and the rules, the inspector is technical adviser to the Local Government in all matters relating to electricity. He is also adviser in all matters connected with electricity schemes for power, lighting and fans in Government buildings outside the area of Calcutta; he prepares estimates for, calls for tenders for, and passes, work of this nature carried out on contract. In *Calcutta itself*, however, a separate Electrical Division exists for the work undertaken and maintained by Government in their buildings. The Government of India has already made enquiries in connection with the scheme for the reorganisation of the Public Works Department as to whether this inspector and his establishment should remain subject to the administration of the Public Works Department, and the Governor in Council is considering the matter in that connexion, but he would here remark that he sees no objection to transferring the administration of the Act, together with the inspector and his staff, to the proposed Industrial Department. He would, however, leave all matters relating to electric light, fan and power installations in Government buildings in the whole province under the control of the Public Works Department.

14. The administration of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, is at present entrusted to a whole-time staff of factory inspectors with duties extending over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, and consisting of a Chief Inspector on a salary of Rs. 800—50—1,000 a month, two inspectors on Rs. 400—30—700 a month with, at the moment, a temporary inspector on Rs. 490 a month. There is also one whole-time certifying surgeon in receipt of Rs. 600—20—800 a month, exercising jurisdiction over factories within a certain area in which a large number of children are employed. The department is at present under the direct control of Government, with no intermediate authority between Government and the Chief Inspector. It is the duty of the various officers to examine the premises, machinery and prescribed registers, to take such evidence of persons as may be deemed necessary, and to exercise such other powers as may be required for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act. In short, the inspectors are responsible for the administration of the Act within the area for which they are appointed. They are required to inspect within such area every textile factory at least four times a year, and every other factory at least once a year, and to satisfy themselves that the provisions of the Act and of the rules framed under the Act relating to the health, safety, hours of labour, etc., of the persons employed therein are being observed. The whole-time certifying surgeon, and other medical officers authorized within their jurisdiction to exercise the power of a certifying surgeon under the Act, are required to examine children desirous of being employed in a factory, and to grant them certificates of age and physical fitness for such employment.

15. The Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, 1879, is administered at present by the Local Government in the Marine Department through the Steam Boiler Commission. This Commission is a mixed body of officials and non-officials, with the Commissioner of Police as their permanent President. An inspector of factories is Vice-President and Secretary, and receives an allowance for his work with the Commission. There is a staff of eight inspectors, including a senior inspector on Rs. 500—30—800, two inspectors on Rs. 450—10—500, and five inspectors (one temporary) on Rs. 350—10—450. The charges of the department are met from the Boiler Fund, which is a local fund financed by the receipts from fees for the inspection of boilers. The duties of the officers are the inspection of boilers and the grant of certificates as to the fitness of these boilers. It is now proposed to make the Boiler Department a department of Government under the control of the provincial Director of Industries, and pending a full decision on this question a proposal has been submitted to the Government of India for the appointment of a Chief Inspector on Rs. 1,000—50—1,250, who will replace the present Vice-President and act as Secretary to the Boiler Commission.

16. The establishment of the Department of Mines, consisting of one Chief Inspector and four inspectors, is under the control of the Government of India. The local jurisdiction of each inspector of mines, other than the Chief Inspector, is, however, detailed by this Government under the Indian Mines Act, 1901, the Chief Inspector having jurisdiction under the Act throughout British India. The duties of the inspectors consist chiefly of investigating the conditions existing within mines. They are also, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector, appointed by this Government under the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885, to investigate and report on the working of the minerals under land acquired by Government under the Land Acquisition Act.

17. These are the various activities which would come within the scope of the Department of Industries, and the Governor in Council proposes as a beginning the following permanent arrangements:—

(1) The creation of a provincial Board of Industries.

(2) The appointment of a Director of Industries on a salary not exceeding Rs. 3,000 a month.

(3) The appointment of a Deputy Director of Industries on a salary not exceeding Rs. 1,500 a month.

(4) The appointment of five Circle Officers on salaries of Rs. 200 to Rs. 700 a month.

(5) The subsequent gradual organization of the department round this nucleus on the lines advocated in the Commission's report.

This will be sufficient for a start in the new work to be undertaken by the department including the collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence, and the purchase and inspection of stores; but His Excellency in Council also contemplates the appointment of an industrial engineer on a salary not exceeding Rs. 1,250 a month, and a commercial intelligence officer on a salary not exceeding Rs. 1,500, as soon as suitable men can be obtained.

At present the existing establishment of the Industrial Department consists only of the temporary Director and his establishment, at a monthly expenditure of Rs. 4,050. The appointment of the officers mentioned above, together with their necessary establishments, will involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 16,200, as shown in the attached statement, bringing the total expenditure of the department to a sum of approximately Rs. 2,41,000 per annum, an annual increase of Rs. 1,94,400 on the existing expenditure. Provision sufficient to cover the cost of the whole establishment exists in the budget of the current year; and if sanction be given to the entertainment of the above officers, the Governor in Council will at once proceed to make the necessary arrangements. The proposals, in so far as they cover existing departments, involve an expenditure, which is shown in the budget of 1919-20, to the following extent:—

	Rs.
Inspector of technical schools	22,000
Engineering and survey schools	58,000
Technical and indust al schools	1,08,000
Department of the Inspector of Factories	74,000
Department of the Electrical Inspector	33,500

The Boiler Inspection Department is now a local fund (though it is proposed to make this a Government) department, the present expenditure of which amounts to Rs. 85,000, but this will necessarily be increased by the transfer of the department to Government and the further proposals that have been raised by the Public Services Commission. The department of Factories will also require strengthening, while the emoluments of the staff will be increased as a result of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. In addition it will be necessary to make provision for experiments and demonstrations. The Budget of the current year provides for expenditure on a

research tannery, which has been established, and an unallotted sum of half a lakh of rupees for schemes of Industrial development not yet elaborated.

16. The early orders of the Government of India upon these proposals are now requested in order that the Local Government may proceed with the development of the department.

Statement showing the expenditure involved in connexion with the proposed Department of Industries, Burma.

Class and grade and designation of officers affected.	Number in each class.		Rates of pay.		Actual present cost of establishment.	Approximate immediate extra cost involved by these proposals.
	Present (a)	Proposed (b)	Present (a)	Proposed (b)		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Director of Industries ..	1	1	2,000	3,000	2,000	250
Deputy Director of Industries ..	..	1	..	1,500	..	1,500
Commercial Intelligence Officer.	..	1	..	1,000	..	1,000
Industrial Engineer	..	1	..	1,250	..	1,250
Establishment (including temporary establishment)	..	..	1,250	7,250	1,250	6,250
Senior Ministerial Officer ..	..	1	..	625	..	125
Circle Officers	..	6 (250 to 700)	..	1,000	..	1,000
Establishment of Circle Officers.	..	..	..	4,000	..	4,000
					4,250	16,250 per mensem or Rs. 1,95,000 per annum.

No. 739-M., dated Maymyo, the 13th May 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Keith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, Development Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed to submit the views of the Local Government on the general proposals set forth in paragraph 9 of your letter No. 589-D of the 7th December 1918, regarding the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries.

2. (*a*) *Whether Provincial Departments of Industries should be created or developed on the lines suggested by the Commission.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is entirely in favour of the creation or development of Provincial Departments of Industries, and he approves generally of the recommendations in Chapter XXI of the Report on the Indian Industrial Commission regarding the lines to be followed. He accepts the Commission's list of functions to be assigned to the Department (paragraph 308) and their views in regard to its relations with the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operation (paragraph 307). The necessary co-ordination will be secured in Burma by placing all three departments under a Development Commissioner regarding whose appointment the Lieutenant-Governor is separately addressing the Government of India. This officer will be a member of the Board of Development—one of the four Boards with which His Honour in his Reform Scheme for Burma proposes to carry on the government of the Province. The Board will occupy a place analogous to that of a Member of the Executive Council in other Provinces. His Honour agrees that the Director should be advised and assisted on the lines suggested in paragraph 308 of the Report by an Advisory Body of the strength and composition outlined in paragraph 309 and that the members of this Body should receive travelling allowances and fees for attending meetings (paragraph 310). The nucleus of such a Body already exists in Burma in the Provincial Resources Advisory Committee which was created in connexion with the efforts made to develop the material contribution of the Province to the war. As regards the Director of Industries (paragraph 311) the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the first holder of the appointment in Burma will probably have to be an official; he agrees however that ultimately he should be a member of the proposed Imperial Industrial Service. The Commission recommends (paragraph 312) that the Director should be appointed a Secretary to the Local Government for commercial and industrial subjects. Sir Reginald Craddock is not prepared to accept this suggestion offhand. The arguments in its support go too far; they tell equally in favour of every head of a department being the Secretary to Government in his department, and if carried to their logical conclusion would involve the inclusion in the Secretariat of every departmental head and the abolition of the present Secretariat system say for subjects not under the charge of any separate officer. It would be difficult to justify any differentiation in this respect between the Director of Industries and the heads of the Departments of Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation, to mention no more. His Honour deprecates the imposition of too many duties on the new appointment at the outset. The Burma Director of Industries, as he conceives him, will for several years after the creation of the department be mainly a touring officer. If he is also the Secretary to Government in his department he will either be an inefficient Secretary or an inefficient head of his department. It may be possible in time to appoint him a Joint Secretary to Government, Development Board, but His Honour is not prepared to make a final pronouncement on this point. It must be remembered that the Director of Industries will ultimately be a member of the Imperial Industrial Service. Members of that Service will not necessarily be distinguished by aptitude for Secretariat work, and an inefficient Secretary may easily prove a serious handicap to the Department of Industries. The Director will in any case work in close personal touch with the Development Commissioner and through him with the Development Board. The pay of the post might be fixed at Rs. 2,500—100—3,000, the lower salary of Rs. 2,000—2,500 suggested in paragraph 313 of the Report will not suffice in Burma. The backward condition of industries both large and small in the Province renders it essential that a detailed survey of the possibilities of industrial development should be started and carried through with reasonable expedition. To assist the Director in this task two Deputy Directors will be needed in Burma from the outset. This is the view of the Provincial Industrial Committee which was created to prepare

material for the use of the Industries Commission and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in it. The increm ntal pay of Rs. 1 000—1,500 suggested in paragraph 314 of the Report will probably suffice for the Deputy Directors, who, at the outset, will be recruited from Government services. The further organization of the Department and the appointment of Industrial Engineers, Chemists and Circle Officers (paragraphs 316-17) should be postponed until the preliminary examination is complete. The Province already possesses an Agricultural Engineer who is now under the control of the Director of Agriculture; as suggested in paragraph 307 of the Report he will come under the Department of Industries as soon as it is formed.

3. (*b*) *Whether the responsibilities of Provincial Departments of Industries should include—*

(1) *the local purchase of Government stores, subject to such degree of centralization as may be decided upon after consideration of the report of a special committee; and*

(2) *the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence.*

(1) Sir Reginald Craddock has no doubt that the local purchase of stores should be one of the duties of the Provincial Department of Industries. This subject is dealt with by the Commission in Chapter XII of their Report where they conclude (paragraph 197) that there should be an Imperial Department of Stores with Provincial agencies forming part of the Provincial Departments of Industries. While they suggest that the whole question should be examined by a small expert committee, they contemplate the following procedure Indents for stores required by Provincial officers will be examined by the Provincial Director of Industries. He will arrange for the purchase of such items as can be bought with advantage either locally in the Province itself, or in another Province of India through the Provincial Director of Industries, and will forward indents for the remaining items to the Controller-General of Stores who will arrange for these purchases in India or through some buying agency in England as he thinks best. The Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that some modification of the general scheme will prove necessary in the case of Burma. The geographical position of the Province differentiates it from the other Provinces of India. Communications between Burma and India are a practical monopoly of one powerful steamship company with the result that the rates of freight between Burmese and Indian ports are out of all proportion high in comparison with rates on lines where competing agencies are available. For this reason it has frequently been found cheaper to purchase through the Stores Department of the India Office many articles which an Indian Province could procure more cheaply in India. So far as Burma is concerned a central purchasing agency in India is not a necessity. A central agency for the collation and distribution of information would doubtless be useful, but even this is not obligatory if each Provincial Director keeps his fellow Directors acquainted with the manufacturing resources of his Province. The question whether it is cheaper to purchase in England or in India is one which must be decided with reference to the peculiar position of this Province. English stores are usually shipped direct to Burma and do not pass through an Indian port Information regarding shipping charges and shipping lines from England to Indian ports is of no value so far as Burma transactions are concerned, and a Controller-General of Stores in India would be in a less favourable position than the Burma Director of Industries for studying the relative advantages of import from England and import from India. His Honour therefore recommends that if the proposed Imperial Department of Stores is created, the Controller-General of Stores in India should not control the purchase of stores for Burma, though he should be prepared to furnish the Burma Director of Industries with advice regarding the most suitable sources of supply in India itself. Liberty should be left to the Burma Director to decide in the case of indents for stores which are not manufactured in Burma whether to obtain them from England or from India, and, in the latter case, to deal directly with the Provincial Director of the Province whence the stores can be most cheaply supplied. The cost of carriage is a very heavy proportion of the total cost of imported stores; and it may frequently be cheaper to purchase higher priced stores at a centre whence the expenses of carriage to Burma are less than to purchase cheaper stores at a centre less favourably situated in regard to carriage.

His Honour concurs in the remarks of the Commission in paragraph 198 of their Report regarding the importance of an efficient inspecting staff; but this work should, wherever possible, be left to Provincial experts. Imperial experts will no doubt be required in India where eight Provinces cannot all be provided with expert staffs of their own and where they visit Burma would always be grateful for their help and advice But no one can live in Burma long without perceiving that experts of this kind are distant, inaccessible and often unsympathetic of the local feelings For example, the Burmans are anxious to see the development of industries in Burma, but they have not the slightest predilection for Indian goods as distinct from British. Economy is no doubt desirable, but circumlocution and delay imposed upon Burma in the mistaken notion that she prefers Indian *swadeshi* goods will cause irritation instead of gratification.

(2) Sir Reginald Craddock agrees that the collection of local commercial and industrial intelligence should form part of the functions of Provincial Departments of Industries. He does not, however, accept the conclusion of the Commission in paragraph 194 of their Report that outside Calcutta and Bombay the work can be done by the Provincial Director of Industries. He considers that Rangoon, no less than Calcutta and Bombay, requires a special Intelligence Officer. On the one hand the size of the Province and its vast potentialities demand the services of a Director whose duties do not preclude long absences from Rangoon; on the other hand, the importance of the commercial interests centred in Rangoon—after Bombay and Calcutta the chief port in the Indian Empire and the centre of the rice-milling and oil-refining industries in India—to His Honour's mind clearly indicate that the collation of statistics of commercial and industrial intelligence will require the services of a special officer The special officer ought be a Personal Assistant to the Director of Industries, stationed permanently in Rangoon, in touch with all the commercial interests of the Province and ready to attend to enquiries and to supply information in the absence of the Director and of his deputies on tour.

4. (*a*) *What arrangements are most suitable for utilising the officers of the proposed Indian services industrial and chemical, in order to combine the advantages of a common system of recruitment, and central criticism in wider questions of research, with the control which Local Governments necessarily exercise in executive & administrative matters and to secure the fullest utilization by the Local Governments of their own staff on local problems?*

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the proposed Imperial Industrial and Chemical Services should be organized much on the lines of the Imperial Forest Department. Certain experts directly employed under the Government of India and the high administrative posts in the Provinces would be borne on an India list. The remaining appointments would be borne on Provincial cadres. Officers on recruitment would be assigned to specific Provinces and would ordinarily be retained in those Provinces throughout their service unless required by the Imperial Government to fill posts in the India list. Indian members of the service should not be posted to Burma. The Provincial Industrial Committee are unanimous on this point and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with them so far as the Imperial Industrial Service is concerned. There is less objection to the employment of Indians in the Imperial Chemical Service, but even there His Honour would restrict their employment in Burma to very exceptional cases.

6. (*d*) *What generally should be the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments?*

The views of the Commission regarding the necessity for an Imperial Department of Industries and its functions are set out in Chapter XXII of their Report. The Imperial Department is designed to provide the machinery required to ensure the uniform development that alone will make India self-contained both economically and for purposes of defence. It will ensure not only the production of raw materials but the organization on a large scale of manufacturing operations for the production of the articles necessary for this purpose. Sir Reginald Craddock agrees that if the Indian Empire is to be treated as a unit, so long as Burma forms part of that unit the Government of India must remain responsible for the general industrial policy of the Province. The possibility that Burma some day will form a separate unit should not, however, be overlooked. Geographically and ethnologically Burma is not a part of India. It is capable of independent development on lines of its own; and Sir Reginald Craddock is convinced that no step should be taken in the development of the province which ignores the probability that, so far as can be foreseen, its ultimate destiny is separation from India. The account of Government's industrial policy in recent years which is given in Chapter VIII of the Commission's Report indicates that the industrial backwardness of India is due, not to lack of enterprise on the part of Provincial Governments, despite the restrictions, financial and other, on their powers, but to the deliberate policy of the Imperial Government. The main function of the Imperial Department of Industries, as His Honour conceives it, should be to organize co-operation between the Provincial departments in the various provinces with a view to economy of effort. Its guiding principle in its dealings with Provincial departments should be to assist and not to control. It should deal with broad and general questions of policy and should confine interference with the activities of a Provincial department to cases where those activities are set in a direction detrimental to Imperial interests in the widest sense. So far as possible it should work through the agency of Provincial departments. Applicants for Government assistance in industrial enterprises in the larger provinces, should ordinarily approach the Provincial department, which will naturally invoke the assistance of the Imperial department in matters beyond its capacity. The specialised institutions of research which the Commission favour in paragraph 130 of their report should be under provincial control. Such institutions will doubtless be located in those provinces which are most interested in the results attained. The interest of the Imperial department in these institutions should take the form of subsidies towards their establishment and maintenance. So far as technical and industrial education is concerned the Commission rightly recommend (paragraph 395 of their report) that its control should be entirely with Provincial Governments, subject to advisory inspection by an Imperial agency, but they foreshadow the need for the establishment of two central institutions not for Imperial control, one for the highest class of instruction in engineering, and the other for metallurgy and mineral technology. Sir Reginald Craddock admits the need for these exceptions at the outset and for many years. But the time may come when the growth of local industrialism will demand the equipment of this province with local institutions of its own.

ANNEXURE 2 (i).

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' VIEWS ON POINTS MENTIONED IN PARAGRAPH 2 OF MR. LEE'S LETTER No. 589-D. OF 7TH DECEMBER 1918.

Points.	Governments.	Replies.
(c) Whether Provincial Departments of Industries should be created as developed on the lines suggested by the Commission.	Assam ..	Accept.
	Bihar and Orissa ..	Strongly support proposal, but point out that financial resources of Local Government are insufficient to carry it out. Do not approve of idea that Director of Industries should be Secretary to Government.
	Central Provinces ..	Accept views of Commission; desire to engage useless staff at once; will consider how means of correlating Industrial with other kindred departments when Reforms scheme has been introduced.
	Punjab ..	Agree with Commission's recommendations, but think that functions of Department of Industries should include work of registration of Joint Stock Companies, and more specific provision is needed for giving Education Department a voice in questions of general education included in technical and industrial training; they also think that a Development Commissioner is wanted as Chairman of a Board of Industries, to secure co-ordination of industries with other related departments.
	United Provinces ..	Generally agree with proposals which are mainly on lines already followed in United Provinces, except that the Director of Industries should not be a Secretary to Government, and the Agricultural Engineer should not be transferred to the Department of Industries, at least at present.
	Bombay ..	Agree.
	Madras	Agree generally; and specifically accept exception of Commission in respect of control of technical and subordinate education, but consider position of Board of Industries and relations of Director of Industries with Local Governments require decision in light of local conditions.

Points	Governments.	Replies.
	North-West Frontier Province.	Only a very minor form of provincial organisation is possible. This was worked out in discussion with Mr. Low and is accepted by the Government of the North-West Frontier Province.
	Bengal	Accept views of Commission, subject to further consideration of detail, and propose to entertain a nucleus staff and create a Board of Industries.
	Burma	Support Commission's scheme for Provincial Department of Industries, which should be co-ordinated with Agriculture and Co-operative Credit, and for the control of a Development Commissioner, who would himself be a member of the proposed Development Board. Are not in favour of making the Director a Secretary to Government.
(i) Whether responsibilities of Department should include:—	Assam	(i) Strongly support purchase of stores in India, but express no definite opinion on proposals for central purchasing organisation.
		(ii) Agree.
(i) Local purchase of Government Stores, subject to such degree of centralisation as may be decided on after consideration of report of a special committee.	Bihar and Orissa ..	(i) Provisionally accept this, provided Local Government has power to purchase all stores obtained in India. They admit that in particular cases should be placed with central agency when economy could be effected.
		(ii) Agree.
(ii) The collection of commercial and industrial intelligence.	Central Provinces ..	(i) Agree subject to consideration of report of special committee, and to necessity of encouraging local industries.
		(ii) Agree.
	Punjab	(i) Agree.
		(ii) Agree.
	United Provinces ..	(i) Agree with system of purchase in India through industrial departments, but are inclined to think that purchasing should be in hands of Provincial Departments and Inspectors of central organisation should be advisory. Agree that committee should be appointed to advise on degree of control which is necessary.
		(ii) Agree.
	Bombay	(i) Agree; actual allocation of duties may await report of Committee.
		(ii) Agree.
	Madras	(i) Agree, but hope they will be allowed to examine report of special committee.
		(ii) Agree.
	North-West Frontier Province.	(i) and (ii) No views.
	Bengal	(i) Agree, but think purchase of stores should not be unduly centralised.
		(ii) Agree.
	Burma	(i) Owing to geographical and political isolation of Burma, recommend that Provincial Director of Industries should have a free hand in questions of articles not made in Burma, whether to buy them in England or in India, and that position of Controller-General of Stores in India, as it affects the Director of Industries in Burma, should be advisory only.
		(ii) Support proposals, but desire a special provincial intelligence officer for Rangoon.
(e) What arrangements are most suitable for utilising the officers of the proposed services, chemical and industrial.	Assam	Relations with Local Governments of members of all-India services should be the same as in case of agricultural and the forest services.
	Bihar and Orissa ..	Members of all-India services should be kept to less provinces on needs more similar to those obtaining in agricultural and forest services. Agree that all-India chemical and industrial services are needed.
	Central Provinces ..	Have no doubt of advantages of proposed services, having experienced disabilities described by Commission. But experts attached to Local Governments should remain ordinarily as attached throughout their service, appointment and promotion of Imperial officers within Provincial Departments should be matter of Local Government, who might also recruit them on special conditions; but such men should not become members of all-India service without sanction of Imperial Government.
	Punjab	Agree in principle of an industrial service and of a chemical service, after allowance is withdrawn of certain local officers, which are not accepted. Their selection of men departmental should not be confined to young and inexperienced chemists, and would encourage in matter of strong local school of chemistry for research and teaching in connexion with university.
	United Provinces ..	Accept necessity of all-India scientific services, subject to their relations with Local Governments being on same lines as in case of agricultural, forest and other all-India services. They should be under executive control of Provincial Department and Local Government, and their relations with central heads of services and Imperial officers, but should not be compelled to frequent. Do not accept idea proposed by Commission of sending officers of scientific services for few years to colleges or universities. Are opposed to idea of an industrial service, because appointments will not be very responsible, inducements will have to persons get variety of duties, and qualifications of mechanical engineer will not be suitable for all these. Prefer separate time-scales of pay according to nature of duties. Agree with head Chapter of Commission that expert advisers should be employed for particular works.

Points.	Governments.	Replies.
	Bombay	Recognize advantages of Imperial appointment of industrial and scientific services, but as *interim* measure desire to recruit other suitable men. Further consideration is required as to staffing of educational institutions from scientific services.
	Madras	Agree that such services are needed, on understanding that Local Governments should have some administrative relations with members of the services employed under them as in the case of other all-India services. Accept the necessity for an Imperial service on lines laid down by Commission.
	North-West Frontier Province.	The persons must only be Imperial experts.
	Bengal	Agree in necessity for services, provided members assigned to provinces come under control of Local Governments and serve out their full time, unless transferred for special reasons.
	Burma	The proposed services should be organized on the lines of the Forest Department.
(*d*) What generally should be the relations between Provincial and Imperial Departments.	Assam	Officers of Imperial Departments should be advisory in their relations with Provincial Departments.
	Bihar and Orissa ..	Not considered.
	Central Provinces ..	Recognize general responsibility of Government of India for industrial policy, but this responsibility should be exercised by advice and personal discussion, which are an absolute necessity to Local Governments. Imperial Government should not interfere in matters of executive details within a province, save where it is necessary to guard extra provincial interests from serious loss. Local Governments should not have to rebuild their schemes for sanction, merely for the Imperial Government to see that their schemes do not offend against certain principles governing relations of Imperial and Local Governments.
	Punjab	In matters of general administration, control of Local Governments should be paramount, but Imperial Department should exercise a very close supervision in all technical matters where expert knowledge is necessary.
	United Provinces ..	Agree to Imperial Department, if its functions are advisory and if it is likely to prove helpful. Local Governments must have full power to initiate research and industrial experiment, except in cases where other provinces are likely to be seriously injured. Government of India will be kept informed of what Local Government is doing, so that latter may not have to apply for sanction. Government of India will also retain right to undertake research and industrial enterprise especially in cases where safety of India is concerned and where Local Governments cannot find funds.
	Bombay	Imperial co-ordination should generally be exercised by system of advice and discussion, control should be limited to such financial and other checks as are finally accepted for Provincial Governments generally, and to special cases of paramount importance for India as a whole.
	Madras	Functions of Imperial Department should be mainly advisory, and Local Governments should be allowed full power of initiating work. But Imperial Department should undertake any work which Local Governments are unable to perform, and might control development of certain selected industries for special reasons.
	North-West Frontier Province.	No views.
	Bengal	Accept Imperial organization proposed as a suitable basis for future development. Relations between Provincial and Imperial Departments should be left to develop themselves as experience is gained.
	Burma	Agree as to general responsibility of Government of India for industrial policy, so long as Burma remains part of Indian Empire. This responsibility should be exercised by guidance rather than control, interference being confined to cases where provincial activities threaten to prove detrimental to Imperial interests.

Proceedings of a conference, called by the Indian Munitions Board, for the consideration of the organization of chemical research.

The conference was held at the Government College, Lahore, at noon, on Tuesday, the 8th January 1918. The following were present:—

1. Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., etc., President, Indian Munitions Board.
2. Sir Alfred Bourne, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
3. Mr. W. H. F. Armstrong, Khalsa College, Amritsar.
4. Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., Controller, Industrial Intelligence, Indian Munitions Board.
5. Dr. K. S. Caldwell, Patna College, Bankipore.
6. Mr. H. B. Dunnicliff, Government College, Lahore.
7. Dr. G. J. Fowler, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
8. Mr. Hashmat Rai, Government College, Lahore.
9. Mr. S. Jackson, Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras.
10. Lieutenant A. MacCullough, Medical Store Depot, Madras.
11. Dr. A. McWilliam, Metallurgical Inspector, Sakchi.
12. Dr. A. N. Meldrum, Gujrat College, Ahmedabad.
13. Mr. A. R. Normand, Wilson College, Bombay.
14. 2nd-Lieutenant W. Saunders, 1st Sappers and Miners, Roorkee.
15. Mr. S. W. Shepherd, Eastern Chemical Company, Bombay.
16. Dr. J. L. Simonsen, Presidency College, Madras.

17. Dr. J. J. Sudborough, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
18. The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. H. Townsend, I.C.S., Controller of Munitions, Punjab Circle, Lahore.
19. Dr. H. E. Watson, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
20 Mr. B. N Wilsdon, Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

ADDRESS BY SIR THOMAS HOLLAND.

Sir Thomas Holland opened the conference with the following address:—

I have asked for this privilege of meeting you in conference, firstly, to thank you for the help you have all given the Munitions Board in taking up problems that seemed to be of urgent importance during the war, and, secondly, to discuss with you various suggestions that have been made as to the way in which it will be most profitable to organise chemical research especially in its bearing on the utilisation in the country of Indian raw material.

The war has demonstrated to us the necessity of making each large unit in the Empire self-contained in the matter of munitions. The war has also shown that modern munitions means practically all the requirements of a civilised community *plus* the special machinery used by the soldier in the field. Above all things the war has shown that the chemist is a more dangerous fighter than either the gunner or the cavalry soldier.

It is not necessary for me to remind you of the fact that chemistry is the foundation of all modern civilised activities; you also can recall many instances of the way in which normal chemical activities in peace time may be turned readily to account for war purposes. The manufacture of liquid chlorine on a large scale was a necessary part of the German process for the manufacture of artificial indigo. The manufacture being thus established as a weapon to kill an Indian industry, was available, when war broke out, for use on a large scale as an instrument to murder men.

Hitherto, there has been a tendency in India to import our physical sciences direct from Europe, although in the natural sciences,—geology, botany and zoology,—the work done in India has been at far more than local importance: our naturalists have been among the most distinguished of those who have built up these three divisions of natural science.

Chemistry, however, has a greater claim than either of the physical sciences for special recognition here. Apart from the fact that we must in future maintain a staff of all varieties of chemists, just as we must maintain any other variety of soldier for purely military requirements, the new industries of India will largely depend on the raw materials of the country, and research work on these materials can be done only on the spot. This applies, with little qualification, to the mineral and inorganic products, while with regard to organic or vegetable substances, it applies with absolutely no qualification whatever.

Whether the research work is done on vegetable dyes, on essential oils, on drugs, on tanstuffs, or on foodstuffs, the only chemical research of value will be that done in co-operation with the botanist and bacteriologist, and under conditions that permit of discovering the best conditions under which the plant can be grown and harvested.

It is obvious that whether a plant is grown for its fruit, its juices or its fibrous products, it varies in productivity according to very slight variations of climate and soil, according to the time of year, and even sometimes according to the time of day at which it is collected. Apart altogether from the subsequent problems at curing and manufacture, the chemical work necessary to detect the most favourable conditions of growth, can be done only on the spot where abundance of raw materials, grown under varied conditions, can be subjected to investigation. It would be just as wise to refer the investigation of an Indian village crime by report to the London police, as to do no more than send samples of our vegetable products for examination at Imperial Institute.

This is altogether apart from the duty of training the educated young men of the country to qualify for research and technical work. We need not touch that question to-day, though it ought to be an essential part of the organization of every scientific and technical department.

You all know how the beet-root was developed by science in Europe, until, before the war, it was possible for the European sugar manufacturer, working with the disadvantages of a temperate climate, to cut out the Indian sugarcane at a distance of some 5,000 miles. I have been told that this indicates the death knell of trade in trophical vegetable products; that, similarly, the chemist of Europe will kill for ever the production of natural indigo.

That, however, is not my particular form of pessimism; what science can do in Europe, against the disadvantages of a temperate climate, it should be able to do more abundantly by turning tropical advantages to account. Science is not the monopoly of Europe, but we must do more than transplant the results if it is to grow in India: we must undertake our own research work here.

I have spoken thus because I want the authorities to realise that the chemical problems are not even yet touched by appointing a single chemist to analyse the doubtful materials passed by the Collector of Customs, another to inspect our explosives, another to assist the Director of the Geological Survey, a fractional chemist to the Madras Government, and another lonely chemist in the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. Each of these suffers from isolation, from want of *esprit de corps*—from absence of prospects as each runs into his official cocoon.

Organized confusion exists in India among chemists more conspicuously than among representatives of other sciences. Many of them overlap in their activities; few of them that are officials have any limits laid down for their activities; it is not possible for anyone to obtain their collective opinion on chemical questions. Yet among the many problems that cry out for solution in India, chemical questions are the most important as well as the most numerous.

I propose to ask your views among other things as to the best method of official reform. As a basis for discussion, I will outline one scheme which has been already suggested; and, as this matter has been brought to the notice of the Industrial Commission, I should like to be in a position to convey to my colleagues your views regarding this suggested scheme of official organization.

The principal chemical problems in connection with Government activities are divided among:—

(a) Agriculture.
(b) Forest products.
(c) Drugs, perfumes, essential oils and dyes.
(d) Tanning.

(e) Sugar and alcohol manufacture.
(f) Saltpetre refining.
(g) Salt and Khari manufacture.
(h) Mineralogy.
(i) Metallurgical inspection.
(j) Explosives manufacture.

For administrative purposes these might be controlled in three groups :—

A. Agricultural Chemistry, with the chief laboratory at Pusa.
B. Organic Chemistry, with two chief laboratories at Dehra Dun and Bangalore.
C. Mineral Chemistry, with the chief laboratory at Kalimati or Calcutta.

Each group might be placed in charge of senior officer, one of whom will be Chief Chemist to Government of India; or it might possibly be better to have three Deputy Chief Chemists for the three groups with a Chief chemist at Dehra Dun and Simla, his status and functions being analogous to those of the present Surveyor-General

Junior members of the service could be lent to the Local Governments and principal Government departments for terms normally limited to five years. These officers would carry on purely routine duties and in some cases teaching, the principal problems of research being undertaken at the chief laboratories according to their nature.

All results of scientific and practical value would be published in the Records of the Indian Chemical Department, which would be issued in three series and edited by the three Deputy Chiefs Once a year the whole staff of chemists might assemble for a week's conference successively at Pusa, Dehra Dun, Bangalore and Calcutta This conference should be attended by private chemists, including manufacturing chemists and chemical members of the Education Department. Papers read at this conference, if approved by a small committee, might be published in the Records, which would thus establish at once a definite position of authority and value in scientific literature.

Even if you, the Commission and Government were to accept such a scheme it would not be practicable, on account of recruitment difficulties alone, to work it under war conditions; but there are many questions arising from such a scheme that we might profitably discuss to-day.

There has been a certain amount of correlation among you during the past few months, due to the friendly action of Dr. Simonsen, very generously acting as an Honorary Adviser to the Munitions Board The objects before us were the following :—

(1) the possibility of preparing in India certain chemicals which are essential to the textile and other large industries, but which cannot be imported in sufficient quantities, if at all, during the war;

(2) the possibility of manufacturing other chemicals which are ordinarily imported and might be made in India under normal conditions of trade;

(3) the best way to assist firms with advice, undertaking for them search where their own staff has not the time or facilities;

(4) the preparation, on a relatively small scale for the Medical Services, of drugs that can be made just as well in the laboratory as in the factory;

(5) the systematic investigation of raw materials of probable economic value;

(6) the publication, when possible, of results.

If we cannot at once get an organised department of chemistry, there is still much under all these six heads that we can do under war conditions and indeed for war purposes. For example, in the manufacture of certain drugs, why cannot we enlist the help of students to make these in the laboratory, just as we can organise work parties of women for the manufacture of comforts for the troops ? I feel sure that dozens of advanced chemical students would gladly give up their spare time to this work, and college authorities would be willing to grant facilities if only some one could be induced to set out the tasks and arrange for a satisfactory inspection of the products. It would not be safe to manufacture all drugs in this way, but there are some in which a wide latitude of quality is possible and easily determinable, and the work would have to be organised under the supervision of the Medical Store Department.

Turning to the other questions, a valuable series of results have been obtained already. At the Indian Institute of Science, for example, Drs Hay, Fawler, Sudborough and Watson, in addition to their previous programme, have taken up, at the suggestion of the Munitions Board, the electrolytic preparation of white lead, the refining of waste copper, the enzymatic hydrolysis of fats and the preparation of varnish. The estimation of copper waste has been the subject of three reports by Dr. K. S. Caldwell, who carried the work as far as possible with the existing laboratory equipment at the Patna College. When considering proposals for enlarging the equipment, it was discovered that Dr. Hay had also taken up the work at the Indian Institute of Science and thus a certain amount of overlapping has inadvertently occurred. Mr. A. E. Normand, at the Wilson College, Bombay, has been investigating methods for preparing soluble chromate from chrome iron ore and for the conversion of acetylene into acetaldehyde and acetic acid. Mr. P. L. Usher of the Central College, Bangalore, will present to the Science Congress the results of his work on the oxidation of alcohol to acetic acid; he has also been engaged on colloidal medicinal preparations. Mr. H. B. Dunnicliff proposes, when the tamarind kernel is again available, to study this source of tartaric acid; he has already in conjunction with Lala Hashmat Rai at the Government College, Lahore, been at work on the purification of sen and *til* oils. The question of manufacturing citric acid is being taken up at the Khalsa College, Amritsar, by Mr. W. H. F Armstrong in conjunction with Mr Sher Singh. Dr. P. C. Ray of Calcutta is taking up the manufacture of formaldehyde and is investigating the poisonous principle of ricin in castor-oil cake. Mr V N. Sarangdhar of the Wilson College, Bombay, has reported on the isolation and cultivation of the specific yeast associated with mahua flowers and on the efficiency of various methods of estimating sugar. Mr. Bellars at the Rangoon College is investigating the value of Burmese black varnish as an electrical insulator.

I should like your advice as to how these results can most suitably be made available to manufacturers and to other workers who may be following up similar lines unknown to us. Some of the reports will be read in the Science Congress and afterwards published as a supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society; but it would be an advantage if the papers on chemical questions were kept together in some publication with a distinctively chemical flavour, a publication which would be recognised by workers in other countries to cover all that really matters, in the way of chemical work

in India. Your views on this question will be valued by the Munitions Board.

With this question is bound up that of the organization required to set out programmes of work so that each chemist gets an appropriate task without an undesirable amount of overlapping.

A very difficult question is that of the conditions under which advice should be given to, and research undertaken for, industrial firms. Manufacturers naturally do not wish to have made available to their competitors results obtained at their expense or based partly on new research work and partly on their own experience. If the industrial chemists on the staff of a public institution be allowed to draw fees as consultants, it will be necessary to provide for the interests of those chemists that are engaged on problems equally important though not of a kind that a firm would take immediately to practical account.

The system adopted by the Geological Survey follows the common rule of most public services in giving information and advice without charge to all bona fide enquirers. Advice cannot usefully be given under such circumstances without the receipt of information from the enquirer, and such information is never published without permission.

If we adopt the system of allowing officials to accept private consulting practice for fees, the consultant may find himself in the embarrassing position of receiving information on the same subject from competitors. In ordinary private practice he would naturally decline to advise two competitors, and a firm would be shy about consulting a chemist who is already known to be engaged by a competitor. This would result in failure to make full use of the services of an official, and that is undesirable in a country like this with such a small number of qualified industrial chemists.

We might profitably discuss the question of whether, or when, one should publish the results of a technical investigation undertaken on behalf of and at the expense of a manufacturing firm. Is it fair to use a public institution without giving the public the full value of the results? The general interests of the public and the special interests of the firm might perhaps be met by adopting a recognized interval before publication; but this course becomes in practice far less simple than it seems; for there is seldom a definite date for concluding an investigation; it always dovetails into side issues and dependent investigations. So far as I have been able to study this difficult question, there appears to be a balance in favour of the conclusion that a public official should be purely a public servant; he should treat with confidence results placed at his disposal, but should be free to publish those obtained as the outcome of his researches. Ordinarily, publication is so late and is necessarily so imperfect compared with the practical points known to the firm for which the work is done, that the firm gets a sufficient start ahead of its competitors in the same line. Often they would be able to obtain patent protection for essential parts of a new method.

In considering the question of co-ordinating chemical research, it is obvious that a systematic investigation of Indian raw materials, especially vegetable products, is about the most urgent. In spite of the valuable results obtained at Dehra Dun, at the Indian Institute of Science, at the Imperial Institute in London, and in our various colleges, only the fringe of this subject has so far been touched. For this work the chemist requires the co-operation of the departments of Agriculture, Forests and Botany. It thus appears desirable to organize the chemical fraternity for representation on the Board of Scientific Advice.

The co-ordination attempted during the past year by the Munitions Board has been accomplished by your friendly co-operation through Dr. Simonsen as Secretary of the Congress; our first object has been to meet some urgent demands arising directly from the war. But we have done very little so far, and must be content with small things so long as we are in India as desperately short of chemists free of heavy routine work. This conference will result, I hope, in valuable suggestions for operations in the immediate future as well as in advice of value to the Industrial Commission which will be required to report on the question of organizing the scientific services to meet industrial needs.

In addition to the question of official organization it has been suggested that we might consider to-day a proposal to establish in India a section of the Society of Chemical Industry. The size of the country is against the adoption of any one capital city as a centre, while in each city the number of chemists is insufficient for effective discussion of subjects. An alternative suggestion, which is at variance with the usual organization of the society, is to form a section which will meet annually as a branch of the Science Congress. Your views on this subject will be welcomed by the council of the society who have been already in communication with Dr. Simonsen.

Discussion.

Sir Thomas Holland's address was followed by a discussion as to the order in which the matters raised in the address should be taken up later in the day.

2. It was agreed that a sub-committee consisting of Drs. Simonsen, Sudborough and Caldwell should make proposals for the conduct of researches, on the present basis, during war time.

3. The official organization required after the war for dealing with chemical problems was taken up by Dr. Sudborough.

4. Dr. McWilliam agreed to open the discussion on advice to industrial firms.

5. Dr. Meldrum took charge of the discussion on the publication of results.

6. Dr. Fowler agreed to present the case for the establishment of a section of the society of Chemical Industry.

7. The meeting adjourned at 1-30 p.m.

Co-ordination of chemical research during the war.

8. On resuming at 3 o'clock Dr. Sudborough reported that the sub-committee had agreed upon the following general principles:—

(a) that a monthly list of researches in progress should be circulated;

(b) that, at the foot of the list, a list of problems awaiting investigation, should be printed;

(c) that chemists undertaking research work for the Board should be requested to inform the Board of any problems that occur to them.

It was agreed that the allocation of researches should be left in charge of a single chemical adviser, as it was considered that the number of chemists was too small and that they were too scattered to enable proper arrangements to be made by a committee. It was therefore considered

desirable to have a permanent chemical adviser for the Board who should, when necessary, constitute a committee for the consideration of any particular problem. This would appear to be especially necessary when any request for expenditure on an investigation was made. The chemical adviser should also, tour regularly and consult with officers conducting researches and also with chemists engaged in works. He would then be in a better position to advise the Board in case special expenditure was required.

9. There was general agreement that investigators should not be paid for any particular piece of research but that assistance to them would frequently be necessary in order that the mechanical and routine portions of research could be carried through without valuable waste of the researcher's time. For this purpose it was thought that research assistants might be appointed. These might engage in teaching and, accordingly, their pay might be met, partly by the Local Government or by the authorities of the institution in which they are working, and partly, as regards the assistance given in research, by a subsidy from the Munitions Board. It was thought that the appointments might generally be for one year and renewable, but that other conditions, such as the amount of salary, would have to be determined by the circumstances of each particular case. It was mentioned that firms might, on occasion, pay for these assistants for definite pieces of work.

Government organisation of chemical research after the war.

10. Dr. Sudborough, in opening this discussion, differentiated between the organisation of chemistry and the organisation of chemists and drew attention to the difference between research in pure science and work on the applications of science to industry. While the investigation of the applications of science to industry can be organised, the researcher in pure science must be left to work entirely as he wills. The conference strongly endorsed the opinion that the position of the worker in pure science must, after the war, be carefully safeguarded as, with attention now strongly directed on the practical applications of science, there might be a grave disaster at the end of ten or fifteen years if progress in pure scientific research was not provided for.

11. The organization of chemists in a Government service, in the ordinary sense of this expression, was then considered. Dr. Sudborough thought that one drawback was connected with the fact that success in work on the applications of science to industry depended on these applications being taken up by manufacturers. He was in doubt whether manufacturers would approach a Government service or department in which the results obtained would be public property. Manufacturers naturally make a claim on work done for them. Messrs. Shepherd and Jackson thought that there would be no difficulty on this point provided advice to industrial firms was given on carefully planned lines and that adequate precautions were taken to prevent the leakage of confidential information and for securing to the manufacturer, at least for a time, the results of the investigations. These points were again taken up later in the discussion.

12. Dr. Sudborough was also doubtful whether the best work could be obtained from members of a service drawing fixed pay, working under fixed conditions, and having fixed office hours. It was generally recognised that the members of such a service were not likely to tie themselves to fixed office hours and the practical difficulties in this respect were reduced to those connected with the subordinate staff. On this point also it was not thought that in practice any real difficulty would arise.

13. It was agreed that the Government chemical service should include all chemists in Government service, for example, chemists in the departments of Customs and Excise, in educational institutes and in the Forest and Agricultural Departments.

14. Dr. Sudborough next discussed whether there should be a single central chemical research institute for the whole of India or whether there should be two or three institutes as suggested in Sir Thomas Holland's address. Against one centre it was urged that the Forest and Agricultural Departments must have pure chemists in touch with them, that in the case of metallurgy, for example, it was necessary, in the case of many problems, to be in touch with the works and in nearly all cases to be in "the atmosphere" of the works. Dr. Sudborough thought that most problems, forest, agricultural, and metallurgical, could be worked out at any centre. Sir Thomas Holland considered that nine-tenths of the Government work would be concerned with ascertaining the value of raw materials and that this fact must be considered in forming a judgment. The general opinion was in favour of centralization at a single institute, but opinion was undecided as to the particular locality in which this central institute should be established. It was generally agreed that the situation should be such as would enable research work to be undertaken all the year round and that vested interests, such as already exist at Dehra Dun, Pusa and Bangalore, had to be taken into account. The facts that the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is not a Government institution and that if it ceases to be organized on its present basis, the site reverts to the State of Mysore, were points for consideration.

15. There was general agreement that research work should not be cramped by financial restrictions and that the widest latitude in expenditure should be allowed within the limits of the budget grants.

16. It was agreed that such a Government service could only be Imperial. It would not prove possible for even the larger provinces to maintain a sufficiently large staff of chemists for work in all branches of the science. It was pointed out by Sir Thomas Holland that while decentralization is desirable and natural in executive work, centralization is the better policy in advisory work. An imperial department can control local manufacturing and, although it is apt to be unsympathetic to local enthusiasms, the balance is in favour of centralization. Scientists require to be controlled and local ignorance requires to be instructed.

17. Consideration was then given to the training of students and apprentices at the Government Central Research Institute and to the question whether the work at this institute could be combined with a post-graduate training in research. It was agreed that, while it was necessary to train Indians for the future chemical industries of India, teaching should form no part of the functions of the institute, although graduates and others might be attached to officers of the institute to receive an indirect training by assisting them in their work.

18. The Government institute would undertake standardising work such as is done at the National Physical Laboratory and analytical work as at Somerset House.

19. Sir Alfred Bourne enquired what the position of non-Government chemists would be in the event of the establishment of a large Government service of chemists. Messrs. Shepherd and

Jenkson thought that there would be no cause for opposition or antagonism: there would be an annual conference at which all chemists would participate and the journal or other publications of the department would be available for the publication of the works of outside chemists. In this connexion, it was pointed out that a Government department will publish work without a close regard for expense and that both Government and non-Government chemists would be enabled to have their work published in a recognised publication and on a scale, as regards style and illustrations, which a chemical society could not bear.

Advice to industrial firms.

20. It was agreed that firms ought to be able to consult the Government Chemical Research Institute on technical points and that a fee should be charged for the advice given. It is necessary to have a protective tariff against trivial enquiries and it was recognised that firms of standing would themselves desire to pay fees to preserve their self-respect. It was also agreed that these fees should be so high as not to bring the Government service into competition with private consulting chemists.

21. The case of poor firms which are unable to pay will require consideration and the head of the department should have powers to accept problems for investigation without payment. All applications for investigation on behalf of firms must be dealt with by the head of the department and no individual member of the staff should engage in technical work without the sanction of the head of the department. It was generally recognised that, up to a certain point, public information must be given freely by a Government institute.

22. The allotment of fees was then considered. The danger of the members of a public service directing their energies towards the more earning of fees was recognised. It was also pointed out that although one member of the institute might have charge of an investigation, he would require assistance to some extent from his fellow researchers in the institute. It was thought that fees might be properly divided, more or less, on the basis of one-third to the institute, one-third to the investigator, and one-third to the other members of the staff. The latter share would ensure general contentment and the willing assistance of the rest of the staff and would also safeguard the position of the workers in pure science.

Publication of results.

23. It was pointed out that one firm might apply for information already communicated to another firm and it was recognised that such information could be given only in certain circumstances; for such reasons, the head of the department must have power to refuse to undertake researches or to give information. Provision must also be made against the possibility of firms suing Government for leakage of information communicated confidentially to the institute for the purposes of a research undertaken for them. Such a leakage might occur accidentally. These possibilities were cited as indicating the need of carefully laying down the lines on which work can be undertaken for private firms.

24. While research is being conducted, during the war, on its present basis under the Munitions Board, it was agreed that the best method of dealing with results would be to put a good firm into touch with the investigator who had done the work.

25. It was agreed that, ultimately, with the organisation of a Government service, the establishment of a journal was essential and that the head of the department, in consultation with the staff, must have power to decide whether results should or should not be published. As regards work done for firms, it was recognised that the information should be treated for a time as confidential and it was suggested that three or five years from the date of the investigator's report was a suitable period.

Formation of a section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

26. Dr. Fowler thought that, in the future, one might reasonably anticipate the formation of sections at Bombay, Cawnpore, Madras, Calcutta and Lahore, but at present did not see how more than one section for the whole of India could be started. Even with only one section, the great distances which separate the individual chemists would prevent the holding of regular meetings. It seemed impracticable to form a section at any one centre—say Bombay, where a sufficient number of chemists could be secured as members for holding regular meetings. Incidentally, Dr. Fowler drew attention to the functions of the Institute of Chemistry, of which the basis is to be widened, so as to include the whole profession. As regards the Society of Chemical Industry, the conclusion arrived at was that the conference could do nothing at present to start such a section and that till chemists in India increase in numbers and a Government service or department is organised, the chemists must utilise the chemical section of the Science Congress for the publication of their papers and the organisation of the Munitions Board for the extraction of the results obtained by them.

27. Sir Thomas Holland, in closing the proceedings, hoped that the discussion would assist in opening the way to important developments.

List of Researches undertaken for the Indian Munitions Board in Collegiate Institutions.

1. Oxidation of alcohol to acetic acid ..	F. L. Usher, Esq., Central College, Bangalore.
2. Colloidal medicinal preparations ..	Do. do.
3. Electrolytic preparation of magnesium ..	Do. do.
4. The causes which render bleaching powder unstable in hot climates.	Dr. A. N. Meldrum, Gujarat College of Science, Ahmedabad.
5. Refining of waste copper	Dr. K. S. Caldwell, Government College, Patna.
6. Indigenous sources of tartaric acid ..	H. B. Dunnicliff, Esq., Government College, Lahore
7. Causes of the corrosion of tin-lead alloy used in the Henley wiring system.	Do. do.
8. Purification of wax and fat oils	H. B. Dunnicliff, Esq., and Lala Hashmat Rai, Government College, Lahore.
9. Conversion of acetylene to acetaldehyde and acetic acid.	A. B. Nermand, Esq., Wilson College, Bombay.

9. Preparation of a soluble chromate by extraction from chrome iron ore without the use of caustic soda or sodium carbonate.	A. R. Normand, Esq., Wilson College, Bombay.
11. Isolation and cultivation of the specific yeast associated with mahua flowers.	V. N. Sarangdhar, Esq., Wilson College, Bombay.
12. Effect of basic lead acetate on sugar solutions.	Do. do.
13. Utilization of Burmese black varnish or thitsi as an electrical insulating material.	A. F. Ballard, Esq., Government College, Rangoon.
14. Oxidation of methyl alcohol to formaldehyde.	Dr. P. C. Ray, University College of Science, Calcutta.
15. Determination of the amount of nitric acid in limes.	W. H. F. Armstrong, Esq., and Sher Singh, Esq., Khalsa College, Amritsar.
16. Electrolytic preparation of white lead	H. G. Kershaw, Esq., Presidency College, Madras.
17. Purification of Indian fish oils	Rev. Father Cams, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
18. Fireproofing of gunny cloth	Dr. B. N. Ghosa, Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam.

Researches at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in which the Indian Munitions Board is interested.

1. Refining of waste copper	Dr. A. Hay.
2. Condensation of acetone	Drs. J. J. Sudborough and H. E. Watson.
3. Glycerine manufacture ..	
4. Electrolytic preparation of white lead	
5. Ojao resins	Dr. G. J. Fowler.
6. Lac varnish	

ANNEXURE 4.

ACCOUNT OF SECTIONAL MEETING OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS HELD AT PUSA IN FEBRUARY 1918

Extract from the 'Agricultural Journal of India', *Volume XIV, Part II, April* 1919.

III.—The first Chemical Meeting.

The first meeting of Agricultural Chemists and Bacteriologists in India was held at Pusa from the 24th to 28th February 1919 under the chairmanship of Dr. W. H. Harrison, Imperial Agricultural Chemist. It was attended by the Agricultural Chemists of all provinces, and also by Mr. W. A. Davis, Indigo Research Chemist, Mr. C. M. Hutchinson, Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist, and Mr. H. D. Anstead, Deputy Director for Planting Districts, Madras. The meeting was opened by Mr. J. MacKenna, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, who welcomed the delegates and emphasised the value of such meetings in relation to the future development of the investigation of Indian agricultural problems.

There were ten subjects down for discussion. These may be broadly stated as follows:—

(1) References from the Government of India.
(2) Consideration of facilities for the development of industrial problems arising out of the successful researches of Agricultural Chemists and the provision of specialised laboratories for the investigation of problems of general importance.
(3) Questions regarding the Service of Agricultural Chemists, their duties, and the technique of their work.
(4) Post-graduate teaching in agricultural chemistry at Pusa.
(5) Bacteriological subjects.

It will be remembered that the Board of Agriculture in India, at its meeting held at Poona in 1917, passed a resolution that in its opinion the time had arrived when some form of legislation was necessary to regulate the sale of fertilizers in India in order to protect both the planting industries and the Indian cultivator. The Government of India requested the meeting to frame a draft Fertilizer Act applicable to Indian conditions. This was accordingly done, the Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act in force in the United Kingdom being taken as a model and suitable modifications made thereon. The other reference from Government for detailed consideration was Resolution VIII of the same Board dealing with the question of reducing the present railway freight for the carriage of manures. To any one acquainted with conditions in this country, the importance of increasing the use of concentrated manures as a part of the general agricultural development of the country is obvious. Among the causes which operate against the extended use of the manures is the fact that manures have to be carried over long distances from the centres of supply to make them available to cultivators. Further, the demand of the individual cultivator is mainly for small consignments of manure, and, in view of the caste prejudices prevalent in the country, many fertilizers, such as bone-meal, dried blood, and poudrette, are classed by the railway companies as offensive goods. Again, there is no uniformity in the rates charged at present by the various railways for the carriage of manures. After a due consideration of the various difficulties it was resolved that the Railway Board be asked to arrange that the present minimum rate of 1-10th pie per maund per mile should be charged in all cases on minimum wagon loads of such concentrated manures, and that the Provincial Agricultural Departments should encourage the formation of local distributing centres so as to build up a regulated traffic which is capable of taking full advantage of the concession of the minimum rate.

It very often happens that the research work of an Agricultural Chemist or Bacteriologist leads up to a problem of industrial importance which he is obliged to give up because there is no suitable technological laboratory for carrying it to a successful commercial issue. The work done on malt extracts in the Coimbatore laboratory, and on saltpetre, indigo, etc., at Pusa, are instances in point.

The creation of a technological laboratory as one of the special sections of the Imperial Agricultural Department under the Government of India where such subjects of industrial importance can be carried to a successful commercial issue was therefore recommended by the meeting

There are again numerous problems which though not directly industrial are still of great importance in connexion with agriculture. Among such problems requiring immediate consideration are, (1) animal nutrition, (2) soil physics, and (3) vegetable biological chemistry, but there are neither specialized laboratories nor suitable staffs to undertake this work The meeting recognised the need for the provision of such laboratories with separate staffs under the Government of India for the investigation of such problems of general application. It was felt that the location of these laboratories should be determined by the particular requirements, as regards, for instance, the need for collaboration of their staffs with other departments, sections, climatic and other conditions and they need not necessarily be at Pusa

The proposal made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the formation of a Chemists' Service was not accepted by the meeting mainly because intense local knowledge is required for effective work for agricultural improvement by chemical methods, and it is not desirable that the Chemists in the Agricultural Departments should be formed into a Service apart from the Indian Agricultural Service, in which the bond of union would be the Science rather than its application. On the other hand the meeting was definitely of the opinion that in addition to the Agricultural Chemists attached to the Provincial Departments a strong central body of chemists should be maintained by the Imperial Department of Agriculture from whom Provincial Departments can draw for the investigation of special problems.

With the rapid expansion of chemical investigations in the provinces it has become necessary to relieve the Agricultural Chemists of the teaching work so that they may be enabled to devote more of their time to research work. The meeting, therefore, recommended duplication of the chemical staff for the adequate pursuit of research and teaching. In the opinion of the meeting the duties of the Agricultural Chemist as opposed to the Professor of Chemistry should be primarily limited to the research and executive side only, giving such assistance in teaching as may arise out of his research and which fits in with the college course. The teaching officers should also be given opportunities to engage in research work.

The meeting next considered the question of soil surveys It held that soil surveys throughout this country would be of undoubted value not only in cases where new lands are in question but also for general application as a means of obtaining information as to the relationships between climate, soil and crop. The necessity of standardization of methods not only in the case of such surveys but also in the analysis of soils and other materials was recognized and important recommendations were made

The question of post-graduate teaching in agricultural chemistry at Pusa and the class of student to be admitted to this advanced course was then considered. It was resolved that the teaching should be strictly directed to instruction in the various specialized branches of agricultural chemistry and that the students to be admitted to this course should be either graduates of an Agricultural College, or Science graduates of an University who have attended a Provincial Agricultural College for at least a year and are recommended for further training in agricultural chemistry by the Agricultural Chemist.

A day was specially set apart for the consideration of bacteriological subjects. The necessity of providing for the proper study of soil bacteriology by the Agricultural Departments in India was recognized, a full discussion of provincial conditions having revealed an urgent demand for the investigation of bacteriological problems either connected with the soil or with agricultural industries. It was accordingly recommended that Local Governments should consider the desirability of adding an Agricultural Bacteriologist to their scientific staff.

The question of the standardization of methods of biological analysis of soils was also considered in detail.

Detailed proceedings of the meeting will be published in due course.

ANNEXURE 6.

STATEMENT SHOWING TO WHAT EXTENT ACTION IS ALREADY BEING TAKEN ON THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS AS SUMMARISED IN CHAPTER XXIV OF THE REPORT

Recommendation (numbers are those of Commission's summary).	Action being taken.
(3) Stimulation of the production of leather and of highly tanned hides and skins.	Government of India have been considering question for some time past. A research factory has been working at Madras on tan stuffs and tan extracts, with Government help; a leather trade school has been established at Madras; a leather research factory is being started by the Bengal Government at Calcutta; proposals are being worked out by the Munitions Board for central research factories; the Government of India are formulating fiscal proposals; and several large tanneries on modern lines are starting with Government advice and encouragement. Much has been done also during the war to help small Indian tanneries.
(5) Necessity for expert forest engineers ..	Two officers have been already engaged by the Forest Department, and further and more extensive proposals have been submitted for the Secretary of State's sanction.
(6) Establishment of Government depots for sale of timber.	An agency has been established in Calcutta for the sale of timber from the Andamans and of such other timber as Local Governments may consign to it for the purpose. A similar agency has been established in London for the sale, in Great Britain and

Recommendation (numbers are those of Commission's summary).	Action being taken.
	on the continent of Europe, of all Indian timbers exported by Government. The development of this system of disposal now rests with the Local Governments, who have been informed of the action taken by the Government of India.
(7) Increase of staff and equipment at Dehra Dun.	An extensive scheme is under preparation by the Government of India.
(8) Creation of Fisheries Departments in Burma and Bombay and an increase in Madras.	It is understood that Bombay have the matter under consideration.
(17) Survey of the coal situation, with a view to effecting economy in mining and consumption.	An expert has been brought out from England and has returned to prepare his report after examining the situation in India.
(20) Survey of hydro-electric possibilities ..	This started last cold weather
(21) Improvement of system under which State technical scholarships are granted.	The rules have been recast and further amendments are under consideration.
(49 to 53) Revision of organisation for commercial intelligence and statistics.	Scheme is under preparation.
(54) Technical officers to assist Indian Trade Commissioners.	Proposals are being put forward for deputing Forest and Geological experts.
(55) Indian trade agents for Mesopotamia and East Africa.	Bombay Government have been consulted.
(57 to 61) Creation of an organisation for purchase and inspection of Government stores in India.	No action can be taken till Secretary of State's approval has been received to the principle, but proposals for appointment of committee are being worked out.
(65 to 68) Facilitation of acquisition of industrial sites	Question of legislation is under consideration.
(75) Veto on use of power-driven machinery in jails.	Question has been referred to Jail Commission.
(80 and 81) Strengthening of Geological Survey and inspection of Government concessions	Proposals will shortly be submitted for Secretary of State's sanction.
(82) Modification of mining lease forms and constitution of advisory boards of minefields.	Local Governments' opinion will shortly be invited on definite scheme.
(83) Preparation of mining manuals ..	Local Governments are being addressed.
(90) Proposal to facilitate registration of partnerships.	Question of legislation is under consideration.
(97) Housing of industrial population in Bombay.	Bombay Government are being addressed.
(102) Reduction of maximum factory hours.	Opinions of Local Governments are being invited.
(105) Collection of occupational statistics ..	Matter has been for some time under consideration, and will be taken up with Census Commissioner when appointed.
(120) Appointment of an expert committee to consider possibility of establishing industrial banks and affording other financial help to small industrialists.	No action can be taken till Secretary of State's views has been obtained regarding proposed provincial and central departments of industries; but proposals for committee are being worked out.

Revenue No. 88—India Office, London, 25th September 1918.

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council the letter of Your Excellency's Government No. 15 (Industries), of the 4th June 1918, on the subject of the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission. In this letter you do not attempt to deal with the numerous recommendations made by the Commission, but ask my approval to a few cardinal points of principle, and I assume that when these principles are settled you will examine the detailed recommendations contained in the report, referring in due course any proposals which require my sanction.

2. Before dealing with the specific points covered by your letters it seems necessary to clear the ground by a general declaration of policy. The restrictive policy laid down by Lord Morley in 1910, as modified by Lord Crewe in 1912, though temporarily in abeyance while the enquiry was being made, is still in force, and if the active participation by Government in industrial development is to be accepted as one of its legitimate functions a new policy is required.

With the quickening of political life that will follow the grant of constitutional reforms the demand for progress in administration and social reform may be expected to become insistent, and if progress is not to be hampered by want of funds the taxable capacity of the people will have to be increased. To this end the natural resources of India must be effectively utilised, as new opportunities for the investment of capital present themselves, in order that the standard of comfort of the people may be raised, and the economic strength of the country may increase. Further, as the experience of the past few years has shown that in time of war India cannot rely on outside sources for her needs, the matter is one in which political expediency, economic advantage and military security are coincident and accord with the interests of the Empire as a whole.

I accept the two fundamental principles underlying the recommendations of the Commission; first, that in future Government should play an active part in the industrial development of the country; secondly, that Government cannot undertake this work unless provided with adequate administrative equipment and forearmed with reliable scientific and technical advice. Following on the acceptance of these principles I agree that suitably equipped organisations should be set up in the Provincial Governments and in the Central Government.

3. In giving effect to this policy, State assistance will take various forms such as research, the survey of natural resources, technical and scientific advice, educational facilities, commercial and industrial intelligence, the establishment of pioneering and demonstration factories, financial help, the purchase of Government stores in India, whether in the usual way of business or under a guaranteed system of purchase over a fixed period, and probably also fiscal measures. The extent to which and the manner in which assistance under each of these heads can appropriately be given will doubtless be considered by Your Excellency's Government when the detailed recommendations of the Commission are examined, but it seems desirable that concurrently with the establishment of the new Department, the powers of the Government of India and of local Governments in regard to direct financial assistance, which are now exceedingly limited, should be precisely defined. I would be glad therefore, if, after considering chapters XIV and XX, of the Report, you would favour me with your views, first on the main question of the forms which financial assistance may legitimately take, and secondly, on the subsidiary question of the limits within which and the conditions under which each assistance may be given by the Government of India and the Local Governments.

It would be premature to discuss at this stage the fiscal issue, which was deliberately excluded from the scope of the Commission's enquiry, and I am not prepared to make any pronouncement on this aspect of the case until the representatives of the people have been given the opportunity to express their views. The question will have to be faced in the near future. I am confident that in the discussions that will take place in India the interest of the Empire as a whole will receive due consideration.

4. Connected with the fiscal question are other needs such as greater initiative and further incentives to production as well as increased efficiency of labour. You will doubtless consider how far these can be fostered, and I would here only remark in regard to labour that if the efficiency of labour be increased even to a moderate extent India could probably hold her own. If, therefore, development is to proceed on sound lines, and if enduring results are to be obtained labour must be made more efficient. In India, where the workers are unorganised, a special obligation lies upon Government to study their welfare and to secure for them better education, better housing, and a higher standard of living. By her adherence to the International Labour Convention India will now become subject to report of labour conditions to international criticism. This need not be resented, as it is in the best interests of the country that present conditions should be improved, provided that it is recognised that Indian conditions are radically different from those of western countries and that western standards cannot at once be applied.

5. Turning now to the points referred to in your letter, I approve in principle the proposal that Provincial Departments of Industry should be set up on the general lines laid down by the Commission. I accept also the proposed definition of the functions of these Departments except that relating to the control of industrial and technical education. I suggest that Local Governments should be left free to revise the list of duties enumerated in paragraph 3 of your letter so that the new Departments may not at the outset be over-weighted, and that, as far as is possible, the branches of work for which the Director is responsible may be in harmony with the classification of subjects under the scheme of constitutional reforms. Under any arrangement the Director's duties must apparently include both reserved and transferred subjects, but the less this is so the better. For these and other reasons I would prefer to reserve further consideration the question of handing over the control of technical education to the new Departments.

6. Your Excellency's Government are not yet prepared to formulate proposals regarding the organisation of the Imperial Department of Industries, but propose to set up as an interim authority a Board of Industries and Munitions, which would close the war committments of the Indian Munitions Board, take over from the Commerce and Industries Department certain items of work, undertake the initial work of organisation, and in particular frame detailed proposals for the new permanent Department.

I accept the proposal and agree that the Board should retain the powers now possessed by the Munitions Board. Until a permanent Department has been created, the Board would not be attached to any Department of Your Excellency's Government, but would be under the direct charge of the Viceroy, the President of the Board taking part in Council meetings when industrial questions are discussed, but with no power of voting.

7. I am glad to observe that in defining the relations between the Imperial and Provincial Departments, you favour a large measure of Provincial independence, and that within their general financial and other powers, the Local Governments would be given a free hand subject to the reasonable reservations detailed in paragraphs 18 and 19 of your letter. I have, however, little doubt that Local Governments, limited as they will be in respect of resources and staff, will readily seek the advice and assistance of the Imperial Department. But for the most part reference should be voluntary, and the necessity of obtaining previous sanction should as far as possible be avoided.

8. When the permanent Imperial Department has been set up it should, when opportunity offers, be placed in charge of a Member of Council. The volume of work of the new department is necessarily uncertain, but it is not improbable that at the outset it will sufficiently occupy the whole time of a member and in that case I shall not object to a separate membership for Industries when legislature authority has been obtained to increase the number of Members of Council. But as the work of all the civil Departments of Your Excellency's Government will be affected to various degrees when the scheme of constitutional reforms becomes operative, and as a readjustment of portfolios will then become necessary, the desirability of placing separate subjects, such as Commerce, under the charge of the Member for Industries should be kept in view. The arguments advanced in your letter have not convinced me that it is desirable that these two branches of the administration should be placed permanently in charge of separate Members.

9. I approve the appointment of expert Committees to consider the recommendations of the Commission regarding the creation of all-India scientific services. Each Committee should be directed to frame detailed proposals for the organisation in terms of employment of the service, if it considers its creation advisable, and to formulate proposals for the location and equipment of research laboratories.

10. I accept the principle of an all-India industrial service, and agree that although a training in some form of mechanical engineering will in most cases be the best basis of recruitment, this qualification should not in all cases be required. I understand that it is your intention not to include in the service men of the foremen type or experts engaged for special purposes on short term agreements, but to reserve it as a rule for men of good education, with technical qualifications or business training. From this reservoir Provincial Directors and Deputy Directors of Industries, Factory Managers, and perhaps also Factory and Mines Inspectors might be drawn if suitable men are available.

11. I also accept the general principle of an agency for the purchase and inspection of stores in India, and approve the appointment of a Committee to work out the detailed organisation for an Indian Stores Department.

It has been suggested that with a view to keeping the India and Home Departments up to date and co-ordinating their methods, interchange of personnel should take place. This suggestion will, no doubt, be considered by your Committee.

12. I desire to associate myself with your cordial appreciation of the work of the Commission. The comprehensive review of the problem and the practical proposals contained in their report have made it possible to lay down, with some assurance of success, the outlines of a new policy, and, if that policy bears fruit, the credit will largely be due to the labours of the Commission.

I have the honour to be, etc.

EDWIN S. MONTAGU

Fort St. George, November 25, 1919.

No. 436.—The following draft of an amendment which the Governor in Council proposes to issue under section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), is published for general information :—

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

Rule 35 of the Madras Factories Rules, 1912, published on pages 632—639 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th July 1912, cancelled.

2. Notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft amendment on or before the 1st March 1920 will be duly considered.

No. 437.—Where as by the notifications Nos. 325 and 326 published at pages 928-929, Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd June 1914, the Governor in Council, under section Nos. 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, has made rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the Peddumeragi estate in the Vizagapatam district, and whereas the Manager of the said estate and guardian to the minor proprietor thereof have represented in writing under section 32 (*f*) of the Act, their desire that the Divisional Officer, Parvatipur, should be empowered under sections 55 and 59 (*d*) of the Act to accept compensation for any breach or infringement of the said rules, punishable under rule 12 thereof, the Governor in Council hereby appoints Revenue Divisional Officer, Parvatipur, a Forest officer, under the Act, and under section 59 (*d*) of the Act empowers him to accept under section 55 of the Act compensation for offences punishable under the said rules up to a maximum *of Rs.* 50 in *each case*, so long as the above estate is under the control of the Court of Wards.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1919.

No. 438.—The Governor in Council hereby cancels notification No. 12, dated 12th January 1918, published under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, at page 41 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 14th January 1918.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1919.

No. 439.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

PURCHASE SCHEMES.

Delhi, the 22nd November 1919.

No. 247-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1913 (X of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be deleted from the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 7842, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended, viz :—

"(A) Rugs."

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, November 19, 1919.

No. 440.—Under section 4 of the Madras Planters' Labour Act, 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. Basil John Blackett, Manager of Audathodu estate, Wynad taluk, to witness the execution of labour contracts.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1919.

Subject to revision on receipt of the statement of his services from the Military Department, Lieutenant F. Howe, Officiating Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, is, under articles 233, 250 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, granted with effect from the 26th November 1919 or date of relief, combined leave for nine months, viz., privilege leave for six months and leave on private affairs for the remaining period.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1919.

Under articles 283, 260 and 308 (5), Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, Mr. Joseph James O'Reilly, Executive Engineer, South Presidency division, is granted, with effect from the 1st February 1920 or date of relief, combined leave for one year, viz., privilege leave to the extent due and furlough for the remaining period.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, November 22, 1919.

M.R.Ry. A. R. Venkatacharya Avargal, Assistant Engineer in charge of the Western subdivision of the Kistna Western division, held charge of the current duties of the Kistna Western division office in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. C. H. Connell, Executive Engineer on military duty, from the 28th September to the 8th October 1919, both days inclusive.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1919.

In continuation of the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated the 11th November 1919, M.R.Ry. V. Sekhara Menon, Overseer, first grade, provisionally permanent, and Sub-divisional Officer in charge of the Cauvery Gauging subdivision, to continue as Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating, during the privilege leave of M.R.Ry. C. J. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, provisionally permanent.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1919.

Mr. E. H. J. Stewart, Assistant Engineer, appointed by the Secretary of State for India, is, on arrival, attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and then transferred to II Circle.

POSTING.

M.R.Ry. C. J. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, provisionally permanent, and Subdivisional Officer, Headquarters subdivision, Kurnool division, III Circle, on privilege leave, is, on return from leave, posted to VI Circle.

CANCELLATION OF PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1919.

The promotions ordered vide M.R.Ry. Durna Ramaswami Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, invalided, with effect from the 9th August 1919, in the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated the 30th September 1919, are hereby cancelled.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1919.

M.R.Ry. Narayanammalpuram Appayya Ayyar Sankara Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, and Subdivisional Officer, Madayera subdivision of the Guntur division, to be a temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250 per mensem with effect from the 30th October 1919 and for so long as he holds charge of a subdivision or its equivalent.

M.R.Ry. Palamedai Nilakanta Ayyar Subba Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer and Subdivisional Officer, Tindivanam subdivision of the Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, to revert to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, attending, during the privilege leave of M.R.Ry. Ambil Sundararaja Ayyangar Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1919.

(With effect from the 3rd November 1919 in consequence of the reversion of Conductor James Whittaker, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, from military duty.)

M.R.Ry. Muttuswami Rameswami Pillai Avargal from Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, provisionally permanent, to Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, permanent and Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. Savar Siva Rao Avargal from Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, permanent.

Mr. Joseph Samuel Mullen from Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, provisionally permanent, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, permanent and Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. Kavitvarni Rama Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal from Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Kilapandal Raja Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal from Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, provisionally permanent, to Supervisor, first grade, permanent and Sub-Engineer, sixth grade temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. T.R. Narasimhachari Avargal, B.A. B.L., from Sub Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, permanent and Temporary Sub-Engineer.

M.R.Ry. N. Ganapathi Pillai, from Supervisor, first grade, provisionally permanent, and Temporary Sub-Engineer, to Supervisor, second grade, permanent and Temporary Sub-Engineer.

M.R.Ry Palayur Kalyanaram Srinivasa Ayyar from Supervisor, second grade, provisionally permanent and Temporary Sub-Engineer, to Overseer, first grade, permanent, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank and Temporary Sub-Engineer.

CANCELLATION OF TRANSFERS.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1919.

The transfers of M.R.Ry. L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Officiating Executive Engineer, from the Guntur division, II Circle, to the Tank Restoration Scheme division, I Circle, and of M.R.Ry N. Keshava Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., Officiating Executive Engineer, from the Tank Restoration Scheme division, I Circle, to the IV Circle, ordered in the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th November 1919, are hereby cancelled.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1919.

The transfer of M.R.Ry. Ramabhadra Acharya Annadurai Ayyangar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, from the Tolaidur Project division, VII Circle, to II Circle ordered in the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 4th November 1919, is hereby cancelled.

TRANSFERS.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1919.

M.R.Ry. L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Officiating Executive Engineer, from the Guntur division, II Circle, to the Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1919.

M.R.Ry. Ramabhadra Acharya Annadurai Ayyangar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, from the Tolaidur Project division, VII Circle, to VI Circle. To proceed expeditiously on relief.

M.R.Ry. Chennapatna Lakshmi Narasimhayya Avargal, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, and Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, from VI Circle, to the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department. To join expeditiously.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1919.

CLOSURE OF CANALS.

KISTNA WESTERN DELTA.

All canals to be closed from 15th March 1920 (6 a.m.) to 1st June 1920 (9 p.m.).

KISTNA EASTERN DELTA.

All canals except Ellore canal to be closed from 15th March 1920 (6 a.m.) to 1st June 1920 (9 p.m.).

Ellore canal to be closed from 15th April 1920 (6 a.m.) to 1st June 1920 (9 p.m.).

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

Fort St. George, December 2, 1919.

The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 1st November 1919.

No. 2074.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 18th September 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

I. For rule 3 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"3. An *Express* telegram will be accepted on payment of late fees for transmission during the hours when the office at which it is handed in, or the office to which it is addressed, or an intermediate office through which it must pass is closed, provided the attention of the closed office or offices concerned can be gained. The late fees will be at the rate of one rupee for each closed office which is required to deal with the telegram and will be paid to the telegraphists in those offices. If the same sender presents, or causes to be presented, several telegrams together for despatch at an office which is closed, a single late fee only is payable in respect of that office and in addition a single late fee is payable for each closed intermediate office or office of destination. If the attention of a closed office cannot be gained the late fee collected for that office will be refunded, but no refund will be made of the late fee for an office which has already dealt with the late fee telegram or telegrams as the case may be.

Exception.—At places where there is more than one telegraph office, only one will ordinarily be available for use by the public during closed hours. The other telegraph offices at such a place will not accept telegrams for despatch, even on payment of late fees, but will exhibit a notice outside the office directing intending senders of telegrams to the nearest open telegraph office, or if there is no open telegraph office, to the nearest telegraph office which is available for the despatch of telegrams on payment of late fees."

II. In rule 30 of the said rules for the words "Native States" the words "Indian States" shall be substituted.

III. In rule 62 of the said rules for the words "receipt and despatch" the words "receipt or despatch" shall be substituted.

IV. For the first paragraph of sub-rule (1) of rule 248 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Complaints respecting telegrams and claims for refund involving complaints against the service should be addressed to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta. Claims for refund respecting telegrams which do not involve complaints against the service should be addressed to the Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. Claims for refund or complaints respecting telegrams should be made within two months from the date of the telegram."

For sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) of rule 355 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(ii) that in India complaints respecting telegrams and claims for refund involving complaints against the service should be addressed to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta. Claims for refund respecting telegrams which do not involve complaints against the service should be addressed to the Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta."

S. BHASKARA AYYAR,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1919.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·53 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Anwaapalem branch; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. Under section 17 (1) of the Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, is authorized to take possession of the lands immediately fifteen days after the publication of the notice under section 9 (1) of the Act.

Kistna district, Divi taluk, Lingareddipalem village.

	Acs.
Ryotwari, patta, No. 509 A-2, belonging to Shaik Pedda Sarvar Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 510-B; east by No. 508; south by No. 509 B-2, west by No. 509 A-1	0·10
Ryotwari, patta, No. 509 B-2, belonging to Abdul Rajac Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 509 A-2; east by No. 508, south by No. 509 C-2, west by No. 509 B-1	2·33
Ryotwari, patta, No. 509 C-2, belonging to Abdul Rajac Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 509 B-2; east by No. 509, south by No. 510; west by No. 509 C-1	0·55
Assigned, ryotwara, No. 538 1-B belonging to Shaik Pedda Imam Sahib's son Chinna Sarvar Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 538 2-A 2, east by No. 538 1-C, south by No. 541 C 2, west by No. 538 1-A ..	0·29
Assigned, ryotwari, No. 535 2-B, belonging to Shaik Peeda Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 534 2-B 2; east by No. 536 1-A, south by No. 537-B 2 west by No. 535 2-C	0·77
Total ..	3·45

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·09 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for cutting a channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act for the Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Kuppangulipavilandur village.

	Acre.
Wet land No. 51 A-3, belonging to Muhammad Marakayar, bounded on the north by No. 38; east by No. 51 A-3, south by No. 51 B, west by No. 51 A-3	0·09

Fort St. George, November 21, 1919.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 14·28 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Kodaliar left flood bank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chingleput district, Ponneri taluk, No. 42. Vallur village.

	Acs.
Ayan dry No 1563-2, belonging to Viraswami Reddi and Subrahmanya Reddi, bounded on the north and east by No. 15 6-1; south by No. 201-1; west by No. 1459	0 05
Ayan dry, No. 227-2, belonging to Ananan and Kanagan, bounded on the north by No. 237-1; east by No. 210, south by No. 226; west by No. 229	0·01
Ayan wet, No. 226-1, belonging to Govinda Naicken, bounded on the north by No. 228; east by No. 224-3; south by No. 225-2, west by No. 227-1	0·11
Ayan wet, No. 221-3, belonging to Arokkiyabhimi Ammal, Viraswami Reddi, Rama Reddi and Lakshmana Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 224; east by No. 222-3; south by No. 224-1 and 3; west by No 228 1	0·17
Ayan wet, No. 222-3, belonging to Viraswami Reddi and T. Viraswami Reddi, bounded on the north by No 210; east by No 221-3, south by No. 222-1 and 2, west by No 2.4-3	0·07
Ayan wet, No. 221-1, belonging to Murugan, bounded on the north and east by No. 210; south by No. 221-2; west by No 222-3	0·19
Ayan dry, No. 208-15, belonging to U. Rajagopala Reddi, guardian and mother Muniammal, bounded on the north and east by No. 210; south by No 208-2, west by No. 209-1	0·16
Ayan dry, No. 208-1, belonging to Rajagopala Rajamani, bounded on the north by No. 208-2, east by No 210; south by No. 204-5; west by No 209-1	0·11
Ayan dry, No. 204-3, belonging to Raghavaia Naicken, Venkatammal, Sengammal and Muruganmal Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 208 2; east by No. 210, south by No. 204 2; west by No. 201-1 to 3 ..	0·18
Ayan dry, No. 203-2, belonging to Venkatammal and Sengammal, bounded on the south by No. 204-3, east by No. 210, south and west by No 202-1	0·02
Inam dry, No 210 belonging to T. D. No. 211-4, Sreshaithaswaramami of Kalahasti, manager for the time being H. H. Sir K. Raghunaya Garu, Reserve at Kalahasti estate, bounded on the north by Nos. 214, 235-1 and 3 and 281; east by Nos. 676, 675, 674, 692, 653 691, 695, 610, 611, 612 and 613; south by Valluvayal village; west by Nos 202-1, 203-3, 204-3, 208 2, 209-2, 207, 211, 212, 214-2, 216-2, 234-1 to 4, 822-3, 824-3 and 237-1 and 2	12·97

No. 41. Seemapuram village.

Ayan dry, No. 26-1 A, belonging to Ramaswami Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 19-1; east by No. 3-3 E; south by No 26-2 A; west by No. 28	0·08
Ayan dry, No. 26-2 A, belonging to Viraswami Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 26-1 A; east by No 26-2 B, south by No. 25-1, west by No. 28	0·10
Ayan dry, No. 24-4, belonging to Ramaswami Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 25-14; east by No. 24-3; south by No 24-6; west by No 28	0·03
Ayan dry, No. 31-6, belonging to minor Subrahmanya Reddi, guardian Seshammal, bounded on the north by No 31-4; east by No. 24-6; south by No. 29 1; west by No. 28	0 03
Ayan dry, No 29-1, belonging to Uthirapathi Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 24-6 A; east by No. 24-2; south by No. 25-3, west by No. 28	0·03
Ayan dry, No. 25-3, belonging to Munisamal, bounded on the north by No. 25-1; east by No. 25-3; south by No. 25-16, west by No. 28	0·01
Ayan dry, No. 25-10, belonging to Raghava Naicken, bounded on the north by No 25-9; east by No. 25-1; south by No. 29-11; west by No 28	0 01
Ayan dry, No. 25-13, belonging to Chenna Maistri, bounded on the north by No. 25-16, east by No. 25-3; south by No. 25-12; west by No 28	0·02
Ayan dry, No. 25-12, belonging to Raghava Maistri, bounded on the north by No. 25-11; east by No. 25-3; south by No 25-13; west by No. 28	0·01
Ayan dry, No. 25-15, belonging to Chenna Maistri, bounded on the north by No. 25-13; east by No. 25-7; south by No. 25 14, west by No. 28	0 02
Ayan dry, No. 25-14, belonging to Raghava Maistri, bounded on the north by No. 25-15; east by No. 25-3; south by No. 24-6; west by No. 28	0·07
Ayan dry, No. 29-1, belonging to Ramaswami Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 24-6; east by No 29-2; south by No. 29-4, west by No. 28	0·09
Ayan dry, No 29-4, belonging to minor Subrahmanya Reddi, guardian Seshammal, bounded on the north by No 29-1, east by No 29 2; south by No. 31-1, west by No 28	0·06
Ayan dry, No 31-1, belonging to Chenga Reddi, bounded on the north by No 29-4; east by No. 31-2; south by No. 31-4, west by No. 33	0·16
Ayan dry, No. 31-4, belonging to Chenga Reddi, bounded on the north by No 31-1; east by No. 31-3; south by No. 32-7; west by No 33	0 12
Ayan manavari, No. 32 8, belonging to Ramaswami Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 31-3; east and south by No. 33; west by No. 31-4	0 21
Total ..	14 10

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Irrigation).

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E. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോജ്ജ് ഗസറ്റ്

I-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർന്ന സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

DECEMBER 2, 1919.

നമ്പ 48.] ബുധനാഴ്ച : ഡിസംബർ 3-ന 1919 [വില, 6 തപ്പ.

ഗവൺമെണ്ട് പരസ്യങ്ങളുടെ മലയാള തർജ്ജമ.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്.

(ജുഡിഷ്യൽ.)

പരസ്യങ്ങൾ.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1919 നവമ്പർ 26-ാംനു.

നമ്പർ 934.—താഴെ കാണുന്ന ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൻറെ പരസ്യം ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

വാണിജ്യ വ്യവസായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്.

(പെറ്റിപ്പാട്ട അപ്പീലുകൾ.)

സിംല, 1919 നവമ്പർ, 15-ാംനു.

നമ്പർ 5821.—ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെൻറ് വാണിജ്യ വ്യവസായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ 1914 ജൂൺ 6-ാം തീയതിയിലെ 4013—33-ാം നമ്പർ പരസ്യത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ 1914 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പെട്ടിപ്പൊട്ട സാധന ചട്ടങ്ങളിൻ, 1884 ലെ (1884 ലെ 4) ഇന്ത്യൻ പെട്ടിപ്പൊട്ട സാധന ആക്ടിലെ 5-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെട്ടതായ അധികാരങ്ങളിലും വരുത്തുവാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഭേദഗതിനിൻറെ താഴെ കൊടുത്ത കരടു ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഇഷ്ടമുള്ളതായ എല്ലാ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും അറിവാനായി നോട്ടീസ് ആക്ടിലെ 18-ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നുപ്രകാരം, പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും, 1919 ഡിസംബർ 25-ാം തീയതിയോ അതിൻറെശേഷമോ പ്രസ്തുത കരടു ഭേദഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നും ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. തിരിച്ചുപിടുത്തിയ ആ

തീയതിക്ക മുമ്പായി ഈ കേസ്സ് കേൾക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി വല്ല ആളിൽനിന്നും വല്ല അപേക്ഷകളോ കൂടിപ്രായ സൂചകങ്ങൾ കിട്ടിയിരുന്നോൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റർ ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു :—

കൂടാ ദേശം,

പ്രസ്തുത ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 3 – ാം ചട്ടം (iv) – ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൻറെശേഷം താഴെപറയുന്ന ഖണ്ഡം ചേർക്കപ്പെടും ; അതായതു് :—

" (v) ഡൈ-മെത്തൈൽ-പിറാ സം വെള്ളം കടക്കാത്തവിധം കെട്ടിയിരിക്കയും ആ കത്തിൽ എണ്പത്തഞ്ചു ശതമാനം ഡൈ-മെത്തൈൽ-പിറാസോളിനോടു കൂടി ഇതരത്തിലെ പതിനഞ്ചു ശതമാനത്തിൽ കവിയാതെയുള്ള വിതത്തിൽ വെള്ളം ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യാതെ, ഡൈ-മെത്തൈൽ-പിറാസം ഉകൈവശം വെക്കുകയും വില്ക്കുകയും കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുകയും ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും. "

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1918 ഒക്ടോബർ 8-ാം തീയതി.

നമ്പർ 953.—താഴെ കാണുന്ന ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പരസ്യം വീണ്ടും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

വാണിജ്യ വ്യവസായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു്.

(ഫിനിഷ്ഡ് ലെതർ.)

സിംല, 1918 സെപ്തംബർ 17-ാം തീ.

നമ്പർ 7545.—ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുവക 1914 ഏപ്രിൽ 6 – ാം തീയതിയത്തെ 4013-33 – ാം നമ്പർ പരസ്യത്തോടു കൂടി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ 1914 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധന ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ, 1884 ലെ (1884 ലെ 4) ഇന്ത്യൻ വെടിപൊട്ടു സാധന ആക്ട് 5 – ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നൽകപ്പെട്ട അധികാരങ്ങളിലെ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റർ ജനറൽ താഴെ കാണുന്ന ഭേദം വരുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

മേപ്പടി ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 98 – ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ (i) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിനുശേഷം താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കപ്പെടും, അതായതു—

" (j) (1 – ാം പിരിവിലെ) വെടിക്കോപ്പ് എതു എതിലും. "

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1918 നവംബർ 8-ാം തീ.

നമ്പർ 955.—1909 സെപ്തംബർ 7 – ാം തീയതിയത്തെ ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ് 1 – ാം ഖണ്ഡം 880—914 പുറങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ 1909 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആയുധ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 41 – ാം ചട്ടം (2) – ാം ഉപചട്ടപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റർ ജനറൽ താഴെപറയുന്ന നടപടി ക്രമം 1878 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആയുധ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം 1920 – ാം കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ അനുവാദപത്രങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച നിബന്ധനകളിലേയ്ക്കായി കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കുന്നു :—

അനുവാദപത്രങ്ങൾക്കായി ആയുധത്തിന്റെ ഒന്നാം പകർപ്പുകൾക്കും ഉള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ മെറ്റൽ കലാസ്സിലോ തടിപ്പെട്ടിയിൽ ഉറപ്പു തടിച്ചിക്കടലാസ്സിലോ എഴുതാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. മേലിൽ പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതിയിൽ ആയുധ അനുവാദപത്രങ്ങൾക്കായി ഒന്നാം പകർപ്പുകൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടി വരുമ്പോഴൊക്കെ ഓരോ പകർപ്പുകൾക്കും വേണ്ടി മുമ്പുവാങ്ങിയ പോസ്റ്റേജ് സ്റ്റാമ്പിന്റെ സംഖ്യക്കു തുല്യമായ വിലകളുള്ള ഓരോ തടിച്ചകലാസ്സുകൾ അപേക്ഷകനും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. പിന്നീടു പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതിയിൽ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിനുള്ള ഫീസ്സിനു പുറമെ ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഓരോ വിലകഴിച്ചു ബാക്കി വരുന്നതായ ഫീസ്സിനുള്ള കോടതിമുദ്രയുള്ളതായ ഓരോ അപേ

ക്കുകൻ കൊടുത്തയക്കുന്നു. അപേക്ഷാഫാറങ്ങളിൽ അപ്രകാരം ഉപയിച്ച ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള ദൃശ്യങ്ങൾപോസ്സിൽ അപേക്ഷകന്റെ ഒപ്പ് അല്ലാതെ വിരലടയാളം ആണെങ്കിൽ അതു രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടു.

എല്ലാ അപേക്ഷകളും ഇതിനോടു ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കണം. അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആയുധങ്ങളുടെ പട്ടികയും ആയുധങ്ങളുടെ കണ്ടം പകർപ്പുകളും ഇതോടൊപ്പം ഉള്ള ഫാറങ്ങളിൽ എഴുതേണ്ടതും എന്നാൽ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഫീസ്സിനു പുറമെ ഏതു പണം ഒരു കവിഞ്ഞു കയ്യെഴുത്തിൽ ആയുധങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. വെറും കടലാസ്സിൽ അച്ചടിച്ചിട്ടുതായ അപേക്ഷകൾ മദിരാശി പട്ടണത്തിൽ പോലീസ് കമ്മിഷണരിൽനിന്നും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിലെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് സൂപ്രണ്ടിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1911 മാർച്ച് 7-ാം തീയതിയത്തെ ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ് 1-ാം ഖണ്ഡം 288-ാം പുറത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ 1911 മാർച്ച് 4 ാം തീയതിയത്തെ ജുഡീഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് വക 173-ാം നമ്പർ പരസ്യം ഇതിനാൽ ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

അനുബന്ധം.

തോക്കിനുള്ള പുതുതായ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിനു അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അനുവാദപത്രം പുതുക്കുന്നതിനു ഉള്ള അപേക്ഷ :—

(1) അപേക്ഷ ഒരു പുതിയ അനുവാദപത്രത്തിനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അനുവാദപത്രം പുതുക്കുന്നതിനോ ?

(2) അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേരും അച്ഛന്റെ പേരും പൂർണ്ണമായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു.

(3) വാസസ്ഥലം—അടയാളം, താലൂക്ക്, പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ.

(4) പ്രവൃത്തി.

(5) കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട ആയുധങ്ങളുടേയും വെടിക്കോപ്പിന്റെയും വിവരണം.

(6) ഉദ്ദേശം—

(a) രക്ഷക്കോ ?

(b) കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനു മാത്രമോ ?

(c) വേട്ടയാടുവാനോ ?

(7) ഏതു പ്രദേശത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അപേക്ഷകൻ ആയുധപാണിയായി പോകുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു.

(8) ജർക്കസ്സിക്കാർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നെങ്കിൽ—

(a) അവരുടെ സംഖ്യ.

(b) അവരുടെ പേരുകൾ.

(c) അവരുടെ മേൽവിലാസങ്ങൾ.

(9) അനുവാദപത്രം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു ഇപ്പോൾ കൈവശമുള്ള ഒരു പഴയ ആയുധത്തിനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വാങ്ങുവാൻ പോകുന്ന ഒരു പുതിയ ആയുധത്തിനോ ?

(10) ഇതിനു മുമ്പായി എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും അപേക്ഷകൻ ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രത്തിനു അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നും അതിന്റെ ഫലം എന്തായിരുന്നുവെന്നും ?

തീയതി,

അപേക്ഷകന്റെ ഒപ്പു.

ആർ. രാമചന്ദ്ര നായർ,
അഡീഷണൽ സെക്രട്ടറി.

നമ്പ (സ്പെഷ്യൽ) ഡിഫ്യൂട്ടേഷൻ.

ചരസ്യങ്ങൾ.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1913 ഡിസംബർ 31-ാംനു.

നമ്പർ 424.—1903 ലെ തോട്ട തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കുടിവെള്ള ആരോഗ്യകരം കരാറുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നും കുടിവേലക്കാരുടെ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ വെക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുള്ള ഗ്രന്ഥപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായി 1903 ജനവരി 8-ാം തീയതിയത്തെ ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ് 1-ാം ഖണ്ഡം 6 മുതൽ 8 വരെ താളുകളിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ജുഡീഷ്യൽ ഡിഫ്യൂട്ടേഷൻ വക 7-ാം നമ്പർ ചരസ്യത്തോടുകൂടെ പുനപ്പെടുവിച്ചുള്ള, 1919 ഏപ്രിൽ 1-ാം തീയതിയത്തെ ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ് 1-ാം ഖണ്ഡം 446-ാം താളത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഹോം (മിസലേനിയസ്) ഡിഫ്യൂട്ടേൻറ്വക 35-ാം നമ്പർ ചരസ്യത്താൽ ഭേദഗതിപ്പെടുത്തിയപ്രകാരമുള്ള ആയ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ താഴെപറയുന്ന ഭേദം വരുത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു.

"2-ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ 'ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ എഴുതേണ്ടതും' എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം 'ജില്ലാസ്സിനോ അതിലെ 4-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ വേറെ ആൾക്കോ മനസ്സിലാകുന്ന ഒരു ഭാഷയിൽ എഴുതേണ്ടതും' എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുക."

എ. ജെ. ജി. കാമ്പൽ,
ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 191 ഡിസംബർ 15-ാംനു

നമ്പർ 436.—1911 ലെ (1911 ലെ 12) ഇന്ത്യൻ വേലശാല ആക്ട് 37-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് എഴുപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഭേദഗതിനെൻറ താഴെപറയുന്ന കരടു എല്ലാവരുടെ അറിവിനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

കരടു ഭേദം.

1911 ക്രമായി 9-ാം തീയതിയത്തെ ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ് 1-ാം ഖണ്ഡം 682—690 താളങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ 1912 ലെ മതിരാശി വേലശാല ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 35-ാം ചട്ടം—ദ്ദുഷ്പ്രചട്ടത്തിൽ.

2: കരടുഭേദത്തെപ്പറ്റി വല്ല ആളിൽനിന്നും 1920 മാർച്ച് 1-ാം തീയതിക്കൊ അതിനു മുമ്പായൊ കിട്ടുന്ന ആക്ഷേപങ്ങളൊ അഭിപ്രായ സൂചനകളൊ വേണ്ടുംവണ്ണം ആലോചിക്കുമെന്നു ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

എൻ. ഡി. സായിപ്പണ്ണു,
ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് അഡിഷനൽ സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

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LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1919.

No. 1047.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 11 and 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint P. N. Muhammad Mirsa Sahib Bahadur to be member and Vice-President of the Ramnad District Board.

No. 1048.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Verghese Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Mangalore.

No. 1049.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Kallah Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Conjeeveram.

No. 1050.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph Stanley Westerdale to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Madura.

No. 1051.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ghulam Dastgir Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vizagapatam.

No. 1052.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Tandavaraya Madapusi Sadagopa Acharya Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tiruvalur.

No. 1053.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of M.R.Ry. R. Kandaswami Chettiyar Shanmugham Chettiyar Avargal as Vice-Chairman of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 1054.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Kommareddi Suryanarayanamurti Naydu Garu as Chairman of the Municipal Council of Cocanada.

No. 1055.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Brambavar Mahabala Hegade Avargal as Chairman of the municipality of Mangalore.

No. 1056.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of M.R.Ry. Dharmaraja Vaidyanatha Dikshitar Avargal as Vice-Chairman of the municipality of Mayavaram.

No. 1057.—M.R.Ry. Yadalla Chinna Venkata Subbayya Chetti Avargal, a councillor of the Cuddapah municipality, having absented himself from the meetings of the municipal council for more than three consecutive months, the Governor in Council hereby removes him from his office under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

BUDGET

No. 1038.—

Statement showing the ESTIMATED INCOME of the DISTRICT

Serial number. (2)	Name of municipality (3)	Opening balance. (3)	Tax on land. (4)	Tax on buildings and lands. (5)	Water and drainage tax on buildings and lands. (6)	Tax on vehicles (7)	Tax on animals. (8)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ayanlapur	720	1,300	7,500	..	300	600
2	Gudiyattam	9,200	9,310	8,980	7,850	810	310
3	Tirupattur	10,000	1,180	9,100	..	200	900
4	Tiruvannamalai	13,270	2,500	14,100	..	900	1,000
5	Vaniyambadi	20,560	1,800	18,200	..	600	710
6	Vellore	24,280	7,800	95,000	26,200	1,100	1,800
7	Walajapet	7,800	1,200	3,850	..	200	450
8	Chidambaram	18,700	2,100	13,900	10,850	1,850	1,500
9	Cuddalore	41,600	9,700	38,200	..	3,600	2,500
10	Acconi	86,500	5,600	20,850	14,900	350	1,600
11	Ellury	1,19,610	10,000	80,850	..	2,000	2,000
12	Hosper	23,170	3,400	7,100	..	300	1,260
13	Mangalore	23,600	9,200	47,000	..	2,250	1,500
14	Chingleput	32,140	1,800	9,300	..	900	650
15	Conjeeveram	83,600	3,600	95,000	30,400	700	2,250
16	Chittoor	9,460	6,000	11,000	..	400	1,200
17	Tirupati	1,800	1,750	10,400	6,000	700	850
18	Coimbatore	23,700	8,600	60,000	..	4,000	2,400
19	Dharapuram	10,850	2,100	8,700	..	600	3,100
20	Erode	26,700	9,200	28,400	17,100	700	2,500
21	Tiruppur	8,850	5,000	18,000	..	700	1,400
22	Udumalpet	14,140	2,000	9,000	..	600	900
23	Cuddapah	9,460	4,000	13,200	10,780	870	900
24	Proddatur	19,850	2,100	8,200	120	300	300
25	Rachamyer	21,620	3,400	19,800	10,000	1,100	1,500
26	Chicacole	8,850	1,010	6,270	..	300	840
27	Parlakimedi	—120	1,280	12,800	..	410	1,200
28	Cocanada	23,010	9,600	30,000	31,800	3,000	2,100
29	Peddapuram	14,820	760	6,900	2,000	950	1,200
30	Rajahmundry	9,980	7,800	38,610	..	1,600	1,500
31	Guntur	10,270	9,500	41,500	20,650	1,950	2,100
32	Narasaraopet	11,850	1,400	9,800	4,300	950	950
33	Ongole	5,950	1,500	9,000	3,200	270	1,200
34	Tenali	4,870	2,100	10,500	..	280	930
35	Bezwada	11,840	9,800	38,070	27,120	1,680	1,600
36	Eluru	49,430	9,600	26,500	21,300	1,900	2,800
37	Masulipatam	21,830	7,500	26,200	22,000	2,400	1,900
38	Kurnool	18,720	4,500	18,800	11,760	900	1,650
39	Nandyal	8,620	2,100	10,200	..	450	1,000
40	Bellary	18,310	1,800	10,800	..	300	2,300
41	Dindigul	22,810	3,300	22,200	14,000	1,620	1,600
42	Kodaikanal	34,810	760	10,500	8,000	750	850
43	Madura	1,08,180	26,500	1,72,500	1,07,000	10,000	7,600
44	Palni	23,250	1,700	20,370	..	450	600
45	Periyakulam	9,220	1,700	12,610	10,000	1,600	1,500
46	Calicut	19,050	2,700	70,000	..	6,400	2,500
47	Cannanore	12,760	3,280	18,664	..	1,040	1,220
48	Cochin	69,010	3,500	30,250	..	900	150
49	Palghat	1,260	5,100	43,700	..	1,500	2,300
50	Tellicherry	4,590	4,700	23,400	2,680	780	720
51	Nellore	34,270	9,800	38,100	28,950	1,960	2,400
52	Coonoor	23,870	9,300	95,910	28,300	3,400	450
53	Ootacamund	1,03,470	7,000	90,300	91,000	10,000	3,000
54	Srivilliputtur	4,160	1,800	13,800	64	900	1,600
55	Virudupatti	14,340	2,800	27,380	..	300	850
56	Salem	18,385	9,850	66,520	48,060	4,450	2,610
57	Kumbakonam	58,280	10,500	69,750	49,500	4,800	3,000
58	Mannargudi	10,650	3,100	24,600	..	1,400	1,500
59	Mayavaram	6,340	3,850	24,600	..	2,050	1,900
60	Negapatam	82,000	11,000	47,500	46,900	2,100	2,900
61	Tanjore	13,120	4,900	41,540	40,700	3,320	2,140
62	Tiruvallur	94,840	2,400	10,300	..	700	1,600
63	Palamcottah	11,910	3,800	14,320	..	1,000	1,600
64	Tinnevelly	5,023	5,000	30,500	..	4,450	2,100
65	Tuticorin	7,220	4,020	34,720	21,850	1,970	1,970
66	Karur	26,847	1,850	10,850	1,940	720	1,950
67	Srirangam	21,170	1,400	21,400	12,200	2,000	2,700
68	Trichinopoly	19,260	10,000	1,00,000	84,500	7,000	3,400
69	Anaikayalla	1,750	1,000	12,900	..	100	450
70	Pollachi	14,120	3,200	3,950	..	180	600
71	Vriddhachalam	42,200	8,500	37,400	36,000	2,400	1,410
72	Vriddhachalam	7,780	6,000	29,410	10,200	1,600	2,200
	Total ..	19,61,293	9,27,140	19,40,500	9,07,940	1,21,000	1,10,410

ESTIMTAE

MUNICIPALITIES in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year 1919–20.

RECEIPTS.

Tax on land (5)	Tax on private carriages and domestic servants. (130)	Tolls. (31)	Total of columns (4—11). (32)	Realisation under special Acts (13)	Rent of lands, buildings, etc., and sale-proceeds of lands, etc. (14)	Conservancy receipts. (15)	Fees and revenue from educational institutions. (16)	Fees and revenue from medical institutions. (17)	Income from markets and slaughter-houses (18)
Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
600	...	2,000	12,250	50	700	1,400	11,250	...	970
1,300	...	6,270	27,951	170	820	500	8,140	60	5,300
1,900	...	7,228	29,150	200	500	210	8,410	140	7,000
1,800	...	13,700	53,950	150	1,300	650	4,040	100	2,307
1,410	...	4,630	25,250	150	2,000	200	100	70	6,200
2,500	...	16,0-7	61,140	100	1,800	6,000	1,500	...	17,571
700	...	7,749	38,270	...	400	600	9,400	60	950
1,800	...	10,000	44,600	50	1,190	300	...	50	6,400
2,200	...	10,000	70,250	200	2,020	4,800	...	60	8,250
1,800	...	9,000	53,610	140	800	8,250	4,467	820	9,000
2,700	...	8,320	60,870	150	2,600	1,500	12,550	80	5,210
3,000	...	4,320	18,0 0	70	630	620	2,050	210	1,500
1,800	...	5,500	63,350	300	5,250	70	160	...	7,900
600	...	0,070	14,020	...	700	450	50	...	140
4,200	...	13,350	89,600	240	1,400	8,400	70	60	21,100
1,950	...	8,210	34,610	140	850	300	30	...	7,200
1,700	...	6,500	25,340	50	180	500	300	70	1,820
2,170	...	24,000	1,03,270	150	10,300	4,100	120	110	7,300
1,200	...	15,200	29,960	50	840	100	20,650	30	2,500
1,000	...	17,840	62,140	50	2,290	1,200	250	200	4 250
2,000	...	26,540	45,620	100	820	350	3,500	2,200	400
820	...	21,250	41,270	80	6 400	25	2 100	10	2,800
1,400	...	7,000	66,710	600	600	9,200	18,000	...	10,300
2,000	...	7,600	20,020	50	650	400	20	80	1,210
2,050	...	15,000	60,550	300	3,100	150	...	...	1,600
1,170	...	4,540	18,460	80	240	70	18,000	910	3,270
1,450	...	4,170	18,310	60	440	20	100	440	2,500
2,8.0	...	9,140	87,120	430	2,930	600	400	100	13,200
1,810	...	10 150	38,030	50	80	100	...	210	2,150
3,400	...	12,500	64 110	200	2,200	1,500	24,030	300	11,200
4,100	...	20 200	1,02 430	200	16,110	6,000	...	...	8,250
1,500	...	10,600	25,630	20	450	40	2,850	10	200
1,900	...	3,050	19,510	150	1,150	100	...	90	850
2,100	...	6,043	19,343	150	2,000	110	...	130	2,300
3,800	...	26 700	1,02 470	2,000	1,920	60	70	110	8,100
3 800	...	18-000	12,000	100	2,710	800	...	130	7,800
8,200	...	11,200	78 0-0	600	6,650	1,100	...	...	10,600
1,650	...	12,010	48 80	150	1,150	1,000	18,200	20	8,760
1,500	...	18 000	57,600	80	8 0	200	100	150	1 000
1,100	...	8,250	26,350	80	60	700	...	70	1,600
2,700	...	16,400	64 620	100	1,070	950	*8,150	500	12,170
200	4,000	1,500	28 140	...	2,010	...	...	850	1,450
7,550	...	65,200	2,72,880	800	5,850	29,000	500	500	60,500
1,400	...	11,310	26 320	30	420	1,000	2,000	100	8,100
1,850	...	12,000	39,510	100	950	1,100	50	100	2,200
1,300	...	7,400	63,500	1,0-0	3,130	120	2,500	1,000	9,500
650	...	2,200	38,180	370	840	50	31,120	50	1,150
200	...	1,3 0	32,2 0	8,850	720	50	...	150	1,250
2,600	...	19,500	67,500	120	500	900	30	650	4,800
250	...	3,100	84,650	90	1,650	50	29,740	200	7,000
0,700	...	9,000	72,100	100	2,250	3,000	100	400	7,100
400	2,400	...	66 300	20	3,510	1,200	...	2,300	20,250
950	7,000	...	1,39,750	80	27,150	1,000	4,100	...	24,900
1,400	...	8,000	28,600	50	610	300	10	110	...
1,350	...	22,500	67,200	150	750	1,910	40	20	650
2,320	...	27,510	1,48 650	250	6,250	1,650	81,850	700	7,500
3,300	...	25,600	1,50 250	200	3,710	800	...	750	7,000
0,400	...	10,720	38,130	100	1,170	140	100	110	3,850
1,800	...	11,500	46,200	100	3,350	50	34,050	860	9,300
1,000	...	10,050	1,20,250	2,100	2,100	800	550	600	13 600
0,980	...	29,200	1,37,460	200	6,850	6,850	10	110	25,040
1,700	...	12,100	33,700	300	1,710	50	...	60	400
2 300	...	10 150	50,830	80	810	8,000	70	100	8,500
3,000	...	17,170	60,320	50	1,400	1,500	450	30	8,700
1,980	...	13,600	1,44,490	300	1,020	100	100	200	1,000
1,700	...	10,000	33,000	600	150	2,000	17,800	150	1,550
1,260	...	5,160	47,610	...	2,100	1,300	...	90	1,900
0,200	...	28 510	2,42,810	200	10,600	17,200	260	210	50,200
800	...	13,000	28,270	50	0,060	400	2,040	110	2,100
600	...	7 500	18,510	...	800	870	20	1,010	70
1,200	...	11,000	90,650	770	4,980	60	40	100	8,500
0,000	...	10,200	89,300	100	0,940	750	13,500	180	2,760
1,42,500	14,450	8,80,783	46,18,763	30,810	1,89,790	1,16,500	8,13,685	17,840	4,59,705

Statement showing the ESTIMATED INCOME of the DISTRICT

Serial number.	Name of municipality.	Income from (10)	Other items. (20)	Fines under Municipal and other Acts. (21)	Interest on investments and premium on loans. (22)	Grants and contributions from Government towards the pay of medical subordinates. (23)	Grants, etc., for other purposes. (24)	Grants, etc., from local funds. (25)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ambasamudram	350	70	200	..	..	6,870	..
2	Cuddalore	7,950	110	700	..	60	6,640	700
3	Tirupattur	1,000	60	240	..	60	5,360	1,335
4	Tiruvannamalai	900	450	900	..	400	5,010	1,000
5	Vaniyambadi	1,500	70	300	200	170	8,810	1,000
6	Vellore	4,100	1,000	1,000	100	..	10,570	100
7	Walajapet	250	40	200	..	110	4,510	1,100
8	Chidambaram	2,200	100	500	..	350	1,170	2,700
9	Cuddalore	1,500	500	2,250	450	115	4,150	900
10	Adoni	1,900	1,500	700	..	180	16,000	1,300
11	Bellary	9,000	1,500	9,700	10	80	9,100	..
12	Raidrug	700	255	900	0	650	4,340	1,000
13	Dharmapuri	2,000	600	250	210	200	4,920	..
14	Chingleput	900	210	400	..	..	2,000	..
15	Conjeveram	3,305	900	1,000	..	220	20,000	1,400
16	Chittoor	500	40	400	..	..	3,250	..
17	Tirupati	650	250	900	100	210	9,090	2,000
18	Coimbatore	4,100	650	1,500	1,100	100	4,020	..
19	Dharapuram	1,400	110	200	..	480	4,170	2,870
20	Erode	2,400	55	250	1,000	210	2,000	3,200
21	Tiruppur	1,750	50	400	500	170	2,580	3,070
22	Udumalpet	500	100	100	..	..	3,410	1,000
23	Cuddapah	600	200	200	60	..	14,110	..
24	Proddatur	700	800	210	400	40	3,070	2,000
25	Bathampar	700	550	500	250	50	6,900	..
26	Chicacole	600	400	200	70	100	4,520	900
27	Parlakimedi	700	100	500	60	1,470	3,020	1,200
28	Cocanada	5,000	500	1,200	3,410	50	7,050	..
29	Peddapuram	150	300	200	..	50	430	..
30	Rajahmundry	5,100	900	1,500	4,000	150	7,490	2,105
31	Guntur	5,000	900	1,500	..	60	4,500	..
32	Narasaraopet	600	600	450	500	130	1,200	5,000
33	Ongole	900	50	470	..	600	2,700	1,950
34	Tenali	1,500	210	800	..	110	1,840	6,000
35	Bezwada	6,300	1,120	900	..	900	9,170	2,350
36	Ellore	2,200	60	1,000	..	200	8,250	2,150
37	Masulipatam	1,600	600	700	..	..	500	2,000
38	Kurnool	1,700	1,400	1,500	..	90	10,630	..
39	Nandyal	700	70	500	..	130	2,080	2,000
40	Bodinayakkanur	1,000	210	200	..	50	140	700
41	Dindigul	2,750	230	900	..	130	5,140	2,170
42	Kodaikanal	800	30	300	950	10	120	..
43	Madura	27,000	500	5,500	4,500	250	11,700	200
44	Pasumalai	1,000	90	400	..	50	2,000	1,000
45	Periyakulam	650	450	500	..	90	10	1,500
46	Calicut	2,000	2,000	700	900	100	7,840	9,500
47	Cannanore	1,100	800	700	..	90	6,400	1,500
48	Cochin	600	100	200	950	70	2,740	..
49	Palghat	1,500	770	1,000	..	450	6,810	6,000
50	Tellicherry	1,000	600	400	900	100	22,910	5,500
51	Ootacamund	1,000	700	100	..	500	6,300	7,200
52	Coonoor	610	1,400	200	550	90	4,700	5,000
53	Ootacamund	1,610	1,750	200	2,250	100	20,010	..
54	Srivilliputtur	810	100	900	..	90	2,150	1,410
55	Virudupatti	4,050	70	1,500	500	830	500	1,000
56	Salem	3,300	2,175	5,000	1,000	250	17,070	15,130
57	Kumbakonam	7,500	250	2,500	970	250	6,900	3,930
58	Mannargudi	1,900	170	300	250	950	950	1,810
59	Nannilam	2,950	240	1,000	..	470	6,000	1,500
60	Negapatam	2,000	270	1,400	9,020	160	5,200	3,755
61	Tanjore	3,250	2,130	1,250	100	60	450	..
62	Tiruvalur	2,400	60	300	..	400	2,600	1,000
63	Palamcottah	900	170	810	1,200	100	420	2,730
64	Tinnevelly	1,800	150	2,350	2,000	150	2,170	2,200
65	Tuticorin	2,700	173	1,000	10,200	90	4,520	1,200
66	Karur	670	1,220	500	..	150	6,000	1,500
67	Nerungam	1,000	90	670	2,000	120	420	2,120
68	Trichinopoly	6,000	10,570	4,070	6,210	2,000	2,150	5,090
69	Srirangam	800	2,560	600	..	2,400	60	800
70	Ootacamund	740	330	50	90	50	1,000	1,000
71	Vizagapatam	2,200	800	810	200	..	2,050	..
72	Vizianagram	1,900	210	450	170	60	6,010	1,080
	Total ..	1,54,810	62,650	90,850	67,940	21,020	4,08,013	1,42,030

MUNICIPALITIES in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year 1919-20—*contd.*

RECEIPTS—*contd.*

(Grants etc., from other bodies. (26)	Receipts for services to private individuals. (27)	Miscellaneous. (28)	Total of columns 19-28. (29)	Total receipts. (30)	Loans. (31)	Reimbursements of Government contributions, etc., to Municipalities and Grants-in-aid. (32)	Adjustments. (33)	Total income. (34)	Grand total. (35)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	250	..	25,816	38,660	...	...	...	38,660	94,730
...	1,300	6,040	27,040	52,250	...	...	...	51,250	80,650
...	2,950	200	24,830	64,270	...	...	...	64,270	81,670
100	2,330	210	25,870	54,270	...	...	...	59,270	92,540
...	4,800	150	21,100	68,490	...	...	...	68,490	87,420
...	8,000	110	18,410	1,40,810	...	...	...	1,47,850	1 56,310
...	750	40	18,400	32,750	...	...	...	32,750	10,590
...	6,080	850	16,920	60,820	...	...	...	60,820	78,220
...	6,450	200	36,000	1,00,350	...	...	...	1,00,350	1,46,050
...	2,240	650	49 630	1,02,240	...	...	17,030	1,20,270	2,07,280
450	3,400	635	46,030	1,11,490	...	...	4,050	1,15,850	2 97,100
...	900	150	14,580	42,530	...	...	20	42,550	65,128
...	6,720	800	36,050	81,660	...	...	...	81,460	1,18,068
...	600	70	6,150	28,040	...	...	800	29,180	56,126
400	6,000	670	51,840	1,41,480	...	...	1,600	1,43,480	2,96,090
90	1,850	60	6,950	33,710	...	...	...	33,770	43 230
60	2,150	140	15,000	40,810	...	...	...	40,810	62 250
...	6,630	850	50,450	1,42,850	...	...	...	1,42,850	1,87,450
...	1,050	160	24,180	54,410	...	...	...	54,410	73 275
...	6,800	70	30,870	92,310	...	...	90	92,400	1,77,220
...	1,130	110	18,940	62,030	...	...	...	62,030	70,890
...	800	80	21,440	88,710	...	...	180	88,890	97,080
...	2,410	60	1 03 150	64,180	14,500	...	1,100	1,11,180	1,37,850
...	600	170	9,450	26,250	..	...	80	26,310	35,760
...	3,000	400	17,020	77,000	..	...	...	77,000	94 420
...	1,000	28	20 520	47,090	..	...	...	47,090	60,586
1,220	1,000	10	14 010	32,810	9,500	...	...	36,140	62,610
...	11,200	300	61 120	1,46,240	..	60,100	...	2 07,210	3,26,350
...	700	70	5,010	27,030	..	...	...	27 040	41,300
...	5,400	680	67 050	2,21,150	..	...	...	2 21,150	1 31,000
...	3,100	810	57 760	1,40 150	..	...	...	1,40,150	1,82,550
...	800	400	10,700	48,300	..	...	...	18,200	63,220
...	1,180	160	12 208	31,140	..	...	...	31,740	10,220
...	2,220	227	17,417	46,780	..	...	...	46,780	61,530
...	6,000	720	11,510	3,40 480	..	6,500	180	1,52,060	1,61,720
...	2,050	460	28,630	1,01,630	..	10,000	80	1,45,710	1,91,180
...	8,300	820	60,020	1 16,470	..	..	300	1,16,970	1,31,500
...	3 700	790	57,850	90,020	..	..	20	90,630	1,15,650
...	1,000	70	10,010	33,110	..	..	10	33,170	44,010
...	800	70	6,010	32,300	5,500	..	...	37,300	51,610
...	1 200	760	12,310	1,07,950	..	..	670	1,08,600	1,61,120
...	2,760	190	6,870	37,410	..	..	300	37,710	77,750
...	31,700	1,400	1,80,020	6,32,760	..	..	...	6,32,760	6 47,820
...	4,400	1,880	16,890	41,710	..	..	10	41,720	75,080
...	3,460	310	11,960	81,150	..	..	...	81,250	81,870
...	8,300	130	38,500	1,32,300	..	..	800	1 33 800	1,52,800
...	2,730	70	46,200	69,080	..	..	50	69,130	71,810
...	3,410	40	15,450	46,250	..	120	1,000	47,370	1,03,370
...	6,300	250	25,300	83,200	..	..	...	83,200	85,176
250	5,420	40	60,450	91,110	..	..	100	94,210	88,906
750	6,300	1,050	34,350	1,00 480	..	..	300	1,00,780	1,31,000
...	5,340	50	51,840	1,11,130	..	..	...	1,11,130	1,31,500
...	12,800	210	1,02,860	2,42,410	..	5,570	...	2,48,980	3,48,450
...	1,400	820	8,130	34 730	..	..	...	35,730	10 850
...	6,000	220	18,650	12,070	..	..	...	78,130	98 720
...	8,190	12,200	1,08,400	2,68,810	..	..	...	2,58,810	3,14,720
60	11,000	130	45,350	2,05,030	..	..	60	2 05,140	2,64 140
...	2,210	980	14,400	63,550	..	..	...	63,550	84,188
...	4,740	90	66,650	1,06,810	..	..	200	1,07,010	1,18,818
630	12 200	1,910	66,850	1,77,100	..	..	300	1,77,400	2,20,410
1,470	8,500	550	42,100	1,80 820	..	..	..	1,80,830	2,14,340
40	1,800	100	18,320	67,020	..	..	1,000	68,020	82,910
...	7,000	610	26 930	77,810	..	..	10	77,820	89,320
650	6,500	280	54,490	1,80,740	..	7,480	100	1,78,310	1,21,300
..	8 400	600	31,520	1,72,910	..	..	600	1,70,410	1,80,025
..	5,100	90	21,411	68,470	..	..	..	68 170	1,05,360
300	3 000	80	12,200	54,200	..	..	..	54,200	62,070
7,000	10,610	970	1,45,200	3,82,610	..	1,810	..	3,84,350	4,81,350
..	1,100	510	20,810	52,180	..	..	..	52,180	54,330
..	800	30	6 180	18 690	..	..	..	18,690	35 810
..	8 000	610	24,240	1,14,200	..	..	..	1 11,200	1,50,440
160	6,050	560	39,850	1,09,170	..	..	600	1,09,670	1,17,490
14,200	2,35,670	48,782	21,29,101	58,18,101	32,810	2,15,050	30,100	70,81,414	90,89,606

Statement showing the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the DISTRICT

Serial number. (1)	Name of municipality. (2)	Communications. (3)	Buildings. (4)	Drainage. (5)	Water-supply (6)	Miscellaneous public improvements. (7)	Establishment. (8)	Tools and plant and other items. (9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Anantapur	800	200	..	40	..	150	20
2	Gutti	1,700	2,900	180	4,000	..	800	20
3	Tadpatri	7,270	7,810	8,250	100	20	650	30
4	Tiruvannamalai	7,300	1,150	..	2,620	8,100	940	200
5	Vaniyambadi	6,000	13,300	800	700	..	810	200
6	Vellore	6,600	5,700	4,270	4,470	..	900	..
7	Wallajapet	2,000	2,700	800	810	..	300	80
8	Chidambaram	5,000	9,250	400	18,300	..	800	..
9	Cuddalore	14,000	21,000	1,530	820	150	2,640	600
10	Adoni	5,000	21,870	800	26,500	500	850	200
11	Bellary	40,100	9,300	1,650	18,420	100	2,290	850
12	Gooty	9,705	2,550	4,850	2,360	220	410	..
13	Mangalore	18,000	7,600	1,000	870	18,050	3,080	100
14	Chingleput	5,200	700	900	230	..	430	100
15	Conjeeveram	16,000	81 950	4,220	19,040	..	2,220	50
16	Chittoor	4,300	0 300	0,700	1,150	100	450	100
17	Tirupati	2,000	300	1,280	2,010	..	270	100
18	Coimbatore	25,000	2,400	10,740	2,060	2,000	0 610	500
19	Dharapuram	4,600	4,700	100	1,740	..	470	90
20	Erode	10,100	45,750	1,310	17,610	..	805	100
21	Tiruppur	10,000	11,000	2,300	1,400	..	1,200	200
22	Udumalpet	8,000	4,100	1,241	140	300	1,150	200
23	Coddapah	4,100	8,050	2,210	0,300	..	800	80
24	Proddatur	7,600	4,800	800	800	2,000	540	40
25	Berhampur	10,000	4,440	900	4,100	..	780	120
26	Chicacole	3,000	1,100	..	230	..	0 670	100
27	Parlakimedi	1,000	300	..	100	..	670	20
28	Cocanada	12,500	1,150	1,200	16,320	100	0,710	150
29	Peddapuram	3,000	0 300	..	900	200	490	90
30	Rajahmundry	13,800	1,900	400	700	200	2 230	100
31	Guntur	18,500	6 000	1,130	7,450	..	3,070	80
32	Narasaraopet	3,100	2,200	1,020	100	210	0 0	30
33	Ongole	1,100	1,100	1,400	2,100	..	340	100
34	Tenali	0,820	500	..	800	..	1,0	300
35	Berwada	0,070	2,220	24,220	4,650	2,150	..	100
36	Bimlipatam	13,000	3,500	840	14,270	40,180	1,000	100
37	Masulipatam	18,000	0,500	800	17,050	0,000	1,000	100
38	Kurnool	0,300	14,100	2 070	11,700	100	710	70
39	Nandyal	4,000	1,000	800	800	100	700	20
40	Dodda ykkanur	0,100	0,730	..	470	210	000	400
41	Dindigul	11,120	4,220	0,050	23,220	700	1,710	50
42	Kodaikanal	0,530	7,100	1,150	2 00	1,100	1,210	300
43	Madura	58,000	66,350	34,240	44,270	21,170	10,200	1,000
44	Palni	4,200	6,530	..	200	74,100	000	50
45	Periyakulam	0,000	1,500	610	4,020	2,000	070	120
46	Calicut	22,710	10,830	3,500	1,950	..	3,000	200
47	Cannanore	1,000	700	100	7,000	20	000	30
48	Cochin	3,000	5,050	1,160	010	..	1,310	50
49	Palghat	10,000	2,700	800	300	..	1,270	..
50	Tellicherry	0 000	700	670	50	..	810	80
51	Nellore	0,500	23 700	2,700	13,100	..	2,570	..
52	Coonoor	12,000	0,050	7,750	0,010	..	1,000	300
53	Ootacamund	40,500	04,500	31,740	11,050	1,200	4,040	1,000
54	Srivilliputtur	2,000	1,000	..	200	..	470	..
55	Virudupatti	28,050	12,050	5,000	1,000	..	1,000	50
56	Salem	19,100	19,400	7,920	17,200	500	5,030	800
57	Kumbakonam	22,000	24,050	40,010	7,000	10,100	2,320	100
58	Mannargudi	10,100	3,400	..	2,700	..	010	30
59	Mayavaram	0,700	0 700	..	040	..	030	50
60	Negapatam	13 000	5,320	..	20,400	..	1,150	100
61	Tanjore	27,000	0,350	0,020	34,000	..	0,070	200
62	Tiruvalur	0,000	20,500	..	1 040	20	770	050
63	Palamcottah	7 010	4 450	200	000	..	1,100	..
64	Tinnevelly	15,000	13,240	0,070	2,100	..	2,220	200
65	Tuticorin	10,200	0,200	5,070	0,240		0,170	150
66	Karur	3,000	12,900	010	010	250	000	..
67	Srirangam	0,070	1,500	100	000	250	050	150
68	Trichinopoly	28,000	14,000	15,100	00,570	300	0,100	50
69	Ambasamudram	1,500	1,100	2,040	410	..	720	200
70	Bhimlipatam	00,010	400	050	50	..	00	100
71	Vizagapatam	12,000	0,400	0,000	7,200	0,100	0,150	200
72	Vizianagram	7,010	2,000	1,020	10,700	100	1,500	200
	Total ..	7,01,000	0,70,450	2 00,070	4,00,040	1,00,250	1,14,150	10,000

MUNICIPALITIES in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year 1919–20.

CHARGES.

Contributions. (10)	Total, grant 1. (11)	Education grant 2. (12)	Hospitals and dispensaries—Salary of medical subordinates whose pay is partly contributed by Government. (13)	Hospitals and dispensaries—Other charges. (14)	Conservancy. (15)	Vaccination. (16)	Registration of births and deaths. (17)	Sanitation. (18)	Pilgrim charges or epidemic charges. (19)	Veterinary charges. (20)	Total, grant 2. (21)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	1,250	22,700	..	1,740	10	130	120	4,000	1,000	..	6,850
250	11,100	11,750	2,700	3,580	40	100	210	8,530	1,250	..	16,040
..	20,120	17,150	2,010	3,750	610	660	250	9,230	1,000	..	16,550
..	16,850	11,120	2,950	3,000	90	270	220	10,010	800	150	24,220
..	36,650	8,110	1,940	7,680	60	920	190	12,370	2,080	..	25,340
..	61,110	13,020	..	280	2,250	910	700	35,950	2,000	320	51,930
..	5,040	10,810	1,080	1,080	20	170	200	5,580	150	..	8,820
840	28,300	8,370	2,490	2,680	60	280	240	10,215	..	..	23,080
..	30,440	16,980	4,040	6,960	1,220	460	720	30,130	..	400	43,730
25	1,15,680	20,820	9,120	9,530	1,170	530	1,400	29,530	1,150	600	38,430
450	69,020	27,180	1,440	6,830	320	710	300	35,200	4,500	400	52,900
..	20,800	5,850	1,560	3,120	150	190	150	6,400	1,400	..	12,230
..	44,700	7,250	..	7,470	80	280	270	32,530	3,500	150	85,900
..	7,520	5,540	..	..	1,050	240	120	3,310	60	..	3,890
800	67,640	16,370	4,810	10,060	70	660	820	31,300	240	..	51,700
810	45,460	4,710	..	..	1,000	230	300	6,450	500	..	11,040
..	6,990	7,400	3 050	5,310	10	250	160	6,910	200	..	10,060
..	15,940	32,400	600	2,200	4,350	850	1,130	61,490	5,830	180	66,180
..	12,420	78,640	2,540	5,330	20	920	190	6,560	1,500	..	16,380
6,000	68,810	7,230	4,470	3,440	240	870	300	12,870	200	300	24,140
..	26,100	6,660	6,630	4,540	100	210	210	8,200	1,500	..	16,250
..	14,060	10,300	3,000	6,020	20	220	200	6,570	800	..	16,600
400	19,560	31,200	..	..	6,570	170	300	34,080	440	200	52,960
..	10,780	6,750	1,070	6,750	110	210	210	6,650	800	..	70,110
..	13,050	10,420	1,440	5,500	1,450	440	200	16,300	..	..	55,000
..	6,420	13,570	2,240	3,100	50	270	240	6,730	..	..	15,560
..	3,610	6,500	2,540	6,580	190	850	230	5,550	740	..	16,850
600	20,140	10,510	3,070	6,820	70	640	660	30,210	2,300	100	49,900
..	9,260	940	2,080	2,850	20	240	150	8,350	190	..	16,310
10	18,410	28,510	3,170	10,980	380	810	410	34,700	500	660	61,540
..	37,010	6,830	1,100	6,340	370	910	650	25,730	1 000	..	36 940
..	11,270	10,640	2,760	8,440	40	280	290	4,630	800	180	11 770
..	8,850	4,290	2,040	6,080	40	300	140	7,310	500	..	18 000
..	3,840	6,110	2 600	6,700	90	260	190	9,020	100	..	18,440
2,020	41,800	12,800	6,610	11,180	1,660	460	450	17,220	5,410	810	53,840
..	30,120	12,810	4,440	6,880	140	560	430	17,250	1 700	..	33,140
200	62,240	9,540	..	..	8,160	770	690	65,050	1,600	..	55,240
1,100	38,820	29,610	170	4,100	6,240	810	150	12,640	900	460	23,340
..	6,240	6,290	2,480	5,520	70	280	150	6,120	700	160	17,910
..	18,470	880	1,020	1,910	40	800	370	48,190	100	..	16,7.0
300	47,700	11,480	4,070	10,380	100	300	420	23,620	800	..	38,880
100	22,890	300	480	6,820	40	120	..	6,510	100	..	11,000
850	2,57,170	16,790	4 050	6,700	6,390	2,000	1,040	2,47,440	..	1,000	1,75,140
..	38,210	3,070	2,100	6,960	60	270	280	19,200	600	..	18,410
..	10,120	2,650	2,160	4,860	70	240	240	10 010	150	..	19,670
30	61,650	20,820	4,140	16,430	700	940	480	31,000	100	400	60,150
20	10,330	83,000	1,600	5,500	80	310	650	10 900	60	..	22 860
..	11,340	8,310	1,690	6,670	310	260	250	6,780	280	..	20,1.0
140	19,350	10,470	4 020	6,180	180	810	220	12,360	300	1,780	39,280
..	7,600	83,220	2,240	10,040	80	420	220	15,400	600	..	30,810
600	37,870	10 150	6,180	17,740	90	410	430	10,820	800	500	41,8.0
..	37,300	2,860	2,620	10,710	150	840	300	21,950	3 580	200	48,220
60	1,28,480	17,980	..	5,650	340	320	330	36,240	9,000	..	45,410
10	4,710	6,010	1,800	6,250	110	700	130	12,010	..	870	10,020
..	50,000	1,070	1,850	6,510	170	300	210	14,930	80	..	24,070
50	63,010	53,911	6,210	23,300	110	870	660	44,600	3,300	720	75,855
50	1,01,230	13,480	6,580	17,450	190	310	710	53,700	100	580	87,440
..	17,530	6 470	2,780	6,400	100	300	270	14,810	40	..	28,820
..	14,120	46,920	3 960	9 210	120	270	300	15,940	40	..	27,860
800	47,030	14,460	4,050	13,800	180	630	590	46,200	6,470	600	68,280
1,000	76,670	11,720	3 320	6,700	1,040	660	660	37,840	2,650	..	61,300
..	26,810	5,920	2,600	6,410	90	350	400	12,180	80	1,270	32,850
..	14,660	5,910	6,690	10 270	480	580	870	20,310	130	150	42,820
..	24,170	10 560	6,380	11,170	300	690	960	32,730	100	110	61,170
..	26,180	10,340	7,550	10,340	840	230	190	27,800	800	..	50,850
..	24,030	28 025	2 160	4,640	30	240	190	14,480	500	..	30,200
..	72,260	6,570	6 300	8,800	110	280	3u8	75,630	180	..	90,800
1,250	1,47,020	15,240	6 240	20,810	670	1,160	1,470	97,030	870	450	1,87,750
..	7,870	14 920	7,470	6,290	70	330	190	6 830	1,010	..	14,210
..	15,100	2,800	1,540	2,200	40	810	180	4,080	600	..	6,240
550	85,670	6,810	..	2,890	6,750	650	610	85,440	4,800	..	28 140
800	61,290	14 820	2,200	6 860	670	730	410	21,300	1,700	..	27,870
33,670	28,87,850	6,87,694	1,70,740	4,73,630	50,510	31,230	28,470	16,00,800	74,850	13,130	24,58,750

Statement showing the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the DISTRICT

Serial number.	Name of municipality.	(Lighting. (22)	Markets and slaughter-houses. (23)	Choultries and travellers' bungalows. (24)	Avenues. (25)	Public gardens, survey of lands, etc. (26)	Total, grant 4. (27)	Supervision and management, grant 5. (28)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ipsalapur	1,100	60	..	100	2,200	3,200	3,200
2	Gudiyattam	2,220	170	60	120	4,210	10,780	4,070
3	Tirupattur	1,100	60	..	..	1,170	2,950	2,000
4	Tiruvannamalai	6,200	60	140	50	20,970	66,870	3,810
5	Vaniyambadi	2,400	..	..	..	3,020	7,530	3,320
6	Vellore	7,700	650	4,200	500	3,950	16,500	11,400
7	Wallajapet	1,300	70	..	240	1,610	3,230	3,830
8	Chidambaram	3,000	..	..	100	4,290	7,770	4,160
9	Cuddalore	6,200	650	650	2,020	4,600	17,600	6,050
10	Adoni	4,600	400	170	100	2,050	7,900	6,030
11	Bellary	7,800	250	400	..	3,500	21,250	12,580
12	Bezpet	2,070	170	60	10	2,630	6,930	3,590
13	Mangalore	5,240	920	150	400	4,690	11,400	8,200
14	Chingleput	2,200	100	300	100	1,720	4,600	2,250
15	Conjeevaram	7,000	100	50	200	6,150	14,500	6,170
16	Chittoor	2,000	170	150	110	2,500	5,380	2,690
17	Tirupati	2,020	..	..	..	1,740	4,820	2,410
18	Coimbatore	6,000	450	2,000	70	9,750	21,280	13,720
19	Dharapuram	1,200	10	100	140	3,840	5,300	4,450
20	Erode	4,100	450	150	300	2,400	14,340	6,840
21	Tiruppur	2,750	140	210	450	3,070	8,670	4,700
22	Udumalpet	1,000	65	410	..	2,770	5,050	4,650
23	Coimbatore	8,020	950	150	300	2,900	5,430	3,540
24	Preddatur	2,610	..	..	300	1,080	3,950	2,650
25	Bethampur	2,350	170	60	40	2,210	6,790	4,180
26	Chicacole	1,660	60	..	1,020	..	3,180	2,210
27	Palakkmedi	1,900	110	..	70	3,030	4,370	3,500
28	Cocanada	6,440	600	920	170	3,250	10,780	7,960
29	Peddapuram	1,520	..	..	..	870	3,460	2,540
30	Rajahmundry	3,640	450	1,250	60	3,470	10,630	7,120
31	Guntur	11,670	1,010	900	460	10,710	30,030	10,020
32	Narasaraopet	2,300	60	260	210	2,010	10,780	3,020
33	Ongole	1,900	..	80	170	1,170	3,380	2,640
34	Tenali	4,690	180	150	100	2,720	6,130	4,580
35	Berwada	9,000	600	620	110	13,560	23,810	12,100
36	Ellore	6,220	360	150	400	2,050	3,610	2,370
37	Masulipatam	4,700	1,060	200	500	3,010	20,130	9,540
38	Kurnool	6,610	200	180	120	3,830	3,830	4,320
39	Nandyal	2,000	..	110	100	1,100	3,700	2,650
40	Bodinayakkanur	2,100	..	..	..	7,010	10,190	2,000
41	Dindigul	5,300	240	170	470	4,200	10,600	9,210
42	Kodaikanal	1,000	30	30	100	2,810	2,070	2,830
43	Madura	23,600	3,020	2,250	600	14,000	52,110	20,530
44	Palni	2,700	150	..	210	2,000	3,020	2,000
45	Periyakulam	3,140	120	..	10	2,360	5,210	3,150
46	Calicut	5,000	600	400	160	9,000	18,140	13,070
47	Cannanore	1,500	120	50	..	3,500	4,000	2,010
48	Cochin	6,670	100	200	20	1,400	3,730	4,130
49	Palghat	4,000	..	240	500	2,000	7,730	3,800
50	Tellicherry	2,630	100	200	50	3,660	6,000	4,440
51	Mallara	3,740	80	2,010	150	4,200	10,000	7,010
52	Coonoor	5,000	1,500	..	..	2,000	9,700	7,000
53	Ootacamund	21,300	6,070	120	670	10,000	52,140	20,440
54	Srivilliputtur	4,030	..	200	730	1,110	6,160	2,010
55	Virudupatti	6,720	520	210	150	1,770	6,570	3,050
56	Salem	11,010	..	1,170	..	6,070	21,750	11,480
57	Kumbakonam	15,240	170	270	1,250	4,040	18,960	12,980
58	Mannargudi	3,050	280	10	600	2,560	6,730	3,320
59	Mayavaram	3,883	..	150	..	2,201	7,750	7,970
60	Negapatam	7,280	600	..	210	6,750	13,190	10,430
61	Tanjore	10,090	920	640	410	6,500	25,990	10,630
62	Tiruvalur	4,000	110	..	210	1,150	5,870	4,500
63	Palamcottah	5,500	600	210	910	6,420	19,040	6,190
64	Tinnevelly	11,410	1,130	..	230	4,300	17,220	8,340
65	Tuticorin	3,040	230	100	100	4,250	9,870	6,000
66	Karur	2,810	..	80	80	6,500	5,370	4,620
67	Srirangam	4,850	..	..	..	2,430	7,180	2,950
68	Trichinopoly	10,040	2,010	430	200	7,000	30,470	23,740
69	Anaikapalle	1,510	30	..	200	2,400	4,300	3,240
70	Bimlipatam	950	..	120	..	870	1,920	1,640
71	Vizagapatam	9,700	3,310	740	230	6,310	23,780	7,810
72	Vizianagram	6,310	470	220	..	6,100	15,200	9,210
	Total ..	5,00,640	31,000	26,350	19,450	3,39,166	8,07,200	5,06,750

MUNICIPALITIES in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year 1919–20—*contd.*

Total charges. (29)	Repayment of debt. (30)	Interest on loan. (31)	Advances. (32)	Refunds. (33)	Investments. (34)	Total of returns (30—34). (35)	Total disbursement. (36)	Closing balance. (37)	Grand total. (38)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,320	890	39,760
53,160	2,050	710	..	..	..	2,760	55,920	6,010	60,950
60,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,380	1,290	61,670
84,380	600	6,150	..	..	..	6,856	89,260	3,280	92,540
63,010	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,010	4,410	67,420
1,17,120	11,930	1,720	..	100	..	17,660	1,25,100	29,710	1,54,810
38,540	..	..	..	10	..	10	38,550	2,040	40,590
68,570	600	580	..	..	..	1,150	70,330	3,900	74,220
1,09,620	1,970	40	..	..	..	2,110	1,11,730	31,020	1,42,050
1,62,8 0	5,150	780	..	..	..	5,934	1,68,260	14,010	2,01,260
1,74,780	..	..	200	200	..	300	1,75,080	1,22,420	2,97,100
46,880	..	..	20	30	..	50	47,010	8,810	55,120
1,0 ,880	..	..	..	300	300	300	1,07,180	7,910	1,15,090
31,900	500	..	..	..	..	500	32,400	26,020	58,420
1,55,700	7,250	2,600	1,000	140	..	11,390	1,55,110	21,880	1,86 990
40,310	..	..	..	10	..	10	40,350	2,810	43,230
60 400	2,470	2,530	..	..	..	5,200	61,280	860	62,230
1,60,200	3,450	1,120	..	200	..	4,770	1,64,970	2,580	1,67,750
68,700	820	..	..	80	..	900	69,650	13,690	71,370
1,32,240	940	1,500	10,000	50	..	23,190	1,55,030	62,260	2,17,290
62,810	..	20	..	..	..	20	62,830	6,650	70,480
47,190	..	..	150	..	..	150	47,300	19,300	67,600
91,200	1,210	1,030	30,500	160	..	32,720	1,23,920	3,660	2,17,580
41,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,300	7,460	48,760
67,000	6,300	6,350	..	80	..	13,380	78,380	21 930	99,410
48,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,240	1,740	50,010
32,503	350	380	..	..	..	730	33,230	6,180	39,410
1,20,1 4	12,060	6,350	..	850	..	19,260	1,39,320	91,810	2,30 130
28,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,040	13,320	41,360
1,14,020	600	150	..	..	..	750	1,14,920	15,840	1,30,760
1,10 130	9,210	3,450,	..	40	..	12,910	1,23,2nd	13,_90	1,37,050
40,080	1,030	..	..	20	..	1,050	41,130	14,050	55,214
87,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	87,710	7,280	4 ,990
38,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,030	3,600	51,630
1,48,070	6,200	6,000	300	100	..	0,400	1,5 .370	38,350	1,93,720
1,42,160	3,050	..	50	200	..	3,300	1,45,450	49,440	1,94,190
68,760	3,740	..	600	230	..	4,570	1,09,030	60,770	1,37,800
1,02,850	3,510	1,200	..	60	..	4,850	1,07,740	7,910	1,15,650
55,820	..	..	40	20	..	60	39,880	4,130	44 010
60,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,360	4,230	64,610
1,27,850	2,450	600	..	..	..	3,170	1,30 740	10,960	1,41,120
41,990	2,850	1,910	50	1,250	..	6,990	47,810	24,240	71,750
6,88,620	18,150	11,300	..	1,700	..	29,050	6,91,910	60,280	6,47,290
70,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	70 590	4,420	75,009
47,640	3,0 0	0,180	..	40	..	7,120	54,760	6,940	61,670
1,40,300	..	..	100	60	..	160	1,40,460	7,410	1,47,860
65,560	..	..	60	50	..	100	65,660	8,350	74,010
48,060	710	670	..	70	2,300	3,760	51,820	31,510	1,83,3 0
63,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,200	1,800	65,190
62,060	890	820	120	50	..	1,960	64,140	4,400	68,540
1,33,130	3,460	0,870	..	150	..	6,480	1,39,620	1,410	1,31 030
1,01,160	0,200	3,460	..	970	..	13,620	1,17,810	16,650	1,34,600
2,01,770	0,900	8,040	..	2,700	..	10,940	2,01,730	87,720	2,89 450
38,400	..	..	..	50	..	20	38,420	2,470	40,890
89,960	..	..	..	200	..	200	90,160	6,620	96,770
3,38,490	10,082	10,286	100	500	..	20,110	3,05,510	4 .270	3,34,780
2,04 090	1,040	330	..	110	..	1,280	2,04,850	9,370	2,04,420
60,000	..	..	..	40	..	80	60 840	3,340	64,180
1,00 400	1,000	500	200	20	..	2,170	1,07,570	6,300	1,13,870
1,46,200	00,600	10,450	100	220	..	35,270	1,81,950	47,600	2,29,450
1,0 ,180	2,070	0,130	..	..	..	10,200	1,08,380	23,800	2,14,210
77,500	930	610	..	40	..	1,600	79,200	3,650	82,950
76,910	1,500	410	..	80	..	2,150	80,770	3,060	83,830
1,22,200	..	..	..	600	2,000	2,600	1,24,800	9,440	1,34,200
1,1 ,400	3,730	500	..	320	50,000	54,550	1,80,620	3,020	1,83 620
93,310	010	170	..	..	..	1,080	93,390	11,0 8	1,04,368
64,000	4,000	2,100	..	50	15,000	20,150	74,320	16,190	92,070
3,84,230	14,340	10,050	..	200	..	24,790	2,89,210	42,040	3,31 060
95,040	4,730	600	..	..	..	5,370	50,410	3,910	54,320
33,320	..	..	..	80	..	80	33,870	1,940	35,810
1,10,250	11,890	7,040	..	400	..	19,330	1,29,580	25,030	1,54,610
1,05,330	2,470	1,000	630	100	..	6,000	1,11,330	6,130	1,17,460
79,40,631	2,22,102	1,27,856	67,620	15,320	78,300	6,30,810	79,29,140	12 50,160	91 59 300

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1089.—Whereas it appears that Ramapuram, a hamlet of Kadapperi village in the North Arcot district, is situated at a convenient distance from the Kaveripakkam union and it is considered desirable to include it in the union in order to bring it under sanitary control; in exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of Notification No. 1636 published at page 805 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st October 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to include the said hamlet in the union from 1st April 1920.

No. 1080.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 1177, published on page 554 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th October 1918, so far as it relates to the Union Panchayat of Parnambut in the North Arcot district, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the maximum number of members of the said panchayat and the number of such members to be appointed by election shall, for the time being, be 12 and 8 respectively.

No. 1061.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (i) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of electivesseats shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 30th November 1915, the Governor in Council proposes to rearrange the wards in the Nellore municipality and to re-distribute the elective seats as shown in the following schedule. Any objections or suggestions that parties interested may desire to offer in regard to this proposal should be transmitted to reach Government on or before the 15th January 1920. None received after that date will be considered.

SCHEDULE

Statement of the boundaries of wards.	Number of elected councillors.
WARD No. I (NAWABPET)—*North.*—A line drawn eastwards from theodolite stone No. 39 along the municipal northern limits, that is the northern bank of Jaffer Sahib channel up to the trijunction of resurvey Nos. 316/2, 358/1 and 364 of village No. 134, Nellore.	1
East.—A line drawn from the last mentioned point southwards along the municipal eastern boundary, that is, along the western limit of resurvey No. 364, then turns westward along the northern limit of resurvey No. 367 thence southwards along the western limit of resurvey Nos. 367, 372, 373, then eastwards along the southern limit of resurvey Nos. 373 and 374 up to the trijunction of resurvey Nos. 374, 375 and 379 of No. 134, Nellore village, and then southwards along the western limit of resurvey Nos. 379, 391, 388, 387, and 413 up to the junction of resurvey Nos. 414, 415, of No. 134, Nellore village.	
South.—A line drawn from the above point westwards along the municipal boundary, that is the northern limit of resurvey Nos. 416, 412, 411, 410, and 409, then the boundary runs to south-westerly direction along the western limit of resurvey Nos. 409, 408, 407, 433 and 430 and then turns westwards along the northern limits of resurvey No. 515 up to the trijunction of street Nos. 51 and 52 of street survey ward No. I (public donka) and resurvey No. 515 of No. 134, Nellore village.	
West.—A line drawn from the last-named point northwards up to the south-west corner of street survey field No. 81 (municipal latrines at Stonehousepet Madigapalem) then northwards along the western limit of street field survey No. 81 up to its jeoction with Stonehousepet Madigapalem donka (street survey No. 54) of ward, survey ward No. I then runs northwards along the eastern boundary of Madigapalem donka (street No. 54 of survey ward No. I of Nellore town) up to the junction of Madigapalem donka and Nawabpet road street survey Nos. 38, 54, and 79 of survey ward No. I thee the boundary runs northwards up to the jonation of street Nos. 38 and 39 at the north, then a straight line northwards up to the theodolite stone No. 34 which is situated in the middle of street No. 32 of survey ward No. I, then the boundary runs northwards, a straight line to meet the starting point (that is theodolite stone No. 39).	
WARD No. II (STONEHOUSEPET)—*North.*—A line drawn from the theodolite stone No. 41 eastwards along the municipal northern boundary up to the starting point of ward No I, that is the theodolite stone No. 39.	2.
East.—The western boundary of ward No. I.	
NOTE.—This is described from south to north as required in ward No. I.	
South.—A line drawn from the starting point of western boundary of ward No. I (that is the tri-junction of street Nos. 51 and 52 of street survey ward No I of Nellore town and resurvey No. 515 of village No. 134 Nellore) westwards up to the trijunction of resurvey Nos. 522 and 517 of village No. 134, Nellore and Chintharaddipalem donka (street No 53 of street survey ward No. I of Nellore town).	

Statement of the boundaries of wards.	Number of elected councillors

West.—A line drawn from the last-named point west and northwards along the southern and western limits of Chintharedddipalem donka (street No. 53 of street survey ward No. I of Nellore town) up to its north-west corner, then the boundary runs northwards, a straight line up to the point where Stonehousepet road meets Sarvepalli channal (junction of street field Nos. 75 and 8 of street survey wards Nos. I and III respectively of Nellore town), then northwards along the eastern bank of said Sarvepalli channel up to its branching from Jaffer Sahib's channel and thence northwards a straight line to meet the starting point of this ward.

WARD No. III (RANGANAYAKULAPET)—*North*—A line drawn from the theodolite stone No. III, eastwards along the northern limit of Ancut road (street No. 55 of street survey ward No II of Nellore town), then eastwards along the municipal northern boundary that is the northern bank of Jaffer Sahib's channel up to the starting point of ward No. II, that is the theodolite stone No. 41. 1

East.—The western boundary of ward No. II from south, from the point where Stonehousepet road meets the Sarvepalle channal (junction of street Nos. 75 and 8 of survey wards Nos I and III respectively) up to the closing point of the boundary of ward No. II.

South—A line drawn from the point where Stonehousepet road meets the Sarvepalli channel at the east (junction of street Nos 75 and 8 of survey wards Nos I and III of Nellore town) westwards, in the middle of Stonehousepet road (street Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 18 of survey ward No. III of Nellore town) up to its junction with trunk road (street Nos. 18 and 23 of ward No. III and street No. 15 of ward No. IV)

West.—A line drawn from the abovenamed point northwards in the middle of trunk road (street Nos. 15, 14 and 1 of survey ward No. IV) up to the theodolite stone No. 116, then turns westwards up to the theodolite stone No. 115, then runs straight up to theodolite stone No. 114, then turns northwards along the eastern boundary of survey ward No. IV (that is night bank of the river Pennar) till it meets the starting point of ward No. III.

WARD No. IV (SANTHAPET)—*North*—A line drawn from the theodolite stone No. 301 (river bed) eastwards along the northern boundary of Nellore village up to the trijunction of village No. 67, Pothireddipalem Shrotriyam and resurvey No 2005 of village No. 134 Nellore and Pennar river (resurvey No 2062 of village No. 134 Nellore) from there the boundary runs along southern limit of resurvey No. 2005 up to the north-western edge of anicut. 1

East—A line drawn from the last abovementioned point southwards along the western edge of anicut up to the northern bank of Jaffer Sahib's channel and then the boundary meets the theodolite stone No. 111, then the western boundary of ward No. III (*Note.*—This boundary described in ward No. III, from south to north as required in that ward) and thus runs southwards in the middle of trunk road (street No 23 of street survey ward No III up to the point where it meets the Uyyalakalva (that is the junction of street Nos. 22, 21 and 56 of street survey ward No. III)

South.—A line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the southern bank Uyyalakalva (up to the point where it meets the Nellore bazaar street No 31 of street survey ward No III) then runs westwards up to the point where it meets Giddangi street (street No 1 of street survey ward No. V) then runs westwards up to the point where it meets Maclean's road (that is the junction of street Nos. 29, 158 and 122 of street survey ward No V) and then runs westwards a straight line up to the junction of Walker's road and Hospital road (street Nos 140 and 27 of street survey wards No. V and IV respectively), then turns northwards and runs along the western limit of Hospital road (street No. 27 of ward No. IV) up to the north-east corner of resurvey field No. 51 of village No. 134 Nellore and then turns westwards and runs along the municipal boundary, that is the northern limits of resurvey Nos. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 28, 27, 26, 25 and up to the trijunction of resurvey Nos. 25, 24 and 6 of village No. 134 Nellore.

West.—A line drawn from the abovenamed point northwards along the western municipal boundary that is a straight line up to the north-west corner of resurvey No 30 and from there a straight line northwards to meet the starting point of ward No. IV by crossing river Pennar.

WARD No V (NELLORE EAST)—*North.*—A line drawn along the southern boundary of ward No. III. 1

NOTE.—This boundary described from east to west as required in ward No. III.

East.—A line drawn southwards from the point where the Stonehousepet road meets the Sarvepalli channel up to the starting point of western boundary of ward No. II, then turns southwards along the municipal eastern boundary that is the western limit of resurvey No. 523 up to its south-west corner, then turns westwards and runs along the northern limit of resurvey No. 1473 up to its

Statement of the boundaries of wards.	Number of elected councillors.
north-west corner, then turns southwards and runs along the western limits of resurvey No. 1473 of village No. 134 Nellore up to the point where Krishnapatnam road meets the Survepalli channel (that is the south-east corner of street No. 123 of street survey ward No. III). *South.*—A line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards in the middle of Krishnapatnam road (street Nos. 123, 124, 125 of street survey ward No. III) up to the junction of trunk road and Krishnapatnam road (street Nos. 125 and 126 of street survey ward No. III) *West.*—A line drawn from the last-named point northwards in the middle of Trunk road (street Nos. 126, 127, 118, 119, 61, 57 and 21 of street survey ward No. III) up to the south-east corner of ward No. IV.	
WARD No. VI (NELLORE EAST)—*North.*—A line drawn along the southern boundary of ward No. IV up to the point where Uyyalakalva meets the Nellore Bazaar (street No. 31 of street survey ward No. III).	2
NOTE.—The boundary described from east to west as required in ward No. III.	
East and south.—A line drawn along the western boundary of ward No. V.	
NOTE.—The boundary described from south to north as required in ward No. V, then from the starting point of western boundary of ward No. V, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction in the middle of Trunk road (street No. 9 of street survey ward No. VI) up to the junction with Achari street (street No. 7 of street survey ward No. 6).	
West.—A line drawn from the abovementioned joint northwards in the middle of Achari street (street No. 7 of street survey ward No. VI and street Nos. 145, 103, 104, 92, 78 and 44) and then turns westwards and runs in the middle of same street (street Nos. 45, 36 and 37), then turns northwards and runs along the eastern boundary of Nellore Bazaar (street Nos. portion of 38, 32 and 31 of street survey ward No. III of Nellore town) and meets the starting point.	
NOTE.—The houses facing the bazaar are excluded from this ward and included in the Bazaar street ward as the bazaar along is numbered as one independent ward.	
WARD No. VII.—*North and east.*—The western boundary of ward No. VI from its starting point up to the point where the Achari street meets the bazaar.	1
NOTE.—The boundary described from south to north and westwards as required in ward No. VI.	
South and west.—A line drawn from the starting point of western boundary of ward No. VI from then, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction in the middle of branch road (street No. 9 of street survey ward No VI of Nellore town) joining the old Post office road with Trunk road (street No. 153 and 9 of street survey ward Nos. III and VI respectively up to the junction of Jail road (street No. 12 of ward No. VI) Market road (street No. 152 of ward No. III) and the two roads referred to above, then turns northwards and runs along the eastern boundary of market road (street No. 152 of ward No. III) and bazaar street (street Nos. 99, 94, 88 and a portion of No. 38 of ward No. III) up to the point where Achari street (street No. 37 of survey ward No. III) meets Nellore bazaar (street No. 38 of survey ward No. III).	
NOTE.—The houses facing the bazaar are excluded from this ward and included in the bazaar ward as the Bazaar street along is numbered as one independent ward	
WARD No. VIII.—This ward contains the Nellore bazaar street and Market road [street Nos 31 (portion) 32, 38, 87, 88, 94, 99, 151 and 152 of street survey ward No. III].	1
NOTE.—This street runs north to south. The houses facing this street on both side are included in this ward.	
WARD No. IX—*North.*—The southern boundary of ward No. IV from the point where Uyyalakalva meets the Nellore bazaar street (street No. 31 of survey ward No. III) up to the junction of branch road and Maclean's road (street Nos. 138 and 139 of survey ward No. V).	1
NOTE.—This boundary is described from east to west as required in ward No. IV.	
East.—The western boundary of ward No. VIII, the Bazaar street (street Nos. 31, 32, 38 and 87 of survey ward No. III) up to the junction of Krishnamandiram street, and Bazaar street (trijunction of street No. 37 of ward No. V and street Nos. 87 and 88 of survey ward No. III). *South and west.*—A line drawn from the last-named point westwards in the middle of Krishnamandiram street (street Nos. 37, 39 and 42 of survey ward No. V) up to the junction of Kotamitta road and Branch road (street Nos. 137 and 138 of survey ward No. V), then turns north-westerly direction and runs in the middle of Branch road (street No. 138 of survey ward No. V) up to the point where it meets the Maclean's road (trijunction of street Nos. 29, 138 and 139 of survey ward No. V of Nellore town).	

Statement of the boundaries of wards	Number of elected councillors.
Ward No. X—*North.*—A line drawn along the western portion of southern boundary of ward No. IV, that is from the junction point of Mcclean's road and and Branch road (street Nos. 138 and 139 of survey ward No. V of Nellore town) up to the point of north-west corner of resurvey No. 61 of village No 134, Nellore and the southern boundary of ward No. IX	2
Note.—These two boundaries are described from east to west as required in these wards.	
East.—A line drawn from the starting point of southern boundary of ward No. IX, southwards, along the western boundary of ward No. VIII (Bazaar street and Market road, street Nos. 88, 94, 90, 151 and 152 of survey ward No. III).	
Note.—The houses facing east in the bazaar excluded from this ward and included in the Bazaar ward as the Bazaar street and Market road is numbered as one independent ward.	
South.—A line drawn from the junction point of old Post office road, Market road, Branch road and Jail road (street Nos. 153 and 152 and street Nos. 2 and 12 of survey wards Nos. III and VI respectively) where Pallapukalva meets the above roads in a north-westerly direction along the northern bank of Pallapukalva up to the point where it meets the Dykes road (street No. 15 of Survey ward No VI) and then turns westwards along the northern bank of Pallapukalva up to the point where it meets the Walker's road (that is up to the junction of street Nos. 144 and 148 of survey ward Nos V and VI, Nellore town, respectively and resurvey No. 191 of village No. 134, Nellore).	
West.—A line drawn from the last-named point northwards along the western boundary of Walkers road (street Nos. 144, 145 and 146 of survey ward No. V of Nellore town) and meets the starting point of ward No. X	
Ward No. XI.—*North.*—A line drawn from the point where Dykes road (street No. 15 of survey ward No VI of Nellore town) meets Pallapukalva and runs in south-easterly direction along the northern bank of Pallapukalva up to the point where it crosses the junction of Old Post Office road, Market road, Jail road and Branch road, then turns south-easterly direction up to the junction of Trunk road and Achari street, then turns in a north-easterly direction along the south eastern boundary of ward No. VI up to the junction point of Branch road and Krishnapatnam road (street Nos. 126 and 125 of survey ward No III), then the boundary runs eastwards along the southern boundary of ward No V.	1
East and south.—A line drawn from the point where Krishnapatnam road (street No 123 of survey ward No III, south-east corner), meets the Survepalli channel (resurvey No. 1341 of village No 132, Nellore), then runs southwards along the municipal boundary, that is the west and southern limit of resurvey No 1341, then along the western limit of resurvey Nos. 1340, 1331 and 1330 of village No. 131, Nellore, then turns westwards along the northern boundary of village No. 124, Gundlapalem shrotriyam up to the trijunction of resurvey Nos 1766 and 1767 of village No. 134, Nellore, and village No. 124, Gundlapalem shrotriyam, then turns northwards along the eastern boundary of resurvey Nos. 1776 and 1768, then westwards along the northern limit of resurvey Nos. 1763 and 1765, then turns south-westerly direction along the western and northern limits of resurvey Nos. 1765 and 1777, then turns westwards along the northern limit of resurvey No. 1774, then turns north, west and southwards along the east, north and western limit of resurvey No. 1775 of village No. 134, Nellore, then turns north and westwards along the village boundary of village No. 128 Koudayapalem up to the point where Koudayapalem Donka (street No 94 of survey ward No. VI of Nellore town) meets the village boundary referred to above.	
West.—A line drawn from the abovenamed point northwards in the middle of Koudayapalem Donka (street Nos. 94, 93, 92, 91, 90, 89, 88, 85 and 85 of survey ward No. VI, Nellore town) up to the point where it meets the trunk road and Mittakalva (trijunction of street Nos 85, 84 and 23 of survey ward No. VI), then turns westwards along the northern bank of Mittakalva up to the point where it meets Podalakur road, then turns northwards and runs in the middle of Podalakur road (street Nos. 126, 136, 142, 147 and 148 of survey ward No. VI of Nellore town) up to its junction with Branch road and Dykes road (street Nos. 148, 149 and 33 of survey ward No. VI of Nellore town), then turns eastwards in the middle of Dykes road up to the point where it meets Pallapukalva which is the starting point of ward No. XI.	
Ward XII.—*North.*—A line drawn along the southern boundary of ward No. X. From the point where Dykes road (street No. 15 of survey ward No. VI meets Ramireddikalva and Pallapukalva and up to its junction with Walkers road).	1
Note.—This boundary described from east to west as required in ward No. X.	
East.—A line drawn along the western boundary of ward No. XI.	
Note.—This boundary described from south to north as required in ward No. XI.	

Statement of the boundaries of wards	Number of elected councillors.
South.—A line drawn from the starting point of the western boundary of ward No. XI, westwards along the northern boundary of village No. 128 Kondayapalem up to the north-east corner of resurvey No. 2058 and then turns northwards along the eastern limit of resurvey No. 2058, then turns westwards along the northern limit of resurvey Nos. 2058, 2054, 2048 and 2049, then turns southwards and runs along western limit of resurvey Nos. 2059 and 2846, then turns westwards and proceeds along the northern boundary of resurvey Nos. 2042, 2011, 2010 and 2009 and meets the trijunction of resurvey Nos. 2009, 1817 and 2060 of village No. 134, Nellore and street No. 104 of survey ward No VI of Nellore town.	
West.—A line drawn from the last-named point northwards along the eastern limit of resurvey Nos. 2060, 1923 and 181 and then turns east and northwards and runs along the southern and eastern boundary of resurvey No. 192 of village No. 134, Nellore and meets the starting point of ward No. XII.	
Total ..	15

No. 1062.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council proposes to divide the Ongole municipality into nine wards and to distribute among them the nine elective seats sanctioned in G.O No. 1038 M., dated 27th June 1918, as shown in the following schedule. Objections or suggestions in respect of this arrangement will be received by Government on or before the 15th January 1920; none received after that date will be considered.

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward and description of boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.
WARD No. I—*North.*—Starting from the south-west corner of S. No. 193 to run eastwards along the northern boundary of the Peramatta Donka till it reaches the Lambadi Donka to the north-west of the Kaipathi well, thence turning southwards through the lane in front of Poloramma temple to meet the road from Tank to Court, thence turning eastwards to run through the Tank road to Munsif's Court.	1
East.—Starting from the Munsif's Court to run southwards through Court to Gaddalagunta road up to the north-western corner of the Normal school, thence southwards through field No. 371 in a straight line to meet the municipal boundary at the south-east corner of S. No. 374.	
South.—Starting from the south-eastern corner of S. No. 374 to run westwards along the southern boundary line of the municipality as defined in G.O. No. 174 M., dated 2nd February 1916, to meet the south-west corner of S. No. 307.	
West.—Starting from the south-west corner of S. No. 307 to run along the western boundary line of the municipality up to the south-western corner of S. No. 193.	
WARD No. II—*North.*—Starting from the north-western point of S. No. 177 to run eastwards along the northern boundary of S. No. 177; thence turning northwards to run along the western and northern boundaries of S. No. 178 till it reaches the Trunk road S. No. 134.	1
East.—Starting from the north-eastern point of S. No. 178 to run along the western boundary of the Trunk road as far as the municipal travellers' bungalow, thence southwards in a line drawn in front of the travellers' bungalow and along the eastern bund of the Pasta Cheruvu to meet the Lambadi Donka, and thence crossing the Lambadi Donka to meet the northern extremity of the Anulamadhuniyari street.	
South.—Starting from the northern extremity of the Anulamadhuniyari street to run westwards along the southern boundary of the Lambadi Donka to the northern extremity of Sri Anjaneyaswami street, thence turning southwards through Sri Anjaneyaswami street to meet the Hardinge street, thence turning westwards through Hardinge street to Munsif's Court and thence to follow the northern boundary of Ward No. I to the south-western corner of S. No. 193.	
West.—Starting from the south-west corner of S. No. 193 to run along the western boundary line of the municipality till it meets the north-western point of S. No. 177.	
WARD No. III—*North.*—Starting from the northern extremity of Sri Anjaneyaswami street to run eastwards along the southern boundary of the Lambadi Donka as far as the northern extremity of Pattayya street.	1
East.—Starting from the northern extremity of Pattayya street, to run southwards through Pattaya and Venkatapramanayya streets until it meets the Hardinge street, thence crossing the Hardinge street to run eastwards along the	

Name of ward and description of boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.
southern boundary of Hardinge street to where it meets the northern extremity of Ammisettivari lane, thence turning southwards through Ammisettivari lane to its southern extremity in Hospital road, thence crossing the hospital road to run westwards along the southern boundary of the Hospital road to meet the northern extremity of the compound wall between the Hospital and Normal school, thence turning southwards along the compound wall to its southern extremity and thence to run in a straight line drawn from that point through S. No. 371 to the south-eastern corner of S. No. 374.	
South.—Nil.	
West.—Starting from the south-east corner of S. No 374 to run northwards along the eastern boundary of Ward No. I up to the Munsif's Court and thence turning eastwards through Hardinge street to the meeting point with the southern extremity of Sri Anjaneyaswami street, thence turning northwards to run along Sri Anjaneyaswami street to its northern extremity to Lambadi Donka.	
WARD No. IV—*North.*—Starting from the northern extremity of Pattayya street to run eastwards along the southern boundary of Lambadi Donka to meet the northern extremity of Amalanadhanivari street.	1
East.—Starting from the northern extremity of Amalanadhanivari street to run southwards along the same street to its southern extremity in Hardinge street, and thence crossing Hardinge street to run southwards through Pappubazaar and Chennakesavaswami streets and the eastern bund of Devudi Cheruvu to meet the trijunction stone between Ongole, Annevarappadu and Mamidipalem villages.	
South.—Starting from the trijunction stone to run westwards along the southern boundary of the municipality till it reaches the south-east corner of S. No. 374.	
West.—Eastern boundary of ward No. III.	
WARD No. V—*North.*—Starting from the north-eastern corner of S. No. 178 to run eastwards along the northern boundary of the municipality till it reaches the north-east corner of S. No. 100.	1
East.—Starting from the north-eastern point of S. No. 100 to run southward along the western boundary of the Mukthinanthalapadu Donka until it meets the Trunk road, thence crossing the Trunk road to run southward along the western boundary of the Trunk road to where it meets the Lambadi Donka; thence crossing the Lambadi Donka and turning westwards along the eastern boundary of the Lambadi Donka where it meets the northern extremity of Pattivari street, thence turning southwards through Pattivari street and South bazaar to where it meets the Hospital road.	
South.—Starting from the southern extremity of South bazaar and turning westwards to run through the Hospital road to where it meets the southern extremity of Pappubazaar.	
West.—Starting from the southern extremity of Pappubazaar to run northwards through the same street, thence crossing Hardinge street to run northwards through Amalanadhanivari street to its northern extremity and thence to follow the eastern boundary of ward No. II till it reaches the north-eastern point of S. No. 178.	
WARD No. VI—*North.*—Starting from the northern extremity of Pattivari street where it meets the Lambadi Donka to run eastwards along the southern boundary of Lambadi Donka till it reaches the Trunk road, thence passing eastwards through the Trunk road up to the north-western corner of Mastan tomb.	1
East.—Starting from the north-western corner of Mastan tomb to run southwards along the western boundary of Trunk road till it reaches the eastern extremity of Sri Kodandaramaswami street.	
South.—Starting from the eastern extremity of Sri Kodandaramaswami street to run westwards through the said street and Addepallivari street till it reaches the South bazaar.	
West.—Starting from the western extremity of Addepallivari street to run northwards through South bazaar and Pattivari street to meet the northern extremity of the latter in Lambadi Donka.	
WARD No. VII—*North.*—Starting from the southern extremity of Pappubazaar to run eastwards through Hospital road to where it meets the southern extremity of South bazaar, thence turning northwards to run through South bazaar to where it meets the western extremity of Addepallivari street, thence turning eastwards to follow the southern boundary of ward No. VI to where it meets the Trunk road.	1
East.—Starting from the meeting place of the Trunk road and Sri Kodandaramaswami street to run southwards along the western boundary of the Trunk road, till it reaches the southern boundary of the municipality.	
South.—Starting from the meeting place of the Trunk road and the southern municipal boundary to run westwards along the southern boundary of the	

Name of ward and description of boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.

municipality, until it reaches the trijunction stone between the villages of Ongole, Annavarappadu and Mamidipalem.

West.—Starting from the trijunction stone to run northwards along the eastern boundary of ward No. IV till it reaches the southern extremity of Pappubazaar.

WARD No. VIII.—*North*.—Starting from the north-western corner of Mastan tomb to run eastwards along the southern boundary of Kottapatam road to where it meets the eastern boundary of the municipality at the north-eastern point of S. No. 345. — 1

East.—Starting from the north-eastern point of S. No. 345 to run southwards along the eastern boundary of the municipality up to the western extremity of the railway compound south-west of the southern gate-keeper's lodge on the main railway line.

South.—Starting from the above point to run along the southern boundary of the municipality to where it meets the Trunk road.

West.—Starting from the meeting place of the Trunk road and the southern municipal boundary to run northwards along the eastern boundaries of wards Nos. VII and VI until it reaches the north-west corner of the Mastan tomb.

WARD No. IX.—*North*.—Starting from the north-eastern corner of S. No. 100 to run eastwards along the northern boundary line of the municipality till it reaches the north-eastern corner of S. No. 76. — 1

East.—Starting from the north-eastern corner of S. No. 76 and following eastwards along the eastern boundary of the municipality till it reaches the north-eastern corner of S. No. 344-B on the southern boundary of Kotapatam road.

South.—Starting from the north-eastern corner of S. No. 344-B to run westwards along the southern boundary of the Kotapatam road to the north-western corner of the Mastan tomb.

West.—Starting from the north-western corner of the Mastan tomb to run north-west through the Trunk road to where it meets the Lambadi Donka, thence northwards along the western boundary of Trunk road and Mukthinoothalapadu Donka to meet the north-eastern corner of S. No. 100.

No. 1063.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council proposes to divide the Tiruvalur town into eight wards with one elective seat assigned to each as shown in the following schedule. Any objections or suggestions that parties interested may desire to offer in regard to this proposal should be transmitted so as to reach Government on or before the 1st January 1920. None received after that date will be considered.

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward and description of boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.

PULIVALAM WARD—*North*.—A line drawn from S. No. 23 of Vijayapuram village along the southern bank of Tanjore-Negapatam railway line (excluding Railway buildings), eastwards up to the 34th railway mile stone, in S. No. 186 of Sundaravilagam village. — 1

East.—A line drawn from the above 34th railway mile stone southwards through the outer boundaries of S. Nos. 186, 191, 196 and 234 of Sundaravilagam village crossing Vaiyar river and running eastwards along the southern bank of the Vaiyar river, and through the outer boundaries of S. Nos. 130, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33 of Venkateswarapuram to the trijunction of S. Nos. 33, 133 and 134 of Venkateswarapuram.

South.—The southern municipal boundary up to the south-western point of S. No. 35 of Pulivalam.

West.—From the above point northwards along the western municipal limits to the starting point.

SUNDARAVILAGAM WARD—*North*.—A line drawn from the north-eastern corner of S. No. 55 of Vijayapuram village eastwards along the southern bank of the Odambokki river, till it reaches the Mayavaram-Arantangi railway line in S. No. 83 of Sundaravilagam. — 1

East.—From the above point southwards along the eastern municipal limit, till the line meets S. No. 23 of Venkateswarapuram village.

South.—From the above point northwestwards along the eastern boundary of Pulivalam ward till the line meets the 34th railway mile stone in the Tanjore-Negapatam railway line.

West.—From the above point northwards through the Revenue village boundary between Sundaravilagam and Vijayapuram, till the line meets the river bank in S. No. 55 of Vijayapuram village.

Name of ward and description of boundaries.	Number of elected councillors
VIJAYAPURAM BAZAAR WARD—*North.*—A line drawn from the trijunction of S. Nos. 150, 148 and 377 of Tondaiai south-eastwards along the southern bank of the Odambokki river till S. No. 88 of Vijayapuram village. *East.*—Western boundary of the Sundaravilagam ward. *South.*—Northern boundary of the Pulivalam ward. *West.*—From S. No. 23 of Vijayapuram village northwards along the western municipal limits to the starting point	1
HOSPITAL WARD—*North.*—A line drawn from the south-west corner of the temple wall, eastwards through Manaathior street (northern row of the street included) turning north at the point of municipal well along the western row of the east main street till Nalukalmandapam opposite to big car stand, then turning eastward passing along the southern row of Sannadhi Barber street (southern row excluded) reaching S. No. 123 of the Tiruvalur South and then going straight east through the outer boundaries of S. Nos. 147, 127, 141, 144, 174 and 175 of Tiruvalur South till it meets Mayavaram Railway line. *East.*—A line drawn from the above point southwards along the western side of the Railway line to the Railway Girder bridge in S. No. 83 of Sundaravilagam. *South.*—A line drawn from the above point westwards along the northern bank of the Odambokki river up to S. No. 235 of Tiruvalur South. *West.*—From the above point northwards along the western side of Tirumanjana Veedhi (western row included) till the line meets the south main street. The line then turns west passing along the southern row (southern row included) of the western half of the south main street up to the municipal hospital. The line then turns north and touches the south-west corner of the temple wall.	1
COURT WARD—*North.*—A line drawn from the outer boundary of S. No. 282 of Tiruvalur South, eastwards along the southern row (exclusive) of Soleikara street, and northern wall of the Kamaleiyam tank, till it touches the western wall of the temple opposite to Mathuraitha Pillaiyar temple. *East.*—From the above point southwards, along the western wall of the temple and western boundary of the Hospital ward to S. No. 235 of Tiruvalur South. *South.*—From the above point westwards along the northern bank of the Odambokki river to S. No. 282 of Tiruvalur South. *West.*—Western boundary of the above S. No. 282 of Tiruvalur south.	1
WEST BAZAAR WARD (Melakadai ward)—*North*—Sokkanar river up to the north-east corner of S. No. 45 of Tiruvalur North. *East.*—From the above point southwards along the outer boundaries of S. Nos. 46, 47, 48, 33, 60, 62, 65, 32, 31 of Tiruvalur North meeting S. No. 27, north of Arasangulam and thence running south up to the north-west corner of the temple wall. *South.*—Northern boundary of the Court Ward. *West.*—A line drawn from the north-west corner of S. No. 282 of Tiruvalur South towards northwards along the outer boundaries of S. Nos. 4, 3, 4 again, 10, 13, 14 and 15 of Tiruvalur North to the starting point.	1
TEMPLE WARD—*North.*—A line drawn from the north-east corner of S. No. 45 of Tiruvalur north eastwards through the outer boundaries of S. Nos. 211–178, 211 again of Kilakavelagudi up to S. No. 80 (*c*) of Tiruvalur North—south of Nannilam road municipal toll-gate. *East.*—From the above point southwards along the outer boundaries of S. Nos. 80 (*c*) 79, 76, 74, 71 of Tiruvalur North and then turning east at Ullur channel culvert along the southern side of Ramagai road, till it reaches Mayaveram Railway line in S. No. 167 of Tiruvalur North and then turning south, passing along the outer boundaries of S. Nos. 165, 163, 160, 164 of Tiruvalur North, S. Nos. 134 and 130 of Tiruvalur South, till it meets S. No. 144 of Tiruvalur South. *South.*—From the above point westward, along the northern boundary of the Hospital ward up to the starting point of that ward. *West.*—From the above point northwards along the eastern boundaries of the Court and West Bazaar (or Melakadai) wards.	1
KODIKKALPALAIYAM WARD—*North.*—From S. No 211 of Kilakavelagudi eastwards along the northern municipal limits to the trijunction of S. Nos. 122, 123 and 126 of Ramagai. *East.*—From the above point southwards along the eastern municipal limits to the junction of S. Nos. 130 and 144 of Tiruvalur South. *South.*—From the above point westwards along the northern boundary of the Temple ward up to Ullur channel culvert, at the head of Ramagai road. *West.*—From the above culvert northwards along the eastern boundary of the Temple ward to the starting point.	1
Total ..	8

No. 1084.—Under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 732 published on pages 386–388 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 19th August 1919, the Governor in Council hereby declares his intention to revise the limits of the Villupuram municipality and to adopt the following revised boundaries. Any objections or suggestions in respect of these alterations should be submitted in writing to Government within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification in the district gazette:—

Revised boundaries of the Villupuram municipality.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of S. No. 123 of Villupuram village the line runs in an easterly direction along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 123, 120, 117 and 115 to the north-east corner of the last number; then in a northerly direction along the western boundary of S. No. 114 and then along the northern and eastern boundary of that number and eastern boundary of S. No. 113 to the south-west corner of S. No. 136; then along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 136 and 100 to the south-east corner of the latter number; then along its eastern boundary to the south-west corner of S. No. 99; then in an easterly direction along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 99 and 82 to the south-east corner of the latter number; then turning north and running along the eastern boundary of S. No. 83 to its north-east corner, the line runs in an easterly direction along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 58, 59, 59-A, 51, 20-A, 17-A and 18 to the south-east corner of the last number; then along the northern boundaries of 25-B, 28, 29 and 30 to the village bi-junction stone at the north-east corner of the last number; then the line runs along the village boundary between Villupuram and Kuluppuram to the village trijunction stone to the east of S. No. 379 of Villupuram; then the line runs east along the northern boundary of Kilperumbakkam to the village trijunction stone at the north-east corner of S. No. 1 of Kilperumbakkam village.

East.—From the last-mentioned point the line runs south along the eastern boundary of Kilperumbakkam village to the village trijunction stone at the south-east corner of S. No. 169 of Kilperumbakkam. Then along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 169 and 168 of the last-mentioned village to the village trijunction stone on the eastern boundary of S. No. 399 of Villupuram village, then running south along the eastern boundary of Villupuram village to the village trijunction stone at the north-east corner of S. No. 126 of Marudur village; then due south along the eastern boundary of Marudur village to north-east corner of S. No. 31 of Marudur village

South.—Starting from the last-mentioned point the line runs west along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 31, 32, 33, 41 and 10 of Marudur to the north-west corner of the last number; then in a northerly direction along the eastern boundary of S. No. 11 to its north-east corner; again in a westerly direction along its northern boundary to its north-west corner; then in a northerly direction along the eastern boundary of S. No. 306 to its north-east corner; then turning west the line runs along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 306, 241, 222 and 221 and 299 to the village bijunction stone at the north-west corner of S. No. 301; then running north along the village boundary between Marudur and Punthottam to the village bijunction stone at the south-east corner of S. No. 45 of the latter village; then in a westerly direction along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 49, 48, 50, 51, 57 and 58 of Punthottam to the north-west corner of the last number; then due north along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 54 and 55 to the south-east corner of S. No. 146; then it runs due west along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 146, 145, 144, 142 and 154 to the south-west corner of the last number, then turning north and running along the eastern boundaries of S. Nos. 139 and 156 to the north-east corner of the latter number; then turning west the line runs along the village boundary between Punthottam and Villupuram to the south-west corner of S. No. 525 of the latter village.

West.—Starting from the last-mentioned point, the line runs north along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 525, 522 and 583 of Villupuram to the north-west corner of the last number; then turning along the southern and western boundaries of S. Nos. 544 and 548 and the western boundary of S. No. 549 to the north-west corner of the last number; then along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 326-B and 861 to the south-west corner of the latter number; then along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 901 and 331-A to the south-east corner of S. No. 321; then along the southern and western boundary of S. No. 321, the western boundary of S. No. 320, the southern and western boundary of S. No. 318 and the western and northern boundaries of S. Nos. 317 and 316 and the northern boundary of S. No. 316 to the south-west corner of S. No. 315; then in a northerly direction along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 315, 314, 313, 119, 121 and a portion of the northern boundary of S. No. 121 and the western boundaries of S. Nos. 124 and 123 to the starting point.

No. 1085.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 230 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats published on pages 593–594 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 4th September 1917, the Governor in Council proposes to rearrange the wards in the Mayavaram municipality and to redistribute the elective seats as shown in the following schedule. Any objections or suggestions that parties interested may desire to offer in regard to this proposal should be transmitted so as to reach Government on or before 15th January 1920. None received after that date will be considered.

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward and description of boundaries.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
WARD I.—MAYAVARAM-DHARMAPURAM WARD—*Northern boundary.*—A line commencing from the north-west corner of T.S. No. 179 of survey ward No. 2 (Dharmapuram road), running towards the east along the southern bank of the Cauvery river up to the north-east corner of T.S. No. 176 of survey ward No. 2, then turning northwards across the Cauvery and running along the eastern boundary of T.S. Nos. 36, 37, 39, 40 and 41 of survey ward No. 7 up to the north-east corner of T.S. No. 41, then running eastwards along the eastern boundary of the municipality till it reaches the north-east corner of R.S. No. 77 of Mannampandal village.	2
Eastern boundary.—A line drawn from the above point, southwards along the eastern boundary of the municipality till it reaches the south-east corner of R.S. No. 69 of Mayavaram village.	
Southern boundary.—A line drawn from the above point westwards along the eastern boundary of the municipality up to the south-west corner of R.S. No. 197 of Mayavaram village and the south-east corner of S. No. 2 of survey ward No. 1, and then westwards along the southern boundary of the municipality up to the south-west corner of T.S. No. 290 of survey ward No. 1 (near Akkanna tank).	
Western boundary.—A line drawn from the above point northwards along the western boundary of T.S. Nos. 290, 273 and 317, then westwards along the Pillaiyar temple in T.S. No. 319/3 and the lane T.S. No. 318, then northwards along the western boundary of T.S. Nos. 733, 734, 735, 736, 739, 739, 740 and 741 of Sri Mayuranathaswami west street, then crossing the lane T.S. No. 744, and then again towards north along the western boundary of T.S. Nos. 747, 756, 757, 758, 767, 782, 783, 765, 766, 767, 771, 772 and 773, then eastwards along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos. 773, 775 and 786 (1) of survey ward No. 1, then northwards and eastwards along the western and northern boundaries respectively of T.S. No. 654 up to the south-east corner of the conservancy lane T.S. No. 669 of survey ward No. 2, then eastwards along the southern boundary of T.S. No. 640 up to south-west corner of T.S. No. 204 (Mahadana street) and along the southern boundary of T.S. Nos. 204 and 187, then northwards along the western boundary of Rajanthottam T.S. Nos. 184, 185, then eastwards along the northern boundary of T.S. No. 184 up to the north-west corner of T.S. No. 181 (Palan Cauvery channel), then northwards across the Palan Cauvery Channel T.S. No. 181 and along the eastern boundary of the conservancy lane T.S. Nos. 672, 671 and 670 up to the north-west corner of T.S. No. 670 and finally closing at the north-west corner of T.S. No. 179 of survey ward No. 2 (Dharmapuram road).	
WARD II.—MAHADANAPURAM WARD—*Northern boundary.*—A line commencing from the north-west corner of T.S. No. 180 of survey ward No. 3 running inwards east along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos. 180 and 277 up to the Cauvery bridge and thence along the southern bank of the Cauvery river up to the north-west corner of T.S. No. 179 of survey ward No. 2 (Dharmapuram road).	3
Eastern boundary.—A line drawn from the above point southwards along the western boundary of ward I.	
Southern boundary.—A line commencing from the south-west corner of T.S. No. 290 of survey ward No. 1 running westwards along the southern boundary of the municipality up to the south-west corner of T.S. No. 460 of survey ward No. 4 (southern limit of Tiruvalur road).	
Western boundary.—A line drawn from the above point, northwards along the western boundary of T.S. Nos. 460, 442, 388, 314 and 279 of survey ward No. 4, then westwards along the southern boundary of T.S. No. 276, then northwards along the western boundary of T.S. Nos. 276, 274, 265 and 267 up to the north-west corner of T.S. No. 267, then eastwards along the northern boundary of T.S. No. 267, then northwards to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 279, and then northwards along the western boundary of T.S. Nos. 513, 416, 276, 245, 244 and 164 of survey ward No. 3 and along the north-western boundary of T.S. Nos. 184, 183 and 179 and then closing at the north-west corner of T.S. No. 180 of survey ward No. 3.	
WARD III.—CENTRAL—PULUGESWARASWAMI WARD—*Northern boundary.*—A line drawn from the north-west corner of T.S. No. 980 of survey ward No. 3 at the southern side of the Cauvery adjoining the Pillaiyar temple in the north-west corner of Sri Pulugeswaraswami Tirumanjana street along the southern	2

Name of ward and description of boundaries.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
bank of the Cauvery river up to the north-west corner of T.S. No. 180 of survey ward No. 3.	
Eastern boundary.—The western boundary of ward II.	
Southern boundary.—A line commencing from the south-west corner of T.S. No. 460 of survey ward No. 4 (southern limit of Tiruvalur road) towards west along the southern boundary of the municipality up to the south-west corner of T.S. No. 477 of survey ward No. 4 of the municipality.	
Western boundary.—A line drawn from the above point northwards along the western boundary of block No. 11 of survey ward No. 4, then westwards along the southern boundary of block No. 15 up to the south-west corner of T.S. No. 685, then northwards along the eastern bank of Arayakolam up to the north-east corner of Arayakolam T.S. No 692, then westward along the northern bank of Arayakolam up to the south-west corner of T.S. No. 788, then northwards along the boundaries and backyards T.S Nos. 788, 787, 790, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799 and 800, then towards east along the northern boundary of T.S No. 800 up to the north-east corner of T.S. No 788, then northwards along the eastern boundary of T.S. No. 104, up to the north-west corner of T.S. No. 115, and then obliquely along the western boundary of T.S. No. 115 up to north-west corner of T.S. No. 115, and then northwards crossing road No. 1 (T.S. No. 1346 of survey ward No. 3) along the western boundary of the backyards of Kornad Bazaar street western row, T.S. Nos 1349, 1339, 1338, 1336, 1332, 1330, 1327, 1325, 1331, 1269, 1279, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258 and 1259 of survey ward No. 3 up to north-east corner of T.S. No. 1258, and then again northwards along the western boundaries of Kornad Tirumanjana street covering the houses on the western side up to the starting point, north-west corner of T S No. 989 of survey ward No 3.	
WARD IV.—THANIYUR WARD—*Northern boundary*.—A line drawn from the north-west corner of T.S. No. 1703 of survey ward No 4 in Road II (Kumbakonam road) eastwards along the northern limit of the said road covering the houses on the northern side of Road II up to the south-west corner of T.S No. 1278 of survey ward No 3 in the Kornad Bazaar street.	2
Eastern boundary.—A line drawn from the above point towards south along the western boundary of Ward III up to the south-west corner of block No. 11 of survey ward No. 4, viz., T.S. No. 477 south-west corner.	
Southern boundary.—A line drawn from the above point westward along the southern municipal boundary up to the south-west corner of T.S. No. 1532 of survey ward No. 4 (south-west corner of municipal boundary).	
Western boundary.—A line drawn from the above point, along the western boundary of the municipality up to north-west corner of T.S. No. 1703 of survey ward No 4 (Kumbakonam road).	
WARD V.—SALIYA WARD—*Northern boundary*.—A line drawn from the south-west corner of the Cauvery Railway Bridge in T.S. No. 521 of survey ward No. 6, eastwards along the southern bank of the Cauvery river up to the north-west corner of T.S. No. 989 of survey ward No. 3	2
Eastern boundary.—A line drawn from the above point southwards along the backyards of Tirumanjana street, western row up to the south-west corner of T.S. No 1278 of survey ward No. 3 (Kornad Bazaar street).	
Southern boundary.—A line commencing from the above point and running westwards along the northern boundary of Ward IV up to the north-west corner of T S. No 1703 of survey ward No. 4 (Kumbakonam road).	
Western boundary.—A line drawn from the above point northwards along the western boundary of the municipality up to the starting point, south-west corner of T.S. No. 521 of survey ward No. 6 (Cauvery Railway bridge).	
WARD VI.—TIRUVILANDUR WARD—*Northern boundary*.—The northern boundary of the municipality (commencing from the north-west corner of T.S. No. 1586 of survey ward No. 7).	2
Eastern boundary.—The eastern boundary of the municipality from its north-east corner, southwards up to the north-east corner of T.S. No 41 of survey ward No. 7, then southwards along the eastern boundary of T.S. Nos. 41, 40, 39, 37 and 36 and then across the Cauvery up to the north-east corner of T.S No. 176 of survey ward No. 2.	
Southern boundary.—The northern boundaries of wards I, II, III and V ending in south-west corner of T.S. No. 521 of survey ward No. 6 (Cauvery Railway bridge).	
Western boundary.—A line drawn from the above point, towards north along the western boundary of the municipality up to the north-west corner of the municipality, i.e., north-west corner of T.S. No. 1586 of survey ward No. 7.	
Total ...	13

No 1066.—Under sub-clause (i) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats published on pages 875—878 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 20th December 1917, the Governor in Council proposes to rearrange the wards in the Negapatam municipality and to redistribute the elective seats as shown in the following schedule. Any objections or suggestions that parties interested may desire to offer in regard to this proposal should be transmitted so as to reach Government on or before the 1st January 1920. Notes received after that date will be considered :—

SCHEDULE.

Name and boundaries of wards.	Number of elected councillors.
WARD No. 1—*North.*—A line commencing from the north-western corner of T.S No 572, Holland Road, Negapatam, runs due east along the southern edge of the said road, and after crossing the Railway line in T S. No. 1 of Ward No. 2 crosses the Uppanar river and meets its eastern bank on the eastern boundary of the town at a distance of 750 feet from the village boundary station near the mouth of the Uppanar.	1
East.—A line commencing from the above point runs southwards along the eastern boundary of the town till it meets the southern boundary of the town at the junction of T.S. Nos. 1, 4 and 275 of Vadatku Poyyur village.	
South.—A line commencing from the easternmost point in the southern boundary of the town runs westwards along the southern boundary till it meets the continuation of the eastern side of T.S No. 138 at a point 270 feet east from the south-western corner of T.S. No. 137.	
West.—A line comencing from the western limit of the southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the eastern boundary of T.S. Nos. 138, 142 and 221 and after crossing the Railway line at the Green Street level crossing runs along the northern limit of the Railway compound till it meets the south-western corner of T.S No. 568 of Ward No. 2, and then proceeds northwards along the eastern limit of T.S. No. 530 of Ward No. 2 till it meets the westernmost point of the northern boundary of this ward.	
WARD No. 2—*North*.—A line commencing from the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1519 runs southwards along the eastern limit of the eastern bank of the Uppanar till it meets the south-western corner of T.S. No. 1537 of Revenue ward No. 2; then turns eastwards along the southern boundary of T.S No 1537 till it meets the Othasaragu Road and after crossing the road to meet the north-western corner of T S. No 1371 runs along the northern limit of the houses in the northern row of Othasara Road and Perumal South Street till it meets Perumal Koil East Street and then crosses Perumal Koil South Street to meet the westernmost point of the northern boundary of Ward No. 1.	1
East.—The western boundary of Ward No. 1.	
South.—A line commencing from the southernmost point of the eastern boundary of this ward runs westwards along the southern boundary of the town to its extremity.	
West.—A line commencing from the westernmost point of the southern boundary of this ward in R.S. No 61 of Andanapet village runs along the Vilangunni Road till it meets the Tiruvalur Road in R S. No. 56 of Andanapet village and then proceeds in a north-easterly direction along the southern limit of the Tiruvalur Road till it meets the Uppanar bridge and after crossing it meets the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1519 at the western end of the northern boundary of this ward.	
WARD No. 3—*North*.—A line commencing from the junction of R S. Nos. 2, 3, 14 and 44 of Andanapet village runs eastwards along the pathway of Jagannathapuram till it meets the Uppanar west bank, then runs south and proceeds along the western limit of the western bank of the river till it meets the bridge over the river in Akkaraikulam Road and after crossing the road turns eastwards and runs along the southern limit of the road till it meets the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1282 of survey Ward No. 2 (Apathukatha Pillaiyar Koil) and then proceeds along the western limit of T.S. No. 1282 and the southern limit of the houses in the south row of Sattayapper South Street and crosses Alagar West Street in T.S. No. 1184 of Ward No. 3 in Nanayakara Street and then passes along the northern limit of the houses in the north row of Nanayakara Street till it meets the north-eastern corner of T S. No. 1470 of Ward No. 3 in Nadurae East Street and crosses the Nadurar East Street in T.S. No 1844 to meet the north-western corner of T S. No. 1803 in Ward No. 3.	1
East.—A line commencing from the easternmost point of the northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the eastern limit of the houses on the eastern row of Nellukkadai Street and Perumal East Street till it meets the western extremity of the northern boundary of Ward No. 1	
South.—The northern and western boundaries of Ward No. 2	
West.—A line commencing from the westernmost point of the southern boundary of the town runs northwards along the western boundary of the town till it	

Name and boundaries of wards.	Number of elected councillors.

meets the westernmost point of the northern boundary of this ward at the junction of R S. Nos. 2, 3, 14 and 44 of Audanapet village.

WARD No. 4—*North.*—A line commencing from the south-western corner of T.S. No. 1554 of Ramana Ward No. 3 at the junction of Sattayapper East Street and Nilayathakshiamman Koil South Street runs along the southern limit of the houses in the south row of Nilayathakshiamman Koil South Street till it meets the south-eastern corner of T S No. 1295 of survey Ward No. 1 in the bazaar street. 1

East.—A line commencing from the easternmost point in the northern boundary of this ward runs south along the eastern limit of the buildings in the eastern row of Big Bazaar Street till it meets the Navathanyakadai Street and then turns eastwards runs along the northern limit of the north row of Navathanyakadai Street till it meets Onion Bazaar Street and then turns south and runs along the western boundary of the Onion Bazaar Street till it meets the north-eastern corner of Johnson market and then runs along the southern edge of the Navathanyakadai Street till it meets the Onion Bazaar Street and after crossing the Anthikadai lane runs southwards along the western limit of the houses in the western row of Onion Bazaar Street till it reaches Pillukadai Street then turns westwards and runs along the northern limit of the buildings in the northern row of Pillukadai Street till it meets Eda Street and then turns southwards and runs along the eastern limit of the buildings in the eastern row of Eda Street till it reaches the railway compound after crossing the Holland Road.

South.—A line commencing from the southernmost limit of the eastern boundary of this ward runs westwards along the northern boundary of Ward No. 1.

West.—A line commencing from the westernmost point in the southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the eastern boundary of Ward No 2 till it meets Nanayakara Street and then turns westwards and runs along the northern boundary of Ward No. 3 till it meets the Sattayapper East Street and then turns northwards and runs along the eastern limit of the buildings in the eastern row of Sattayapper East Street till it meets the western end of the northern boundary of this ward in Nilayathakshiamman Koil South Street

WARD No. 5—*North.*—A line commencing from the north-western corner of R.S. No 1 of Audanapet village at the trijunction of Aivenallur, Audanapet and Negapatam villages runs eastwards along the northern boundary of R S. No. 1 of Audanapet and crossing R S. No. 20[illegible] of Negapatam village and the pathway in T S. No. 975 of Ward No. 3, runs eastwards along the southern limit of T.S. Nos. 976 and 931 of Ward No. 3 and crosses the road in T.S. No. 933 and proceeds in a north-easterly direction along the eastern limit of Marundothalam Road till it meets the trijunction of T.S. Nos 43, 729 and 705 of Ward No. 3 and proceeds eastwards along the southern limit of T.S. No. 705 till it meets the trijunction of T.S. Nos. 705, 709 and 703 of Ward No. 3. 1

East.—A line commencing from the easternmost limit of the northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the western limit of the buildings in the western row of the houses in Periya Melavithi and Nilayathakshiamman Koil West Street till it meets the Dharmapuram Mutam Street at the south-western corner of T.S. No. 1256 and then runs along the southern limit of T.S No 1256 and crosses Sattayapper East Street and meets the western limit of the northern boundary of Ward No 4 and then runs southwards along the western boundary of Ward No. 4 till it meets Nanayakara Street and then crosses Nanayakara Street and Alagar Melavithi (West Street) to meet the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1197.

South.—A line commencing from the southernmost limit of the eastern boundary of this ward runs westwards along the northern boundary of Ward No. 3 till it meets the junction of R.S. Nos. 1 and 2 of Audanapet.

West.—A line commencing from the westernmost limit of southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the western limit of R S No. 1 of Audanapet village till it meets the westernmost limit of the northern boundary of this ward.

WARD No. 6—*North.*—A line commencing from the easternmost point of the northern boundary of Ward No. 5 runs eastwards along the southern limit of T.S. No. 703 of Ward No. 3 and crosses Periya Melavithi in T S. No. 692 and runs along the southern limit of the buildings in the southern row of houses in Kullakara Street and Kottupalayam lane till it meets the north-eastern corner of T S. No. 319 of Ward No. 3 and crosses Kadasalkara Street in T S. No. 304 of Ward No. 3 and meets the south-western corner of T S No. 218. 1

East.—A line commencing from the easternmost limit of northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the eastern limit of the buildings on the eastern row of houses in Kadasalkara lane till it meets the south-western corner

Name and boundaries of wards.	Number of elected councillors.
of T.S. No 298 of Ward No. 3 in Nilayathakshiamman Koil North Street and then turns eastwards and runs along the southern limit of T.S. Nos. 298, 292, 290 and 289 and after crossing Nilayathakshiamman Koil East Street in T.S. No. 268 of Ward No 3 runs southwards along the eastern limit of the houses in the eastern row of Nilayathakshiamman Koil East street till it meets the south-eastern limit of T.S. No. 1295 of Ward No. 1, village munsif's court. *South.*—Northern boundary of Ward No 4. *West.*—A line commencing from the westernmost point of the southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the eastern boundary of Ward No 5 to its extremity.	
Ward No. 7—*North.*—A line commencing from the junction of the Sellur Road and Aivanullur Road on the western boundary of the town near the Vellapalayam rubbish depot runs eastwards along the southern limit of the Sellur Road Nadakanthirtha Pillaiyar Koil Street, Kannadi Street in T.S. Nos 2583, 2777 and 2778 of Ward No. 4 till it meets Nagore Road in T.S. No 2807 and after crossing the road runs eastwards along the southern limit of Darma Koil Road till it reaches the eastern limit of the Hospital Road. *East.*—A line commencing from the easternmost limit of the northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the eastern limit of the North Gate Road till it meets the north-western corner of T.S. No 323 of Ward No. 1 and after crossing the road in T.S. No. 262 of Ward No. 3 runs westwards along the northern limit of T.S. No. 242 till it meets Kadasalkara lane. Then turns south and runs along the eastern limit of the houses in the eastern row of Kadasalkara lane till it meets the easternmost limit of the northern boundary of Ward No. 6. *South.*—A line commencing from the southernmost point of the eastern boundary of this ward runs along the northern boundaries of Ward Nos 6 and 5 and then proceeds along the southern limit of R.S. No. 1 of Aivanullur village till it meets the western boundary of the town. *West.*—A line commencing from the westernmost limit of the southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the western boundary of the Town till it meets the Sellur Road at the western end of the northern boundary of this ward.	1
Ward No. 8—*North.*—A line commencing from the south-eastern corner in T.S. No. 1282 of Ward No. 1 runs eastwards along the southern limit of the building in the south row of houses in Pudupalli Street to its eastern extremity. *East.*—A line commencing from the eastern end of the northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the eastern limit of houses in the eastern row of Salapalli street and after crossing Yahussainpalli Street in T.S. No. 1883 proceeds along the eastern limit of houses in the eastern row of Johnson's Street till it meets the T.S. No. 1933 of Ward No. 1. *South.*—A line commencing from the southern end of the eastern boundary of this ward runs westwards along the northern limit of houses in the north row of Holland Road till it meets Aliya Marakkayar first lane and then crosses the Holland Road to meet the south-western corner of T.S. No. 1932 of Ward No 1. *West.*—A line commencing from the westernmost point of the southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the eastern boundaries of Ward Nos. 4 and 6 till it meets the westernmost point of the northern boundary of this ward.	1
Ward No 9.—*North.*—A line commencing from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No 923 at the junction of North Gate South Road and North Kottaveal Street runs eastwards along the southern limit of the North Kottaveal street till it meets the north-eastern corner of T.S. No 656 of Ward No. 1. *East.*—A line commencing from the easternmost limit of the northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the western limit of houses in Anthoniar Church Street, Pandagasalai Street, Pinpandagasalai Street and Beach Pandagasalai Street till it meets the junction of T.S. Nos. 1 and 2 of Ward No. 2 in Holland road. *South.*—A line commencing from the southernmost limit of the eastern boundary of this ward runs westwards along the northern boundary of Ward No. 1 till it reaches the easternmost limit of the southern boundary of Ward No 4. *West.*—A line commencing from the western end of the southern boundary of this ward runs along the south, east and north boundaries of Ward No. 8 and then proceeds northwards along the eastern boundaries of Wards Nos 6 and 7 till it meets the westernmost limit of the northern boundary of this ward.	1

Name and boundaries of wards.	Number of elected councillors
WARD No. 10—*North.*—A line commencing from the junction of the hospital road and Mohan Festival Road at the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1 of Ward No. 1 runs along the northern boundary of survey Ward No. 1 till it meets the Bay of Bengal. *East.*—A line commencing from the eastern end of the northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the eastern limit of the town till it meets the eastern end of the northern boundary of Ward No. 1. *South.*—A line commencing from the southern end of the eastern boundary of this ward runs westwards along the northern boundary of Ward No. 1 till it meets the southern end of the eastern boundary of Ward No. 9. *West.*—A line commencing from the western end of the southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the eastern and northern boundaries of Ward No. 9, then turns north and proceeds along the eastern limit of North Gate Road and Hospital Road till it meets the western end of the northern boundary of this ward.	1
WARD No. 11—*North.*—A line commencing in the western limit of the town at the junction of the boundaries of survey Wards Nos. 4 and 6 runs eastwards along the northern boundary of survey Ward No. 4 till it meets the Bay of Bengal. *East.*—A line commencing at the easternmost limit of the northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the eastern boundary of the town till it meets the eastern extremity of the northern boundary of Ward No. 10. *South.*—A line commencing from the southern end of the eastern boundary of this ward runs in a south-westerly direction along the northern boundary of Ward No. 10 and then turns southwards and proceeds along the western limit of the Hospital Road till it meets the Durma Koil Road and then turns westwards and runs along the southern limit of Durma Koil Road till it meets the junction of T.S. Nos. 2778 and 2807 of Ward No. 4. *West.*—A line commencing from the western end of the southern boundary of this ward runs north along the western limit of the buildings in the western row of the Public Office Road and the Nagore Road till it meets Nagore Old Road and after crossing Nagore Old Road at the vertex of T.S. No. 703 of Ward No. 4 runs along the southern boundary of T.S. No. 696 till it meets T.S. No. 695 and then runs along the eastern and southern limit of T.S. No. 695 till it meets the western boundary of the town and then proceeds along the western limit of the town till it meets the western end of the northern boundary of this ward.	1
WARD No. 12—*North.*—A line commencing in the north-western corner of T.S. No. 2524 of Ward No. 4 at the western boundary of the town runs eastwards along the northern limit of the buildings on the southern row of houses in Sivan Koil North Street and Rama Madam North Lane till it meets the south-western corner of T.S. No. 2094 of Ward No. 4. *East.*—A line commencing on the eastern end of the northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the western boundary of Ward No. 11 to its very end. *South.*—A line commencing from the southernmost limit of the eastern boundary of this ward runs westwards along the northern boundary of Ward No. 7 to its extreme west. *West.*—A line commencing from the westernmost limit of the southern boundary of this ward runs north along the western limit of the town till it meets the western end of the northern boundary of this ward	1
WARD No. 13—*North.*—A line commencing from the south-western corner of T.S. No. 695 of Ward No. 4 in the western limit of the town runs along the western boundary of Ward No. 11 till it meets the Nagore Road. *East.*—A line commencing from the eastern end of the northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the western limit of Ward No. 11 till it reaches the easternmost point of the northern boundary of Ward No. 12. *South.*—Northern boundary of Ward No. 12. *West.*—A line commencing from the western end of the southern boundary of this ward runs north along the western limit of the town till it reaches the western end of the northern boundary of this ward	1
WARD No. 14—*North.*—A line commencing at the south-western corner of T.S. No. 895 of Ward No. 6 in Kottagam Public Road and passes along the southern boundary of T.S. No. 895 and after crossing the public road runs eastwards along the northern limit of the houses in the northern row of Poruyathakadai Street and Parrodum Street till it meets the railway line and after crossing it runs along the southern boundary of T.S. Nos. 1084 and 1083 till it meets the eastern boundary of the town. *East.*—A line commencing from the eastern limit of the northern boundary of this ward runs south along the eastern limit of the town till it reaches the eastern end of the northern boundary of Ward No. 11. *South.*—A line commencing from the southern end of the eastern boundary of this ward runs westwards along the northern boundary of Ward No. 11 till it	1

Name and boundaries of wards	Number of elected councillors.

reaches the Kottagam Public Road at the junction of survey Wards Nos 4, 5 and 6.

West.—A line commencing from the westernmost point of the southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the western limit of the buildings on the western row of Kottagam Public Road till it meets the western limit of the northern boundary of the ward.

WARD No 15—*North.*—A line commencing at the north-western corner of T.S. No. 782 of Ward No. 6 runs eastwards along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos. 782 and 781 of Ward No. 6 crosses the Eswaran Koil Road and meets the south-western corner of 1606 of Ward No. 5 and runs eastwards along the southern limit of the buildings on the southern row of Big Bazaar Street till it meets the Manga North Street in south-eastern corner of T.S. No 1419 and after crossing the road meets the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1418 and proceeds along the southern and eastern limits of T.S No 1400 and then turns east and runs along the southern limit of Thalamuttu and after crossing Noolhadai Street in T.S. No. 800 proceeds along the southern limit of Durga Kolam North Street in T.S. No. 993 and Durga Kolam Thalamuttu street in T.S. No 904 till it meets the north-western corner of T.S. No 10-5 and proceeds along the northern boundaries of T.S. Nos. 1055, 1084 and 1783 till it reaches the Bay of Bengal. 1

East.—A line commencing from the easternmost point of the northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the eastern boundary of the town till it meets the eastern end of the northern boundary of Ward No. 14.

South.—Northern boundary of Ward No. 14.

West.—A line commencing from the western end of the southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the western limit of the buildings in the western row of Nagore Public Road till it meets the western end of the northern boundary of this ward.

WARD No. 16—*North.*—A line commencing in the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 74 at the Vettar bridge in the northern limit of the town runs eastwards along the northern boundary of the town till it meets the Bay of Bengal. 1

East.—A line commencing from the eastern end of the northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the eastern boundary of the town till it reaches the eastern limit of the northern boundary of Ward No. 15.

South.—Northern boundary of Ward No. 15 till it meets the public road

West.—A line commencing from the western end of the southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the eastern limit of buildings on the eastern row of Eswaran Koil East Street till it reaches the westernmost point of the northern boundary of this ward.

WARD No. 17—*North.*—A line commencing from the south-western corner of T.S. No. 65 of Ward No. 6 runs eastwards along the southern limit of the buildings on the southern row of Pillayar Koil Street, Perumal Koil North Street and Eswaran Koil South Street till it meets south-western corner of T.S No. 782 of Ward No. 6 1

East.—A line commencing from the eastern end of northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the western boundaries of Wards Nos. 15 and 14.

South.—A line commencing from the southernmost point of the eastern boundary of this ward runs westwards along the northern boundary of Ward No. 11 till it meets the western limit of the town.

West.—A line commencing from the western end of the southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the western boundary of the town till it meets the south-eastern corner of T.S. No 1406 and then crosses the road to meet the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1407 and runs northwards along the eastern limit of buildings in Mela Nagore Road in T.S. No. 1407, Sannia Street in T.S. No 1366 and Vathiakarna Street in T.S. No. 1320 till it meets westernmost point of the northern boundary of this ward.

WARD No. 18—*North.*—A line commencing at the westernmost point of the northern boundary of the town runs along the northern boundary of the town till it meets the northernmost point of the western boundary of Ward No 16. 1

East.—Western boundary of Ward No. 16

South.—A line commencing from the southern end of the eastern boundary of this ward crosses the road runs westwards along the northern and western boundaries of Ward No. 17 till it reaches T.S. No. 1406 and then proceeds westwards along the western boundary of the town till it reaches the south-western corner of T.S. No. 1402 of Ward No. 6.

West.—A line commencing from the westernmost point of the southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the western boundary of the town till it reaches Vettar bank at the westernmost point of the northern boundary of this ward.

Total .. 18

No. 1067.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 121 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of so much of notification No. 296 published on page 142 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th March 1919, as relates to the Vasudevanallur union panchayat, the Governor in Council declares that the maximum number of members of the panchayat of the union shall be twelve.

ERRATUM.

In column 1 of the schedule attached to notification No. 481, published on pages 262 and 263 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th April 1919, relating to the acquisition of land for a burning and burial-ground for Panchamas in Nadimokyanur village, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district:—

For Ryotwari, wet, No. 427-B, *substitute* Ryotwari, wet, No. 457 G.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1068.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 265 square yards or 0·469 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the road leading to Police station at Timmanaheria; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gooty, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gooty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Anantapur district, Gooty taluk, Timmanahalu village.

	CENTS.
Dry inam, S. No. 146-6 B, belonging to registered inamdar Allatheruru Rangayya (enjoyer Vallamadi Somaiah Chidambaraggal), bounded on the north by No. 146-6 A; east by No. 146-7, south and west by No. 146-6 A	0·469 or 265 sq. yds.

No. 1069.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·03 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road from Sunambe to meet Aska-Russelkonda road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Aska is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Aska, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ganjam district, Aska taluk, Sunambe village.

	ACRE.
Subsequent inam, belonging to Lingaraza Das, Maheswar Das, Satyabadi Das and Jaishwari Das of Lakshmipuram, bounded on the north by poramboke path, east and south by subsequent inam of the persons already mentioned; west by poramboke path	0·03

No. 1070.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1,114 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening of a lane joining Kadambakara street with Kittangi Amman street in the Negapatam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Negapatam village.

	SQ. FT.
Ryotwari, nattam, poramboke portion of T.S. No. 310 of ward No. 111 at block V of Negapatam municipality, belonging to Krishnaswami Vaiyatar, bounded on the north by portion of T.S. nos. 308 and 310; east by Kadambakara street; south, by portion of T.S. No. 310 already acquired; west by T.S. No. 353 ..	1,114

No. 1071.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·63 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Panchama school in the Tiruvalur municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Tiruvalur North village.

	ACRE.
Dry, S. No. 156, belonging to *wakf* S. Imamun Kavattan, bounded on the north by S. No. 169 road; east by S. No. 156 A *ibid*, south and west by S. No. 157 poramboke channel	0·63

No. 1072.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring ·32 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial ground for Malas of Lingandiane; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilkuntla, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilkuntla, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kurnool district, Koilkuntla taluk, Lingamdinne village.

	ACRE.
Ryotwari, dry, belonging to Golla Munayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 180; east by S. No. 178; south by S. No. 207; west by S. No. 191	·92

No. 1073.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 23 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a casualty ward to the local food dispensary, Koilkuntla; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilkuntla, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilkuntla, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kurnool district, Koilkuntla taluk, Koilkuntla village.

	CENTS.
Dry, Nos. 303-A-1/B, 303-A-2 and 275-3 A, belonging to Yerasal Raghavaredi and Sankalam Subbamma, bounded on the north by Nos 302-A and 303; east by No. 913; south by Nos. 307-B; west by No. 275	23

No. 1074.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring ·38 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for storing manure heaps at Kudligi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bayadrug, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Kudligi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Bellary district, Kudligi taluk, Kudligi village.

	ACRE.
Government, dry, S. No. 87, belonging to Malage Kethalappa, bounded on the north by S. No. 84; east by S. No. 308; south by S. No. 88 A; west by S. No. 91	·15
Government, dry, S. No. 88-A, belonging to Donkayyana Kama, bounded on the north by S. No. 87; east by S. No. 308; south by S. No. 88-B; west by S. Nos. 89 and 91	·14
Government, dry, S. No. 88-B, belonging to Hayath Sab and Hasenti Bi, bounded on the north by S. No. 88-A; east by S. No. 308; south by S. No. 307; west by S. No. 89	·09
Total ..	·38

No. 1075.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 150 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening East Chikalur street in the Erode municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Coimbatore district, Erode taluk, Erode village.

	SQ. FT.
Dry T. S. No. 1468-1, belonging to Kuthandavana Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 1468, east by No. 1468-1, south by No. 1468-2, west by No. 1467	150

F. B. EVANS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1919.

No. 122.—Mr. Andrew Pascal Fernandez, L.M. & S., privilege leave for four months from 1st November 1919 under article 246 of the Civil Service Regulations, and G.Os. No. 52, Financial, dated 20th January 1919 and No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1919.

No. 123.—Major W. R. F. Soroggie, C.I.E., I.M.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for eight months from date of reversion from military duty under articles 233, 240 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1919.

No. 124.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Kocherlakota Lakshmana Rao Pantulu Garu and M.R.Ry. Satyavada Sevyasreyana Rao Pantulu Garu to be non-official visitors to the Lunatic Asylum at Vizagapatam, for a period of two years.

F. B. EVANS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1919.

No. 48-P.—In modification of Notification No. 48-P., published on page 584 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th November 1919, the following revised list of plague-infected areas are published :—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Bellary—		Coimbatore—		Kanara, South—	
Hadagalli.	Adavimallanakeri.	contd.	Dharapuram Municipality.	Mangalore.	Mangalore.
	Bermkallu.	Dharapuram.	Kangayam.		Anappatti.
	Gaddakere.		Nanjiyampalaiyam.		Dindigul Municipality.
	Hanumanagaram.			Madura—	
	Hongandi.		Channelingankalli.	Dindigul.	Kambai.
	Mailar.		Chikkamandavarayasamudram.		Kambur.
Harpanahalli.	Alaburu.		Hanagodi.		Suruagadu.
	Gajapuram.		Gangadhwarahatta.		Ayakkudi.
	Hiremegalagiri.	Kollegal.	Hoodarkalu.	Palni.	Binnur.
	Maidown		Kasaur.		Palni Municipality.
	Ragumeddavada		Laganapuram.	Malabar—	
	Singarkalli.		Lokkanahalli.	Cottayam.	Tellicherry Municipality.
			Sattegalam.		
Kudligi.	Kottaru.				
	Kudligi Municipality.		Elavandi.	The Nilgiri—	
	Tekkalli.		Kottanur.	Coonoor.	Coonoor Municipality.
			Narasapuram.		Kotagiri.
Siruguppa.	Hachchalli.	Palladam.	Vadamalaichheri.		Wellington Cantonment.
	Hosahalli.		Vadugapalaiyam.		
	Maturu.			Ootacamund.	Hulikal.
				Nilgiri—	Bagalali
Coimbatore—		Pollachi.	Singanallur.	Hosur.	Ketakodi.
Coimbatore.	Kovilampalaiyam.	Udumalpet.	Pulavadi		Marnapalli.
	Tudiyalur.		Udumalpet Municipality.		Sattanur.
	Vellakkinar.				

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

(Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.)

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (a) Districts—Ahmedabad and Thana.
   (b) Town and port—Bombay.
2. *Central Division*—
   Districts—Broach and East and West Khandesh.
3. *Southern Division*—
   (a) Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolaba, Poona and Ratnagiri.
   (b) Town—Hubli.
4. *Sind*—
   Town and port—Karachi.
5. *Political Charge*—
   States and Agencies—Kathiawar Agency, Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country, Mangrol Port and Surat Agency.

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Districts—Darbhanga, Gaya, Monghyr, Santal Parganas, Saran and Shahabad.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

(a) Districts—Attock, Gujranwala, Multan, Rawalpindi and Rohtak.
(b) Town—Lahore.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Henzada, Mandin, Minbu, Prome, Sagaing, Shwebo, Toungoo and Yamethin.
(b) Towns and ports—Bassein, Mandalay and Rangoon.
(c) States—Northern and Southern Shan States.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Districts Allahabad, Ballia, Basti and Gorakhpur.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(a) Districts—Balaghat, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Wardha.
(b) Towns—Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

VIII. THE HYDERABAD STATE.

The whole State.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA.

(a) Towns—Sehore Cantonment and Sehore town.
(b) States—Bhopal and Gwalior.

F. B. EVANS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Tappala Easwara Gowd Garu Reddi of Ujjini, has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Bayadrug, in the district of Bellary

Bellary, 23rd November 1919

It is hereby notified that M.R.Ry. Marwadi Panam Chand Saithna Garu has been duly elected as councillor of the Adoni municipality in the Bellary district.

J. I. SMITH,
Collector.

Bellary Collector's Office,
28th November 1919.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, Sennimalaipalaiyam M.R.Ry. Sinna Thambi Gavundar Doraiswami Gavundar is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Erode.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
22nd November 1919.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Avanashi Gavundar, Periasami Gavundar of Kanakampalaiyam is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Pallachi Taluk Board.

P. MACQUEEN,
Collector.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
24th November 1919.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards' Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Gazchapalli Subba Rami Reddi Garu of Chennampalli village, Badvel taluk, has been duly elected as a member of the Rajampet Taluk Board in the district of Cuddapah.

H. G. GHARPUREY,
Acting Collector.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
23rd November 1919.

Sriman Binayaka Panigrahi Mahasayo has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Berhampur, in the Ganjam district.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Collector.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
24th November 1919.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kasturi Raghapati Garu of Pulapanmi, Razole taluk, has been duly elected as a member for the Mungunda ward of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board in the Godavari district.

O. T. H. BRACKEN,
Acting Collector.

Godavari Collector's Office,
26th November 1919.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Ernlappa Kumar Madura Gopalakrishna Konar Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Madura municipality in the district of Madura.

Under rule 23 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards M.R.Ry. Sivalingam Pillai Kumaravendram Pillai Avargal of Vedumpatti, is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Dindigul Taluk Board for the Vedasandur circle in the district of Madura.

Madura Collector's Office,
25th November 1919.

Under rule 23 of the rules for the conduct of elections of taluk board members, M.R.Ry. Madura Nellima Nayudu Venkatarama Nayudu Garu is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Madura Taluk Board for the Tamarapalli circle in the district of Madura.

H. T. REILLY,
Collector.

Madura Collector's Office,
26th November 1919.

M.R.Ry. Vanhari Purushottaman Namboodiri Avargal and Perumpallipat Payyarayil Ahmed Sahib have been duly elected as members of the Palghat Taluk Board.

Joseph George Thompson, Esq., has been duly elected as a councillor of the Cochin Municipality.

Malabar Collector's Office,
25th November 1919.

M.R.Ry. Beppore Karippa Puthiya Kovilagath Rama Varma alias Kunjanujan Raja Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Calicut Taluk Board.

Malabar Collector's Office,
27th November 1919.

M.R.Ry. Oyitty Chariyeyi Sreenivasan Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Municipal Council of Cannanore.

E. F. THOMAS,
Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office,
28th November 1919.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Puliyankan Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal has been declared duly elected as a member of the Kanipet Taluk Board in the district of North Arcot.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
16th November 1919.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Board's Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kunda Reddi of Jaffirkavanei has been duly elected as a member of the Cheyyar Taluk Board in the district of North Arcot.

P. C. DUTT,
Collector.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
16th November 1919.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Pillai Sreenivasa Pillai has been duly elected as a member of the Devakottai Taluk Board in the district of Ramnad.

H. M. HOOD,
Collector.

Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura,
25th November 1919

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (V of 1884), M.R.Ry. Kolathur Sesha Ayyar Padmanabha Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board (for Velandai circle) in the district of South Arcot.

J. K. LANCASHIRE.
Acting Collector.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
29th November 1919.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Yeddhare Krishnappa Shetti Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Coondapoor Taluk Board, South Kanara district, for the Baindur Circle.

R. H. ELLIS,
Collector.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
31st November 1919.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 5 of 1884, Dawood Rowther Fakhri Mahammad Rowther Sahib Bahadur has been elected as a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board (Vallam Circle) in the district of Tanjore.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
22nd November 1919.

Under section 19 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Joseph Nesareth Miranda Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tuticorin Municipal Council.

A. R. COX,
Acting Collector.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
20th November 1919.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. R. Subbaraya Gounder Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the district board by the Pollachi Taluk Board.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. P. Kuvichi Gounder Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the district board by the Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
27th November 1919.

The notification of the reappointment of Rev. A. W. Brough as a Taluk Board Member, Erode published on page 534 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th November 1919, is cancelled.

The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 169 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby reappoints Rev. A. W. Brough as a member of the Erode Taluk Board.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
26th November 1919.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, Rev. A. W. Brough has been duly elected to be a member of the District Board by the Erode Taluk Board.

P. MACQUEEN,
President.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
29th November 1919.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, the President, District Board, South Arcot, hereby removes, under section 126 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. P. S. Arunachala Mudaliyar Avargal, member and chairman of the Lalpet Union Panchayat, Chidambaram taluk, from the office of the member and chairman of the Lalpet Union Panchayat as his continuance in office is likely to bring the administration of the panchayat into contempt.

A. SUBBARAYULU REDDI,
President.

Cuddalore District Board's Office,
28th November 1919.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, the President, District Board, Guntur, hereby reappoints M.R.Ry. Jampala Venkata Subbarayudu Garu to be member of the Tenali Taluk Board.

Guntur District Board's Office,
26th November 1919.

Under section 23 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Y. Butchiramayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., has been appointed by election to be Vice-President of the Guntur Taluk Board in the Guntur district.

R. V. RAMAMURTHI,
President.

Guntur District Board's Office,
26th November 1919.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. G Tirahappa Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Hospet Taluk Board

J. I. SMITH,
President.

Bellary, 26th November 1919.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, M.R.Ry. Kalkvayal Annaswamy Ayyar Sankara Ayyar Avargal has been elected as a member of the District Board by the Dewakota Taluk Board.

H. M. HOOD,
President

Madura, 20th November 1919.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the undermentioned gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Madura District Board by the Dindigul Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. A. Setharama Mudaliyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. E. Subba Naicker Avergal.
M.R.Ry. S. V. Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal.
G. S. Hickey, Esq.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. C. Ponnuswami Nayudu Garu has been duly elected as Vice-President of the Dindigul Taluk Board.

H. T. REILLY,
President.

Madura District Board's Office,
26th November 1919.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. A. K. T. K M. Cheriya Narayanan Nambudiripad Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Malabar District Board by the Malappuram Taluk Board.

E. F. THOMAS,
President.

Malabar District Board's Office,
24th November 1919.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Salem, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Pandithe Chola Nallur Srinivasa Ramanuthe Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Attur range, to be a member of the Salem Taluk Board.

E. A DAVIS,
President.

Salem District Board's Office,
11th November 1919.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kandarpa Venkata Narasimham Pantulu Garu has been duly elected as member of the Vizagapatam District Board by the Narasapatam Taluk Board.

Vizagapatam District Board's Office,
27th November 1919.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, Shaik Muhammad Ali Sultan Sahib has been duly elected as member of the Vizagapatam District Board by the Parvatipur Taluk Board over M.R.Ry. S. Kasi Sastri Garu.

R. W. G. I. MacIVER,
President.

Vizagapatam District Board's Office,
27th November 1919.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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Supplement :
Special Test Examinations, October 1919—Candidates passed.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, November 24, 1919.

No. 237.—Miss Georgiana Campbell McCormick, Professor, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, to act as Principal and Senior Professor in the same college with effect from 10th October 1919 during the absence of Miss D. de la Hey on leave or until further orders.

No. 238.—Miss Alice Sergeant, Second Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, and sub. *pro tem.* first Inspectress, to act as Professor, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, during the employment of Miss McCormick on other duty or until further orders.

No. 239.—Miss Agnes de Rozario, second and acting first Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ganjam-Vizagapatam Girls' range, to act as Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, during the employment of Miss Alice Sergeant on other duty or until further orders.

No. 240.—Miss Philip Smith, Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Bellary Girls' range, in the second class of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses, to act as Assistant Inspectress, Ganjam-Vizagapatam Girls' range, during the employment of Miss Agnes de Rozario on other duty or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 25, 1919.

No. 241.—Under section 24, sub-section (6) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council resolves to withdraw in whole the rights conferred by affiliation to the University of Madras of the undermentioned college for the reasons specified against it :—

Name of college.	Reasons.
The Hoveton Protestant College, Madras.	The classes in this institution preparing candidates for examinations of the Madras University have been closed with no near prospect of their being revived.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1919.

No. 242.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 16, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to recommute the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the Madras University :—

With effect from the 14th December 1919.—The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Richmond, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.

With effect from the 4th January 1920.—The Hon'ble the Reverend Earle Monteith Macphail, M.A., B.D.

Fort St. George, November 15, 1919.

AN. 243.—IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE "RATNAMMAL MEMORIAL PRIZE ENDOWMENT FUND" AT DHARMAPURI, SALEM DISTRICT.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the security now in the hands of the Accountant-General of Madras and described in the schedule hereto shall, as and from the date of the publication of this notification, vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon the trust and for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said Ratnammal's Memorial Prize Endowment Fund.'

The schedule above referred to

6½ per cent Government Promissory Note of 1921 No. D. 041546 for Rs 100 bearing interest from 15th September 1918.

No. 244.—IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE "RATNAMMAL MEMORIAL PRIZE ENDOWMENT FUND" AT DHARMAPURI, SALEM DISTRICT.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, has settled the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto for the administration of the security vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 243, dated the fifteenth day of November 1919 and that such scheme shall come into operation on the first day of December 1919.

The schedule above referred to.

1. The said security shall be administered by the Inspectress of Girls' schools for the time being of the Western Circle and the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of schools for the time being of the North Arcot-Salem Girls' school range or of the circle or range in which Dharmapuri may at any time be included.

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said security shall be provided annually one prize which shall be called "the Ratnammal's Memorial Prize" and the sums shall be in the form of books or articles as the administrators of the fund may in their discretion think fit.

3. The said prize will be awarded annually on the 5th day of December of each year to the girl of the highest standard of the Government Girls' school at Dharmapuri who in the opinion of the said administrators of the said fund shall be the best qualified in the subject of "Health and household management".

4. That the interest only of the said endowment fund shall be utilized for the said prize, the corpus shall remain intact and untouched.

5. Should the whole of the interest not be required for the said prize the balance shall be accumulated and be added to the corpus of the fund.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1919.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 39,103 square feet or 90 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Findlay College buildings, Mannargudi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Mannargudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mannargudi taluk, No. 186. Aseshan village

| | | |

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

M.R.Ry. D. Venkata Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Avanigadda range (temporary), will be considered to have been granted leave on medical certificate on half salary for one month from 14th August 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

S. Ghulam Dastaghir Sahib, clerk, office of the Deputy Accountant-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Madras, and Acting Headmaster, Government Muhammadan Secondary School, Georgetown, is to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tinnevelly Muhammadan range, in the probationary class of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools with effect from 1st October 1919 without prejudice to his present officiating appointment.

Madras, 26th November 1919.

The Director is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. D. Narasimha Sastri, first assistant, Municipal High School, Adoni, subject to the approval of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Adoni, as acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Penukonda range, in the probationary class. To join forthwith.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. G. Ramachandra Ayyar, lately Assistant in the Model High School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, as acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Arruppukottai range, in the probationary class *vice* M.R.Ry. D. Seshagiri Rao on other duty or until further orders. To join forthwith.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 27th November 1919.

E. LITTLEHAILES,
Director of Public Instruction.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave for one month from 20th October 1919 granted to M.R.Ry. M. Raghavatha Rau, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary range, in this office R. C. No. 725-E., dated 18th October 1919, is extended by leave of the same kind for eleven days.

The Supervisor of Schools, Bellary sub-range, will continue to be in charge and conduct the annual inspection of schools according to the sanctioned programme.

A. RAMA RAO,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle

Bellary, 22nd November 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the following alterations in the Regulations have received the sanction of the Government in G.O. No. 1372, Home (Education), dated 10th November 1919:—

That Regulation 5 of Chapter XXIII and Chapter XXXI of the Regulations be altered as follows:—

(i) In Regulation 5 of Chapter XXIII, under '1. English Language and Literature,' *omit* the words '(*a*) at the option . . . and style,' and omit the paragraph 'For the History . . . and style.'

(ii) In Chapter XXXI in the time-table for the B.A. Degree Examination in English Language and Literature, for the existing time-table for the third day, *substitute* the following time-table:—

Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
10—12-30	Modern Poetry	50

and in the total marks *for* '400,' *substitute* '450.'

These alterations take immediate effect and candidates for the B.A. Degree Examination in Part I, English in 1920 and subsequent years will not be examined in *either* the History of the Language *or* Rhetoric and Style.

Senate House, 11th November 1919.

SPECIAL LECTURES.

Four special lectures on "The early History of the Vaishnava movement in South India" will be delivered by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., University Professor of Indian History and Archæology, at the Senate House, Madras, on the following days:—

Monday, 15th December 1919, at 5-30 p.m.
Wednesday, 17th " "
Friday, 19th " "
Monday, 22nd " "

Admission to the lectures, for which the accommodation is very limited, will be by tickets only, which will be issued to the general public up to 10th December 1919 and subsequently to students applying through the Principals of their colleges in the order of application received by the Registrar.

Senate House, 26th November 1919.

ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS BY FACULTIES.

It is hereby notified that, under section 4 (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, Lt.-Col. A. Miller, I.M.S., resigned his Fellowship as from 2nd May 1919, and that under section 3 (1) of the Act, the vacancy thus created among the "Ordinary Fellows elected by the Faculties" is to be filled by an election, which, by direction of His Excellency the Chancellor, will take place at the Senate House on Friday the 19th December 1919. In accordance with Regulations 9 and 10 of Chapter III, the vacancy will be filled by the Faculty of Medicine.

His Excellency the Chancellor has further directed with reference to section 6 (4) of the Act that the Fellow to be elected by the Faculty of Medicine shall be a person following the profession of Education.

Voting papers will be furnished to each Member of the Faculty, which should be filled up and returned to the Registrar either (a) by *the voter in person* or (b) by *registered post* so as to reach him not later than 5-30 p.m. on the day of the election. Special covers addressed to the Registrar for returning the voting papers will be supplied to voters. The scrutiny of votes will take place at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 19th December 1919 at the Senate House.

Senate House, 2nd December 1919.

CORRIGENDA

In the list of Secondary School-leaving Certificate holders declared eligible for admission to University courses of study in the years 1919-20 and succeeding years, published as Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th September 1919 :—

Page 39, Register No. 16, under column 3, *for* 'I. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar' *read* 'T. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar.'

Page 39, Register No. 18, under column 3, *for* 'Krishnamja' *read* 'Krishna Yagai.'

Page 39, Register No. 41, column 2, *for* 'Ramaswami Ayyar Sadanatha Ayyar' *read* 'Ramaswami Ayyar, Sattanatha Ayyar.'

Page 39, Register No. 48, under column 3, *for* 'M. G. Iohns' *read* 'M. G. Tohns.'

Page 40, *read* Register No 197 against 'Hariharn Ayyar Padmanabha Sastri', and Register No. 198 against 'Hariharn Ayyar Palumalai Rama Ayyar.'

Page 41, *after* Register No. 371, *delete* 'Madal School, Trivandrum'; *after* Register No. 405, *delete* 'St. Joseph's H. G. E. School, Trivandrum.'

Page 42, Register No. 518, column 4, *for* '21' *read* '18.'

Page 43, Register, No. 608, column 3, *for* 'A. Sankaran' *read* 'N. Sankaran'

Page 43, Register No. 637, column 3, *for* 'Brahman' *read* 'Saraswath Brahman.'

Page 43, Register No 761, column 3, *for* 'G. Varghese, Mathew' *read* 'Geevarghese, Mathew'.

Page 43, Register No. 811, column 3, *for* 'G. Varghese' *read* 'Geevarghese'.

Page 44, after Register No 872, *for* 'S. C. S. I. Thiruvella' *read* 'S. C. S. Thiruvella'.

Page 44, Register No. 887, column 2, *for* 'John P. Cheriyan' *read* 'Jhon P. Cheriyan'.

Page 44, Register No 949, column 3, *for* 'I. K. Kanon' *read* 'T. K. Kurien'.

Page 44, Register No. 955, column 3, *for* 'I. C. Oomen' *read* 'P. C. Oommen'.

Page 45, before Register No 997, *for* 'St. Batchman's Higher Grade Elementary School' *read* 'St. Batchmans's Higher Grade English School'.

Page 46, before Register No. 1117, *for* 'Edathna' *read* 'Edathua'.

Page 46, Register No. 1131, column 2, *for* 'Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. W.' *read* 'Subrahmoney Aiyer, T. N.'.

Page 46, after Register No. 1184, *for* 'St Ephram's' *read* 'St. Ephraim's'.

Page 46, Register No. 1230, column 4, *for* '19' *read* '18'.

Page 46, Register No 1246, *for* 'Krishna Ayyar, H' *read* 'Krishna Ayyar, K'.

Page 47, Register No. 1250, *for* 'Mathew, C' *read* 'Mathai, C'.

Page 48, Register No. 1393, column 3, *for* 'V. A Kondo' *read* 'V. A. Kandu'.

Page 59, under Pachaiyappa's College School, Madras, against Certificate No. 295784 Ghattu Babba Rao, in column 3 *for* 'C. Koppaswamiah' *read* 'Natta Lakshminarashimham'.

Page 59, last line, under column 3 *for* 'Subramanya Sastrula' *read* 'C. Subbarama Sastriar.'

Page 72, before Register No 1094, *for* 'Edathna' *read* 'Edathua'.

Page 72, Register No. 1160, column 4, *for* '21' *read* '20'.

Senate House, 31st November 1919.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY REGISTERED GRADUATES.

It is hereby notified that under Regulation 4 of Chapter III of the Regulations (as revised by the Senate on 24th October 1919 and sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 1478, Home (Education), dated 10th November 1919, (vide notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th November 1919) an election of two Ordinary Fellows by Registered Graduates will take place, by direction of His Excellency the Chancellor, at the Senate House on Friday the 19th December 1919 between the hours of 4-30 p.m. and 6-30 p.m.

The following are the names of persons nominated for election in accordance with Regulation 2 of Chapter III of the Regulations :—

M.R.Ry. S. Lakshmana Ayyar Avargal, B.A., L.T.
M.R.Ry. P. Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasapatrachariyar Avargal, M.A., L.T.
M.R.Ry. T. V. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
M.R.Ry. N. K. Venkatesam, Avargal, M.A., L.T.

Only graduates who have been registered on or before the 2nd December 1919 shall be entitled to vote.

7. Voters resident in the City of Madras may fill in and sign their voting papers at the Senate House on the day and within the hours notified in accordance with Regulation 4 of Chapter III, and in the presence of one of the two members of the Senate appointed by the Syndicate in accordance with Regulation 8 (5) of Chapter III, and shall thereafter deposit them in the ballot box provided for the purpose. No such voting paper shall be deposited in the ballot-box after the expiry of the time notified in accordance with Regulation 4 of Chapter III.

8. Voters resident in the City of Madras not desirous of recording their votes as provided for in Regulation 7 of Chapter III, and voters not resident in the City of Madras shall fill in and sign their voting papers in the presence of a Magistrate (not being a Village Magistrate), District or Sub-Registrar, Judge, District Munsif, Inspector of Schools, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Principal of a College, or Headmaster of a recognised High School, who shall authenticate the voting paper

with his signature and designation. The voter shall thereupon forward the voting paper in a registered cover addressed to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day and hour notified, viz., 19th December 1919, between 4-30 and 6-30 p.m. for the closing of the ballot in accordance with Regulation 6 of Chapter III. Any such voting paper received later than the closing of the ballot and any paper received unsigned or otherwise than by registered post shall be regarded as invalid for the purposes of the election.

Special covers addressed to the Registrar for returning the voting-papers will be supplied to voters. If a voter ordinarily resident in the mofussil happens to be temporarily staying in Madras at the time of the election, he may bring his voting paper to the Senate House and record his vote in person as provided for in Regulation 7 of Chapter III.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

Senate House, 2nd December 1919.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES EXAMINATION IN DRILL AND GYMNASTICS, 1919.

The examination will be held at the Physical Training Centre for European Schools, Egmore (near White Memorial Hall, Egmore, Madras), on the 17th and 18th December 1919 beginning at 8 a.m. on each day.

Madras, 11th November 1919.

EXAMINATION FOR TECHNICAL TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES, 1919-1920

The Director of Public Instruction has sanctioned the following arrangements for the conduct of these examinations. The date and place of examination at the centres mentioned below will be communicated to the candidates appearing at those centres by the Presidents of the Boards.

No.	Centre.	Subject of examination.	Name of examiners.
1.	Madras ..	Free-hand Outline Drawing Carpentry .. .. Cabinet-making ..	1. O. R. Forrett, Esq., Instructor in Manual Training, Teachers' College, Saidapet. 2. Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras.
		Lace-making .. .. Embroidery	1. Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras. 2. An expert whom the Inspectress may select.
		Book-keeping .. .. Short-hand .. .. Type-writing .. .. Commercial Geography ..	1. Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, Madras 2 Mr. Dandekar, Principal, Institute of Commerce, Madras.
2	Kumbakonam.	Free-hand Outline Drawing	1. Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, Tanjore 2. An expert whom the Inspector may select.
3.	Tanjore.	Free-hand Outline Drawing. Cotton-weaving	1. Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, Tanjore. 2. An expert whom the Inspector may select.
4.	Karur ..	Free-hand Outline Drawing. Design .. .. Geometrical Drawing .. Machine Drawing .. Cotton-weaving ..	1. Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, Vellore. 2. Superintendent, W.M. Industrial School, Karur.
5.	Madura ..	Free-hand Outline Drawing Type-writing .. .. Short-hand .. .. Book-keeping .. .. Theory and Practice of Commerce.	1. Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle Madura. 2. An expert whom the Inspector may select.
6.	Calicut ..	Free-hand Outline Drawing Type-writing .. .. Short-hand .. .. Book-keeping .. .. Theory and Practice of Commerce. Banking	1. Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, Palghat. 2. Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calicut.
7.	Rajahmundry.	Free-hand Outline Drawing.	1. Inspector of Schools, First Circle, Vizagapatam 2. An expert whom the Inspector may select.
8.	Vizagapatam	Free-hand Outline Drawing	1. Inspector of Schools, First Circle, Vizagapatam. 2. An expert whom the Inspector may select

Note.—Candidates from Bangalore, Kurnool and Trichinopoly should appear at Madras, from Nagercoil at Karur, from Coimbatore and Palghat at Calicut, from Tinnevelly at Madura, from Bezwada and Berhampur at Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam.

Madras, 13th November 1919.

SCHEME OF WRITTEN EXAMINATION IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND THE ART OF TEACHING UNDER ARTICLE 85 OF THE CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, DECEMBER 1919.

Thursday, 18th December 1919 .. .. { 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Art of Teaching. 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m., School Management.

2. The following are centres of examination :—

Centre.	Place of Examination.	Superintendent.
(1) Madras ..	Church Park Training School for Women, Teynampet, Madras	Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras.
(2) Bangalore ..	Sacred Heart College, Bangalore.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.
(3) Ootacamund ..	Brook's Memorial School, Ootacamund.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nilgiris range.
(4) Bezwada ..	Atkinson English Day School, Bezwada.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bezwada range, Bezwada

3. All the rules and regulations that govern public examinations will be applicable in this examination also.

F. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 22nd November 1919.

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

List of candidates declared to have passed the Field Surveyor's Test held in July 1919.

No. I Survey Party, Vizagapatam Centre.

1. Sanyasi Rao, Kalanadhabhotla.
2. Subrahmanyam, Mudigonda.

Ramtala Centre.

3. Appalanarasayya, Vandrangi.
4. Appalanarasayya Patruda, Varanasi.
5. Appa Rao, Raghupatruni Brahchi.
6. Balaji Patro, Raghupatrani.
7. Bhima Rao, Raghupatrani.
8. Gopinatha Padhi.
9. Kanaya Mazar, Gangapathidam Vestil.
10. Kunhikannan, Kambil.
11. Linganank, Palaghuni.
12. Raghavayya, Kapparapu Seva.
13. Ramamurti, Bakkira Pedda.
14. Rangunayakulu, Yedampudi, Sri.
15. Ratnam, Bathula Bhobi Venkata.
16. Satyanarayana, Vandrangi.
17. Seshagiri Rao, Yerramsetti.
18. Sitaramayya, Patikam.
19. Subbaramayya, Vadarevu.
20. Suryanarayana, Godavarty.

No. II Survey Party, Nellore Centre.

21. Aswatthanarayana Ayya, Polipaka.
22. Gopala Rao, Kochalaketa.
23. Ramaswami Pillai, Tanjore Ponnana Pillai.

No. III Survey Party, Kallakurchi Centre.

24. Gopala Menon, Vadakkekandu Valappil.
25. Govindan Nayar, Tenur Vyangarai.
26. Narayana Ayyer, Subbayya.
27. Narayana Varier, Kukkan Kuil Kilakkai-pappanseri Vestil.
28. Raman, Thattalatha.
29. Rathnappa Chetti, Gaddem Rajappa Chettiar.
30. Vaidyanathaswami, Rajamadam Krishna Ayyar.
31. Venkatachala Muppanar, Govinda Moopan.
32. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Tattamangalam Krishna Ayyar.

Survey Office,
Madras, 28th November 1919.

No. IV Survey Party, Trichinopoly Centre.

33. Padmanabha Nayar, Timilaparam Amsam Kannirandathu.

Arantangi Centre.

34. Kanjanni Panikkar, Nadumpulli.
35. Narayana Addhidi, Neeholi Padinvettil.
36. Sanjiva Rao, Annikarachatrani Vasudevachar

Madura Centre.

37. Sankaran Nambiyar, Telakkathu Padinvettil.

No. V Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

38. Dhanakoti Mudali, Subbaraya Mudali.
39. Karunakaran Nayar, Mankil.
40. Kesavan Nayar, Thothur.
41. Madhava Menon, Kapadath Pandiyavadu.
41a. Madhavan Nayar, Manhili.
42. Narayana Pillai, Kalikal Pichandu.
43. Saboon Ayyar, Swaminatha Ayyar.
44. Saraiyapani Achari, Venkataramanachari.
45. Seshu Ayyangar, Narasimha Achari.
46. Srinivasa Ayyar, Kuppusamayyar.
47. Srinivasachari, Tiramangalam Venkatavaradachari.
48. Subbayya, Narayanayya.
49. Subramanya Ayyar, Tallur Venkatasubba Ayyar.
50. Vaidyalingam Pillai, Kuttakuppam Muthusami Pillai.

No. VI Survey Party, Seikil Centre.

51. Agharam Ayyar, Ramachandra Ayyar.
52. Aravamudu Ayyangar, Chakrapani Ayyangar.
53. Govindan Namby, Chennacheri.
54. Kalyanasundaram Pillai, Muthu Pillai.
55. Krishna Ayyar, Muthu Ayyar.
56. Narayana Ayyar, Venkataramu Ayyar.
57. Narayana Menon, Thayaporal.
58. Subramanya Ayyar, Dharava Ramaswami Ayyar.
59. Venkataramu Ayyar, Karuppur Swaminathu Ayyar.

List of candidates declared to have passed the Deputy Surveyor's Test held in July 1919:—

No. I Survey, Party Vizagapatam Centre.

1. Krishnamurti, Kuppili.
2. Krishnan, Pitchakandy Kunnikandathil.
3. Ramamurti, Vaddi.

Bapatla Centre.

4. Apparao, Kuchnapatrum.
5. Apparo, Kalimshanti Gopinathamgiri.
6. Apparao, Raghupatrum Ruchchi.
7. Appukutti Nambiyar, Talappan Mambeth.
8. Balaji Rao, Raghupatrum.
9. Bhagirathi Patnaik, Gopinatha Patnaik.
10. Bhaskara Rao, Rajamahanti.
11. Bhavayya, Kotta.
12. Chalapati Rao, Rangala.
13. Chattukkutti Nambiyar, Valluva Rayaroth.
14. Gopalaswami, Rajavala.
15. Kanaran, Vpakara.
16. Kesava Marar, Ganapatiyadan.
17. Krishnamurti, Durampalli.
18. Kumaran, Akkaval.
19. Kumaran, Tyikandy Panchikeel.
20. Kunjambu Akkaval.
21. Kunjuraman Alakan.
22. Mukoti Sastri, Rajapuria.
23. Narasimha Rao, Matchumalli.
24. Rajagopala Rao, Raghapatrum.
25. Ramamurti, Kuppili.
26. Rudrayya, Poguli.
27. Sitaramayya, Chatrati.
28. Sitaramayya, Pakkam.
29. Surathi, Mudathan Kandai.
30. Satyanarayana Patikam.
31. Varahanarasimhulu, Raghupatrum.
32. Venkatanarasayya, Mallareddi.
33. Venkatasubbayya, Dasal betla.

No. II Survey Party, Nellore Centre.

34. Rajagopal, Pasupalati.
35. Seshappa, Kodiyalabail.

No. III Survey Party, Kallamuchi Centre.

36. Ananda Pisharati, Thekkuvettil.
37. Gopala Ayyar, Appayyar.
38. Kunjiraman Nayar, Tatathuvettil.
39. Ramanatha Ayyar, Kalyanarama Ayyar.
40. Ritchie, Charles, Andrew Wakeford.
41. Sankaran Nayar, Kalluruvettil.
42. Sundarayya Pillai, Perumal Pillai.
43. Smith George, Edward, Chaoot.
44. Sivaprakasam Pillai, Vinayaka Batnam Pillai.
45. Subramanya Ayyar, Tattamangalam, Krishna Ayyar.
45/A. Vijayaraghavachari, Chakravarti.

No. IV Survey Party, Tanjore Centre.

46. Anantanarayana Ayyar, Pallasana Nilakanta Ayyar.
47. Bhushanam Ayyar Kadayam, P.
48. Gopala Panikkar, Parianghat.
49. Ramakrishna Ayyar, Subramanya Ayyar.

Arantangi Centre.

50. Kadandaraman Ayyar, Rameswami Ayyar.
51. Narayana Rao, Venkoba.

Mangalore Centre.

52. Narayana Nambiyar, Palakkil Kanandathu.

No. V Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

53. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Kulayai.
54. Krishnan Nayar, Mavingal.
55. Kuppuswami Nayudu, Chittala Muddu.
56. Markandeyayya, Ayakolathur, Murugayya.
57. Narasimhachari, Tadpatri.
58. Narasimhachari, Viraraghavachari Lakshmi.
59. Ramachandra Ayyar, Tirumani Venkatarama Ayyar.
60. Varahachari, Tiruvendipuram, Kshampadi.

No. VI Survey Party, Sikkim Centre.

61. Kunjiraman Nambi, Cheriobeni Hathuthu
62. Vaharaman Nambi, Palakkal Illathuveda.
63. Yatiraja Mudaliyar, Annay Kanakasabai Mudaliyar.

Madras Centre.

64. Marian Misquith.

Mangalore Centre.

65. Jacob, D'Souza Baltazar.

The following candidate is declared to have passed the Head Surveyor and Sub-Assistant's Test held in July 1919.

No. V Survey Party, Chidambaram Centre.

Padmanabha Ayyar, Krishna Ayyar.

W. A. HASTED,
Director of Survey.

Survey Office,
Madras, 28th November 1919.

SPECIAL GYMNASTIC CLASS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCLE, C.M.S. HIGH SCHOOL, PALAMCOTTAH, FOR 1920.

Admission to the Special Gymnastic class attached to the C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah, is open to gymnastic instructors of recognized schools throughout Madras Presidency who are not trained, and to candidates specially recommended by Managers of schools with a definite promise of appointment after training.

2. The course is for one year from January to December. Each selected candidate will be required to pay a class fee of one rupee a month, for the whole course Rs. 12 in all.

3. Every candidate should forward with his application, copies of his conduct, educational and medical certificates; the originals will have to be produced on joining the class.

4. Applications should be submitted countersigned by the Manager of the school in which the candidate is employed or is to be employed.

5. Application for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st December 1919 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Manager.

ROBERT H. WHELAN,
Manager.

Palamcottah, 22nd November 1919.

SPECIAL GYMNASTIC CLASS, MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL, CUDDAPAH, 1920.

1. The course is for one year—January to December.

2. A fee of one rupee per month will be levied from each student.

3. Applications for admission to the class should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 20th December 1919.

4. Applications should be countersigned by the Manager of the school in which the candidates are employed, or are to be employed.

5. Candidates are required to forward with their applications copies of their conduct and general education certificates.

6. Printed forms of applications can be had from the Headmaster, Municipal High School, Cuddapah.

S. SARVOTHAMA RAO,
Headmaster.

Cuddapah, 24th November 1919.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Managers and heads of institutions and other officers, public and private, in which the undermentioned ex-students of the Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry, are employed are requested to be good enough to intimate the fact to the Headmistress, Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry, so as to enable her to take steps to see that the conditions of the bond executed by them, while under training, are duly fulfilled by them.

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF EX-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, RAJAHMUNDRY, WHO FAILED TO FULFIL THE CONDITIONS OF THE BOND EXECUTED BY THEM WHILE UNDER TRAINING.

Serial number. (1)	Rotary number. (2)	Name (3)	Name of parent and guardian. (4)	Native town or village. (5)	Age under training. (6)
1	R. I. 24 ..	D. Y. Kannakratnam ..	Datla David	Pedamiapalli	February 1916.
2	R. I. 36 ..	E. Subbamma	Ch. Venkayamma ..	Vizagapatam ..	28th February 1913.
3	R. II. 6 ..	A. Sharama	A. Shadrak	Sidhalur, Kasbalur taluk.	16th July 1899.

Serial number. (7)	Year or years of training (7)	Grade for which trained. (8)	School in which last employed. (9)	Period of service yet to be completed. (10)	Amount of stipends received during the training course. (11)
					Rs. a. p.
1	1913-14	Elementary, Lower ..	C. B. M. Girls' School, Bobbili.	Two months and twelve days.	241 13 7
2	Do.	Elementary, Higher ..	Board Girls' School, Korvar.	One year, two months and fourteen days.	293 12 1
3	1915-16	Do. ..	C. B. M. Girls' School, Bobbili.	One year	190 12 9

A. SERGEANT,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Vizagapatam, 15th November 1919.

THE MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President: The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (ex officio).
Vice-President: The Director of Public Instruction, (ex officio).

Members:

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad (ex officio).
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore (ex officio).
Principal, College of Engineering, Madras (ex officio).
Principal, Medical College, Madras (ex officio).
Director of Industries, (ex officio).
Raja Vasudeva Raja, C.I.E., Raja Nambiar of Kollengode.
F. R. Davies, Esq., B.A., Director of Public Instruction, Cochin.
M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ramanuj Manor Avargal, M.R.A., Professor of Zoology, Presidency College, Madras.
M. R. Ry. Rao Appasawmi Avargal, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
Maulvi Sheikh Hussain Sahib Bilgrami, M.A., (Cantab), Acting Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad.
M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal, M.A., B.L., Principal, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
The Rev. W. M. Zumbro, M.A., Principal, American Mission College, Madura.
The Rev. Allen Gardiner, Principal, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
The Young Nekon, Headmaster, Bishop Corrie's High School, Madras.
Mr. Krishnan Pandalai, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
The Hon'ble Rev. K. M. Macphail, M.A., D.D., Principal, Madras Christian College.
Mohammad Bahadur Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras.
M. R. Ry. D. Appa Rao Pantulu Garu, Bar-at-Law.

Secretary: Mr. A. Davies, Principal, Law College, Madras.

The main functions of the Committee are:—

(1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial and Social information collected by the Bureau in London.

(3) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England.

Students of the Madras Presidency and of Native States whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University, who contemplate going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, are invited to correspond with Mr. Arthur Davies, Secretary to the Madras Committee at the Law College, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Adviser in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by *direct* correspondence with the latter.

There is a library attached to the Secretary's office at the Law College consisting of the prospectuses, syllabuses and calendars of the various educational institutions and universities in Great Britain and students and other enquirers will be allowed the use of the library on all week days except Saturdays and holidays between 12 noon and 5 p.m.

A. DAVIES,
Secretary, Madras Students Advisory Committee.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained and certificated teachers of the Secondary grade whose vernacular is Telugu for the post of Headmaster, Model School, Government Training School, ANANTAPUR. The pay of the post is Rs. 25 plus Rs. 5 local allowance plus war allowance at Rs. 9. The following particulars should be furnished:—

(1) name, (2) age, (3) caste, (4) previous appointment, (5) highest general educational test passed and (6) copies of testimonials.

A. RAMA RAO,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

Bellary, 8th November 1919.

WANTED at once a Physics B.A. as Demonstrator in the Government Victoria College, Palghat. Salary Rs. 50 a month plus Rs. 4 local allowance. Applications should state age and full particulars as regards qualifications, and should be accompanied with copies of testimonials.

The appointment is temporary and will last up to 31st March 1919.

P. SHANKUNNY,
Principal, Govt. Victoria College, Palghat.

Palghat, 11th November 1919.

APPLICATIONS, with copies of certificates and testimonials, are invited from candidates who have obtained the proficiency certificate in Agriculture for the post of Agricultural Instructor on Rs. 50 per mensem in the Boys'al Institution, Tanjore. The vacancy is a permanent one. The selected candidate will be on probation for three months.

A. J. NICHOLAS,
Superintendent.

Tanjore, 12th November 1919.

WANTED for the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, a Typewriting clerk on Rs. 20-1-30 (with local allowance Rs. 6), qualified under the Public Service Rules. Application containing the following particulars (in the candidate's own handwriting) should reach the undersigned not later than 15th December 1919:—

(1) Name in full; (2) age, (3) qualifications; (4) caste; (5) last previous employment, if any. Copies of testimonials should be attached.

W. B. BRIERLEY,
Acting Principal.

Government Arts College,
Rajahmundry, 22nd November 1919.

APPLICATIONS from graduates with office experience and especially experience in auditing of accounts are invited for the post of a clerk in the Upper division of the office on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem in a scale *yes ten*, arrangement which is likely to become permanent. The application which should furnish the following particulars should reach the undersigned, with copies of testimonials, if any, by the 7th December 1919:—

(1) Name in full; (2) caste or class of community, (3) designation of present appointment, if any and pay drawn; (4) date of birth; (5) examinations passed with science subjects and stage in each, with the name of institution from which the applicant graduated; (6) languages known.

2. Applicants already in service should submit their applications through their present employer or official superior.

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 25th November 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates holding trained teachers' certificates of not lower than the secondary grade, whose age does not exceed 25 years, for assistant teachers' posts in the model school attached to the Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry, on a salary of Rs. 20—1—25 per mensem. Preference will be given to women teachers. Applications containing the following particulars should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th December 1919:—

Name (in full); age, qualifications, general and professional); caste, present employment, if any; and period of service.

Copies of certificates of education and character should accompany the applications.

A. SERGEANT,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Vizagapatam, 21st November 1919.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1919. [Price, 6 pies.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1919.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the SPECIAL TEST under which their names appear.

(NOTE.—A failure list will be published in due course.)

[Applications for certificates should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the *Fort St. George and District Gazettes* in February next.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-examination of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in general register.	Name of candidate	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general educational test passed.	Designation of office held.
		THE JAIL TEST.			
		SECOND CLASS.			
1001	Alfred James Williamson ..	Bellary ..	yrs. 24	European High School.	Deputy Jailor, Central Jail, Bellary
2118	Cyril Holman Marshall ..	Salem ..	19	Do.	Deputy Jailor, Salem.
2119	Albert Norman de Monte ..	Coimbatore ..	28	Exempted ..	Deputy Jailor, Central Jail, Coimbatore.
2340	P. R. Vyasa Rao ..	Calicut ..	33	Matriculation.	Clerk, Central Jail, Cannanore.
2341	T. V. Kunhi Kamat Nayar ..	Do. ..	24	S.S.L.C ..	Do

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 27th November 1919.

D. A. HOBDAY, *Secretary.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

B—Sup.—1

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1919. [Price, 6 as. 6 p.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, &c.

Registration.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. N. Sivaganam Mudaliyar Avargal, District Registrar, extension of privilege leave for one month and six days with permission to affix Christmas holidays under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. A. Kuppuswami Sastri, Joint Sub-Registrar, Chittoor, to act as Registrar of Assurances, Chittoor district, until the officer permanently posted to the district joins.

Madras, 27th November 1919.

Promotions, Appointments and Postings.—The following promotions, appointments and postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

Promotions.

I. Consequent on the confirmation of M.R.Ry. Anantanarayana Annuji Rao Avargal, Sub-Registrar, first grade, as District Registrar, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

M.R.Ry. Lakshminarayanapuram Vaidyanatha Ayyar Krishna Ayyar from third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to third grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Mattuswami Channayya from fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Tiruvarar Iyengarya Sundaresa Ayyar from fifth grade, sub *pro tem.*, to fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Mangalore Imam Sahib from sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Lingotla Annayya Nayudu from seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to seventh grade permanent.

Vice M.R.Ry. Mattuswami Chinnayya seconded.

M.R.Ry. Madanabharanam Ramaswami Venkataramayya from fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent.

II. Consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. Tirumlai Anantanarayana Pattar Krishna Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, second grade, permanent and first grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 2nd October 1919.

M.R.Ry. Ranganath Ayya Rangappa Achar from third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to third grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Palamadai Swami Sastrial Ayantamarayana Ayyar from fourth grade, to third grade, sub *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Melkalathur Narayanaswami Nayudu from fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Namakkal Annaswami Ayyar Chidambara Ayyar from fifth grade, to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Appaswami Subba Rao from fifth grade, sub. *pro tem*, to fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Elayavalli Ranga Acharya from sixth grade, to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem*

M.R.Ry. Vavilala Appayya Sastri from sixth grade, sub *pro tem*, to sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Mannanikalam Kumaraswami Nayakar from seventh grade, to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Pallassna Sama Vadhyar Krishna Ayyar from seventh grade, sub. *pro tem*, to seventh grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Datla Krishnamaraju from eighth grade, to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*

III. Consequent on the promotion of M.R.Ry. Papanad Doraiswami Ayyangar Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar, Sub-Registrar, first grade, as District Registrar on probation, with effect from the 18th October 1919.

M.R.Ry. Syed Madar Hussain Sahib from fourth grade, to third grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Paduvai Natesa Mudaliyar from fifth grade, to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Srivatsaraghava Krishnaswami Ayyangar from sixth grade, to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Tamparti Rama Rao Viswanatha Rao from seventh grade, to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Alagappa Saravana Mudaliyar from eighth grade, to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Vice M.R.Ry. Srinivasaraghava Krishnaswami Ayyangar seconded.

Muhammad Baqir Ali from sixth grade, to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

[NOTE.—These promotions cancel those already ordered in Notification dated 27th October 1919 on page 1939.]

IV. With effect from the 16th October 1919 consequent on the death of Tanjirkulam Rama Ayyangar, Sub-Registrar, seventh grade.

M.R.Ry. Kavaseri Appadurai Pattar Narayana Ayyar from seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to seventh grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Tiruvelly Sundara Subbarayan from eighth grade, to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*

V. Consequent on the confirmation of M.R.Ry. Nirmalla Srinivasa Rao, Sub-Registrar, first grade, as District Registrar, with effect from the 21st October 1919.

M.R.Ry. Madathil Nelliyudan Kammaran Nayar from third grade, sub. *pro tem*, to third grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Asuri Viraraghava Acharya from fourth grade, sub. *pro tem*, to fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Kallampuram Venkatarama Subrahmanya Ayyar from fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Tirukodikaval Subrahmanya Rajagopala Sastri from sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Krishnaswami Ayyar from seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to seventh grade, permanent.

VI. Consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. Subbarama Ayyar Kalyanarama Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, fourth grade, with effect from the 25th October 1919.

M.R.Ry. Bhavaraju Komaraju from fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Vellakkonnakankavu Sanu Pattar Sivaramakrishna Ayyar from fifth grade, to fourth grade, sub *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Tenneti Mallayyabala from fifth grade, sub *pro tem*, to fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Alphonse Liguori Masconhas from sixth grade, to fifth grade, sub *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Ramakrishna Ayyar Apadharana Ayyar from sixth grade, sub *pro tem*, to sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Nandula Ramajogayya from seventh grade, to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. John Pius Pinto from seventh grade, sub. *pro tem*, to seventh grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Madamba Venkata Acharya from eighth grade, to seventh grade, sub, *pro tem.*

Vice M.R.Ry. John Pius Pinto seceded

M.R.Ry. Sonti Padmanabhan from seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to seventh grade, permanent.

APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned Probationary Sub-Registrars are appointed Sub-Registrars, eighth grade, with effect from the date mentioned against each to the five permanent vacancies referred to above and in consequence of the opening of a new office at Kaveripakkam in the North Arcot district :—

Gadiraju Bapiraju	1st October 1919.
Annaswami Ayyangar Srinivasa Ayyangar	2nd October 1919.
Pragallapathi Basavaraju	16th October 1919.
Ongole Mitah	22nd October 1919.
Tyagaraja Mudaliyar Sambasiva Mudaliyar	25th October 1919.
Muhammadilar Sesha Ayyangar Viraraghava Ayyangar ..	1st November 1919.

POSTINGS.

M.R.Ry. Gadiraju Bapiraju, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Tenaku (Kistna district).

M.R.Ry. Annaswami Ayyangar Srinivasa Ayyangar, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Kanigiri (Nellore district)

M.R.Ry. Pragallapathi Basavaraju, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Siddhavattam (Cuddapah district).

M.R.Ry. Origan Misch, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Ulliyil (Tellicherry district).
M.R.Ry. Tyagaraya Mudaliyar Sambasiva Mudaliyar, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Mangalampettai (South Arcot district)
M.R.Ry. Mimamanallur Sesha Ayyangar Viraraghava Ayyangar to Tirukuli (Ramnad district).

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 1st December 1919.

JUDICIAL.

Extension of leave.—In continuation of the notification dated the 27th April 1919, published at page 681, Part II of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 6th May 1919, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice is pleased to grant an extension of furlough, under articles 655 and 659 of the Civil Service Regulations, to Mr. Francis Henry Wilson, Official Assignee for the High Court of Judicature, till the 15th November 1919.

Madras, 28th November 1919.

No. 121.—*Appointment and Posting.*—M.R.Ry. Sitarama Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Srirangam, District Court, Trichinopoly, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Karur. To join forthwith.

High Court Madras,
26th November 1919.

No. 122. *Transfer.*—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court —

M.R.Ry. Anganni Sathish Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal, on relief at Coimbatore (Principal), to Vriddhachalam. To join expeditiously.

NOTE.—The transfer will carry transit pay and allowances under article 169 of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. H. COURTENAY,
Registrar.

High Court, Madras,
27th November 1919.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, the Board has granted privilege leave to M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Additional Suits Deputy Collector, Ramnad district, for one month with effect from 14th November 1919.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
22nd November 1919.

SALT, AKKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R.Ry. Rastwal Subba Rao Avargal, sub *pro tem*, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Palaniar Achyutha Pisharoti, Assistant Inspector, first grade, from the Cadjent to the charge of the South Trichinopoly Circle, *vice* Mr. Thomas Anthony Kenneth Taylor, Inspector, on other duty. To join on 3rd December 1919.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
25th November 1919.

FOREST.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave granted to M.R.Ry. S. Chidambara Ayyar, Ranger, fourth grade, South Cuddapah district, in this office Service Order No. 132, dated 4th August 1919, and No. 134, dated 8th September 1919, and No. 148, dated 24th October 1919, is further extended by one month and one day.

Madras, 19th November 1919.

Leave, etc.—(1) M.R.Ry. A. Vyasulu, Ranger in charge of Kadligi range, Bellary district, is granted privilege leave for twenty days with permission to prefix Christmas and New Year holidays thereto.

(2) M. P. Halasyanatha Ayyar, Forester, second grade, Bellary district, is promoted to act as Ranger, seventh grade, and posted to the charge of Kadligi range of the same district, *vice* No. (1).

A. E. JACKSON,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 25nd November 1919.

Appointments.—Consequent on the transfer of Rangers Shanmugakumaran Pillai and Sankaran Nayar from this district, the following arrangements are ordered :—

Mr. P. Velayutha Nayar, the Range officer, Sholavandan, to be the Range officer, Ayyalur.

Ranger, Ramaswami Ayyar, on special duty in Cumbum range, will be in charge of Sholavandan range and relieve Mr. Velayutha Nayar *forthwith*.

Ranger Thayuman, on special duty in Cumbum range, will be in charge of Nattam range *vice* Mr. Sankaran Nayar. Mr. Thayuman will proceed at once to Nattam.

Postings etc.—(1) M.R.Ry. A. K. Ananthurama Ayyar, Ranger, seventh grade, is posted to Gudiyattam range, North Vellore division, vice C. D. Parthasarathi Chetti granted leave.

(2) Posting of M.R.Ry. G. Devanayagam Nayudu, Ranger, fifth grade, to Gudiyattam range in Service Order No. 260, dated 15th November 1919, is cancelled and he will continue on special duty in West Vellore division (Nellikunal).

(3) Mr. R. E. Lemon, Ranger, second grade, is posted to charge of Ambummudram range on termination of his special duty from 6th December 1919.

(4) Syed Munawar Sahib, Ranger, fifth grade, to take charge of Dharmapuri range on relief by Ranger S. E. Lemon.

(5) Mr. E. R. Salisbury, Ranger, third grade, is granted six weeks' privilege leave from date of relief by No. (4).

Salem, 22nd November 1919.

Leave and Posting.—(1) Mr. L. J. Taylor, Ranger, third grade, in charge of Santhavasal range, South Vellore division, is granted privilege leave for three months from 3rd January 1920 with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to the leave.

(2) Mr. P. S. Sayid Tahir, Ranger, sixth grade, will relieve No. (1) and hold charge of the range until further orders.

H. A. LATHAM,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Salem, 27th November 1919.

Leave.—Mr. A. Nicholas, Ranger, fourth grade, Tenmandava range, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from date of relief.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. T. G. Sankarao Nayar, Ranger, third grade, is posted to Tenmandava range, South Coimbatore district.

H. TIREMAN,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 28th November 1919.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 338 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R.Ry. N. L. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, Office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, is granted a further extension of combined leave for three months in continuation of the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th August 1919.

Madras, 18th November 1919.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered, as a temporary measure :—

(1) M.R.Ry. K. V. Somanathan, Overseer, third grade, and second grade, temporary, from the I to the V Circle.

(2) M.R.Ry. A. Ramaswami Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, from the I to the V Circle.

(3) M.R.Ry. P. Umamaheswara Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, from the I to the V Circle.

(4) M.R.Ry. P. Satyavageswara Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, from the I to the V Circle.

(5) M.R.Ry. T. K. Arunachalam, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, from the I to the V Circle.

The subordinates will also undergo a course in riding along with the batch of students for the equitation course which commences on the 2nd December 1919. The transfer in the case of Nos. (2)—(5) carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

Promotion.—With effect from 1st November 1919 to fill an existing vacancy M.R.Ry. P. S. Padmanabha Ayyar, Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to be Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank.

Retention.—With effect from the 3rd November 1919 in consequence of the reversion of Conductor James Whitaker, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, from military duty—

(1) M.R.Ry. G. Ranganayaka Dikshidar, from Overseer, first grade, provisionally permanent, to Overseer, second grade, permanent, and Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

(2) M.R.Ry. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

(3) M.R.Ry. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar, from Overseer, second grade, provisionally permanent, to Overseer, third grade, permanent, and Overseer, second grade, temporary rank.

Cancellation of Promotions.—The promotions ordered vide M.R.Ry. Durma Ramaswami Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, invalided, with effect from the 9th August 1919 in the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th September 1919, are hereby cancelled.

Leave.—Under articles 333 and 280, Civil Service Regulations, and paragraphs 223 (r) (iii) and 261 of Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Staff Sergeant Alexander Young, Sub Engineer, sixth grade, provisionally permanent, has been granted with effect from the 11th November 1919 combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for twenty-two days and leave in India on private affairs for the remaining period.

Madras, 24th November 1919.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. K. Sadasivamurti, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, from the Ganjam division, I Circle, to the IV Circle. To proceed expeditiously.

This transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

Madras, 1st December 1919.

Transfer.—M.S Ry. R. Narasimhachari, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 90, is transferred from the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Ganjam division as a temporary measure. His transfer to the Koraput division already ordered is deferred.

Re-posting.—M.S.Ry. T. R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100 posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memo. No. 3827-G 1., dated 14th November 1919, is reposted to the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, as a temporary measure. This cancels his re posting to the Godavari Northern division already ordered.

Waltair, 25th November 1919.

Leave.—M.S Ry. K Venkatrama Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70 under orders of transfer to the Godavari Northern division, is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days from the date of his relief from the Ganjam famine duty.

Waltair, 27th November 1919.

Transfer.—M.S.Ry. R. Narasimhachari, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 90, is transferred from the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Koraput division.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Visagapatam, 26th November 1919.

Transfers.—(1) Lieut. M. Power, Sub-Engineer, second grade, Kistna Central division, is transferred to the Kistna Eastern division for the charge of the Southern subdivision, Masulipatam. To proceed at once.

(2) M.S.Ry. M. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, in charge of the Southern subdivision, Kistna Eastern division, is transferred to the Guntur division for the charge of the Mungaru subdivision. To join on relief by item No. (1).

24th November 1919.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.S.Ry. R. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Supervisor, second grade, Godavari Western division, is granted privilege leave for three weeks with effect from the forenoon of the 1st November 1919.

G. S. RAMAYYA,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 26th November 1919.

Leave.—The six months' privilege leave on medical certificate granted to M.S.Ry. T. S. Mattuswami Sastri, Overseer, first grade, and published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th November 1919, is to take effect from 2nd November 1919 forenoon and not from 9th October 1919.

R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 22nd November 1919.

Cancellment of Transfer.—The transfer of M.S.Ry. K. Panchanatha Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 110, from the Trichinopoly to the Madura division ordered in this office Notification No. 7025, dated 25th October 1919, is cancelled as a temporary measure.

Trichinopoly, 24th November 1919.

Leave.—M.S Ry. P. S. Natesa Sastri, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade is granted under article 280, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, privilege leave for three months and twelve days from the date of relief.

Posting.—M.S.Ry O. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, on leave at Trichinopoly is recalled to duty and posted to the charge of the South subdivision, Trichinopoly division, during the absence of M.S. Ry. P. S Natesa Sastri Avargal, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, granted privilege leave or until further orders.

Trichinopoly, 26th November 1919

Transfer.—M.S.Ry. T. S. Ramanatha Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 90, on return from privilege leave, is transferred from the Madura Drainage division to the Tank Restoration Scheme division. This order carries with it sanction to the transit pay and allowances.

W. G MOLESWORTH,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 24th November 1919.

AGRICULTURE.

Extension of Leave.—M.S.Ry. A. K Subrahmanya Ayyar, Supervisor, Pumping and Boring Section, VII Circle, is granted extension of privilege leave for six days and leave on medical certificate for one month and five days in continuation of two months and twenty-one days' privilege leave already granted.

Madras, 18th November 1919.

Appointments.—The following sub. *pro tem.* appointments are ordered:—

(1) M.S.Ry. P. Vishwanathayyajulu, Sub-Assistant in Mycology, to be sub. *pro tem.* Assistant, *vice* M.S.Ry. S. R. Venkatakrishna Mudaliyar on other duty in Mesopotamia with effect from the date of this order.

(2) Mr. J. T. Dairiamkeyam, Sub-Assistant in Entomology, to be sub. *pro tem.* Assistant in Entomology in the existing temporary vacancy with effect from 29th October 1919.

R. CECIL WOOD,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 23rd November 1919.

MEDICAL.

Services placed.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon C. R. Ramaswami Ayyar, L.M. & S., on relief at Cholera Party "A", is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Gudiyattam, North Arcot district, to fill a vacancy.

Madras, 21st November 1919.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon G. Madhava Prabhu, L.M. & S., from Local Fund Hospital, Mettupalaiyam, Coimbatore district, is posted to Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, for training in the treatment of eye-diseases.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon M. Sashadri Reddi, L.M.S., Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Nellore, is hereby granted privilege leave for fourteen days with effect from 10th November 1919.

Madras, 25th November 1919.

Posting.—House Surgeon S. Padmanabhan, L.M.S., entertained as a Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the Department on Rs. 100 plus allowance attached to the appointment is posted to Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, *vice* temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon M. Balakrishna Prabhu, L.M.S., granted temporary Commission in the Indian Medical Service.

(By order)

A. C. INGRAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 27th November 1919.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(CORNER OF HARE STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open to { WEEK-DAYS AND SATURDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN
Librarian

LOST.

It is hereby notified that two cheque books containing unused cheques Nos. 19282—19300 and 19629—19700 have been lost while in transit from Arkonam to Katpadi by the morning passenger train on the 14th instant. Any person finding them is advised to hand over the same to the nearest police station and intimate the fact to the undersigned. Anybody issuing them fraudulently will be prosecuted.

E. K. KRISHNAN,
District Forest Officer.

North Vellore, 18th November 1919.

REMOVAL OF OFFICES.

Notice is hereby given that the office of the Director of Fisheries will be removed from the Bank of Madras Buildings, Mount Road, to No. 1, Smith's Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras (opposite Spencer's Hotel), with effect from 1st December 1919 and that all future communications intended for that office should be addressed accordingly.

JAMES HORNELL,
Director of Fisheries.

Bank of Madras Buildings, Mount Road,
29th November 1919.

The office of the Senior Translator to Government and of the Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese Translators to Government have been removed to "Waverley House," 3 Whannel's Road, Egmore (near S.I.R. Ice Factory), Madras.

B. RAMA RAO,
Senior Translator to Government.

Waverley House, 3 Whannel's Road,
Egmore, 1st December 1919.

NOTIFICATION.

With the approval of the Collector of Ramnad at Madura, the Ramnad District Board hereby notifies under section 68 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that from and after the 15th November 1919 the toll gate now situated at mile 27/4 of Road No. 15 (Sivaganga to Tiruppattur) shall hereafter be located at mile 28/7 of the same road.

H. M. HOOD,
President.

Ramnad District Board's Office, at
Madura, 21st November 1919.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given, under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure is reported to have been found on the 4th August 1919, at a depth of 4 feet from the ground level within the compound of the Taluk office buildings at Dindigul.

All persons claiming the said treasure are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorized agent before the Collector of Madura at his office at Madura at 11 A.M. on 9th January 1920, in view of their claims being inquired into and disposed of according to law.

Treasure.

One stone image of Pillayar.

Size—	Ft.	Inches.
Breadth	1	6½
Height	2	6½
Thickness		2½
Value—		Rs.
Estimated at		20

Madura Collector's Office,
20th August 1919.

H. T. REILLY,
Collector.

Under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of February 1919 a copper idol of Vishnu estimated at Rs. 150 was found buried under earth in the bed of the tank of Madayanvayal in the Tiruppattur taluk by one Narayanan, son of Ramaa, a handyman, residing at the Palavarpatti village in the Tiruppattur taluk, while he was digging there for earth with some others. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Rammad either in person or by an agent duly authorized by law on 19th April 1920 in the Ramnad Collector's office at Madura at 12 noon in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. HOOD,
Collector.

Madura, 28th October 1919.

It is hereby notified, under section 8 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure consisting of 13 small idols and one tripod stand was found by one Vaithilingam and 17 others of Karuppiragai north, Negapatam taluk, while they were digging the land S. No. 307 S. of the village belonging to Natesa Pandaram on 12th May 1918.

Description of treasure.

Name of the articles.	Estimated value. Rs. A.	Name of the articles.	Estimated value. Rs. A.
1. Bahiravamurti	3 0	10. Sundaramurti	0 4
2. Durgai	1 12	11 Thavarai	0 4
3. Jatamuni	1 4	12. Yasodai	0 4
4. Kali	1 0	13 Manomani	0 2
5. Vallianmai	0 8	14. Triped stand with a leg broken	0 2
6. Ayyanar	0 8		
7 Pathirakali	0 8	Total	10 2
8. Badam	0 4		
9. Udayavar	0 4		

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 9th December 1919, in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law

Tanjore Collector's Office,
9th July 1919.

It is hereby notified under section 8 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found by (1) Govindaswami Pillai, son of Naga Pillai, residing at Polagam village, Nannilam taluk, and (2) Natesa Pillai, son of Dakshinamurti Pillai of the same village, both coolies working under a surveyor, while they were digging a pit in S. No. 91-3/X classed as village-site poramboke of the aforesaid village on 23rd February 1919 :—

Description of the treasure.

Names of articles.	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.	Names of articles.	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
1 Narayanamurti	12 0 0	17. Triped	0 2 0
2. Amman	8 12 0	18. Do.	0 2 0
3 Do	4 2 0	19 A bell without a handle	0 2 0
4. Adikesavaswami	4 12 0	20. Broken dipakkal	0 0 6
5. Do. Amman	2 13 0	21. Broken pidam	0 1 0
6. Do. do.	2 12 0	22. Broken triped	0 1 0
7. Alagiasamanam including Tiruvasi	4 0 6	23 Do.	0 1 0
8. Garudan	1 8 0	24 Do	0 1 0
9. Hanuman	1 8 0	25 Do.	0 2 0
10. Varahamurti	2 8 0	26. Handle of a bell	0 1 0
11. Small Amman	2 2 0	27 Do	0 1 0
12. Sri Ramar	1 0 0	28. Examati	0 4 0
13. Gopalakrishnan	0 8 0	29. Broken pieces	0 6 0
14. Small Kudirai Vahanam	0 8 0		60 1 6
15. Para vilakku	0 4 0		
16. Dipakkal	0 8 0		

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 14th February 1920 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
26th September 1919.

Under section 8 of Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned treasure was found by (1) Kannuswami Pillai, (2) Appadai Ambalagaran, (3) Pappa Ambalagaran, and (4) Govinda Kone of Adaiku Thevan village, Pattukkottai taluk, while they were removing earth on 28th January 1919 in the field called 'Ramachandran vekal' in S.F. No. 42/17 of the village belonging to Kalimuthu Pillai.

Description of the treasure.

Articles.	Weight.		Value.		
	Mds.	Grs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Naranja	1	35½	613	2	0
Sivakami Ammaa ..	0	27½	41	10	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on Monday the 5th April 1920 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
18th November 1919.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

Return showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton to the Madras Presidency for the week ending 15th November 1919.

[*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.]

Variety of cotton.	For corresponding week of previous year.		For the current week.			Total from 3rd February to corresponding week of previous year.		For the current year from 2nd February to date.			Exports by rail from the Madras Presidency from January to Sep. 1919, both months inclusive.	Imports by rail into the Madras Presidency from January to Sep. 1919, both months inclusive.	Total of columns (11) and (12) minus column (13).
	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Total.	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Tinnevelly	227		684			31,882		36,210					
Salem	18	3,706	..	2,301	2,301	2,546	61,131	3,163	220,797	220,797	..	..	..
Cambodia	650		883			42,664		10,440					
Northern and Western	280		87			24,100		10,025					
Coimbatore	78	..	17	1,778	2,128	740	1,352	492	60,675	60,675	..	..	..
Cuttack cotton ..	13	..	11	..	11	10,114	..	8,105	..	8,105	..	..	..
											(d)	(e)	
Total ..	1,150	3,706	1,679	2,779	4,482	113,657	62,476	117,280	163,538	289,439	183,453	10,679	396,213

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by eleven mills.
(b) Do. current week by twelve mills.
(c) Exports by sea in current week are—Madras 1,708; Tuticorin 1011; Coconada nil; Cuttack nil.
(d) Exports to the Bombay Presidency—to places on the Great India Peninsular line 99,951; to places on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line 82,606; to places on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line 2,273; exports to (1) Pondicherry 11,563; (2) Calcutta 7,566; (3) Mysore 7,564; (4) Central India 324; and (5) Bengal (excluding Calcutta) 371.
(e) Imports to places in the Madras Presidency on the South Indian Railway line—from the Bombay Presidency 18,206; from the Hyderabad State 2,039; imports to places on the Madras Presidency on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line—from the Bombay Presidency 1,467; from the Hyderabad State 201; from Mysore 2; imports into the Madras Presidency from the Hyderabad State via Wadi and Secunderabad as recorded by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways 2,644.

NOTE.—The figures in columns 12 and 13 do not relate to the movements of cotton in July, August and September along the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line, correct figures for which have not yet been received.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 15th November 1919.

Variety of cotton.	In previous year.				In current year.				Director's estimate of the crop 1918–19 area.
	Number pressed in the week ending 16th November 1918.	Number pressed from 3rd February till 15th November 1918.	Unpressed cotton received at mills from 3rd February till 15th November 1918.	Total cotton accounted for from 3rd February till 15th November 1918.	Number pressed in the current week.	Number pressed from 2nd February to date.	Unpressed cotton received at mills from 2nd February to date.	Total cotton accounted for from 2nd February to date.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tinnevelly	403	92,580	5,270	99,835	1,355	95,600(a)	2,317	99,886	127,440
Salem	19	2,650	3,254	6,377	..	2,727	2,935	5,662	10,450
Cambodia	1,999	284,850	10,225	295,215	3,940	181,320(b)	9,836(c)	191,335	242,600
Northern and Western	..	95,858	..	95,858	1,241	126,021(d)	..	127,921	191,800
Coimbatore	14	28,285	..	28,285	810	33,100(e)	407	34,407	55,000
Total ..	2,435	503,583	17,194	432,777	7,470	630,846	12,065	457,412	630,800

(a) Includes 376 bales wrongly included before.
(b) Includes 218 bales not entered before.
(c) Do. 4,231 bales not reported before.
(d) Do. 218 do.
(e) Do. 702 do.

Madras, 28th November 1919.

R. CECIL WOOD,
Director of Agriculture.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 25th November 1919.

[D = Deaths : S = Seizures.]

Year.		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris. The.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Godavari Dist.	Kistna Dist.	Nellore Dist.	Presidency Dists.	Bangalore.	Coimbatore Dist.	Total.
Plague period August 1898 to June 1899.	S	756	888																													3,728
	D	354	377																													2,366
Second period July 1899 to June 1900.	S		170																													1,119
	D		65																													604
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	S		6																													1,899
	D																															1,173
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	S	62	2,888																													7,264
	D	34	2,248																													5,109
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	S	249	8,284																													17,681
	D	163	4,668																													11,000
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	S	1,882	3,489																													10,911
	D	1,304	2,854																													10,464
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	S	1,701	11,073																													13,778
	D	1,344	8,549																													14,344
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	S	7	2,130																													6,188
	D	9	1,139																													5,002
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	S	18	888																													811
	D	9	327																													677
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	S	583	2,788																													6,478
	D	189	2,044																													5,468
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	S	84	219																													1,510
	D	89	167																													1,402
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	S																															6,911
	D																															3,942
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	S	56	1,196																													30,805
	D	18	919																													6,307
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	S	884	13,497																													34,000
	D	888	10,188																													10,000
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	S	307	458																													
	D	201	268																													
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	S	60	998																													
	D	46	561																													
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	S	809	1,500																													
	D	202	1,018																													
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	S	156	1,855																													
	D	158	1,018																													
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	S	474	2,207																													
	D	378	1,258																													
Twentieth period (July 1917 to June 1918).	S	1,838	8,478																													
	D	1,847	14,442																													
Twenty-first period (July 1918 to June 1919).	S	71	1,542																													
	D	204	2,838																													
Twenty-second period (1st July 1919 to 25th November 1919).	S		1,107																													
	D		818																													
Grand Total	S	13,200	68,833	191	601	45,880	1,161	1,048	88	2,807	378	8,049	1,978	1,018	116	3,011	10,001	26	88,877	196	9,701	781	808	808	808	111	808	808	111	111	111	111	318,978
	D	9,918	66,788	111	444	30,000	488	724	88	2,158	181	1,444	1,014	1,000	111	1,000	10,000	18	80,845	144	6,000	808	808	808	808	111	808	808	111	111	111	111	148,000

Statement showing PLACES SHEWING AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 29th November 1919, as compared with two previous weeks.

District, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 15th November 1919.						Reported during the week ending 22nd November 1919.						Reported during the week ending 29th November 1919.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Chingleput district ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	28	18	28	18	...	...	40	30	40	30
Bellary district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	40	30	40	30
Coimbatore district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras City ...	...	...	24	13	24	13	10	11	...	...	10	11	1	1	...	...	1	1
Madura district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot district ...	...	...	25	6	25	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	26	25	26
Tanjore district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	0	0	24	17	27	20	0	5	238	20	248	25	1	1	124	86	125	87

Madras, 1st December 1919.

G. G. GIFFARD, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commr. for the Govt. of Madras (in charge).

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Frasme Arthur Coleridge, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Guntur.

By High Court, Madras,
22nd November 1919.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English Language:—

M.R.Ry. P. N. L. Narasimha Acheriyar Avargal, Suits Deputy Collector, Ramnad.

High Court, Madras,
25th November 1919.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

Under rule 1 of Order XX of the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (as amended by the High Court Notification, dated the 9th November 1914, published at page 2084 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th November 1914), and in continuation of previous notifications of the High Court on the subject, the High Court is pleased specially to empower the undermentioned District Munsifs to pronounce judgments by dictation to a shorthand writer in the open Court:—

M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Buntwal Venkata Rao Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Chettur Govindan Nayar Avargal.

High Court, Madras,
27th November 1919.

H. H. COURTENAY,
Registrar.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 1919.

The following candidates have been declared by the Pleadership Examination Board to have passed the First-grade Pleadership Examination held in October 1919 :—

Order of merit.	Gen. No.	Name.	Father's name.	Maxm. 840. Marks obtained
1	66	Thiruvenkata Achari, T. S.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, T.	507
2	39	Mukunda Rao, P.	Jagannatha Rao, P.	477
3	89	Rangaswami, M. R.	Ramaswami Ayyar	467
4	42	Santanagopalan, S.	Sri Ramaraghava Ayyangar	443
5	18	Kodandaramayya, V.	Subbarayudu Pantulu, V.	431
6	10	Gopalan, C. K.	Ramaswami Ayyar, C. S.	427
	38	Rangaswami, K. R. (Ramaswami) ..	Ramaswami Ayyangar, M.	427
7	50	Srinivasa Raghava, M. E.	Ramaswami Ayyangar, M. C. S. ..	426
8	92	Ramaswami Ayyangar, A.	Aravamudu Ayyangar	424
9	3	Arumachala Ayyar, M. S.	Sundara Ayyar, K.	423
10	36	Rangappa Naidu, K.	Rangayya Naidu, K.	418
11	17	Krishna Rao, V.	Venkata Rao, M.	411
12	1	Anjanayulu, S.	Lakshmanasubham, S.	407
13	11	Gopalaswami, A.	Venkata Ayyar, A.	406
14	28	Ramachandra Ayyar, C.	Chidambara Ayyar, T.	403
15	15	Narayana Rau K. P. V.	Paramesvara Nayar C.	401
	48	Velusami-pattal Mudaliyar, C. P. ..	Pattusami Mudaliyar, C. S.	401
16	53	Subrahmaniyam, P.	Parasurama Ayyar, A. S.	395
17	13	Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, V.	Vythinatha Ayyar, M.	390
	47	Srikanta Ayyar, A.	Ramaswami Ayyar, A.	390
18	30	Venkata Sitarulu, N.	Narasimhacharlu, N.	391
19	5	Bhaskara, C. T.	Cordon Raman	389
20	43	Sarangapani Rao, V.	Venkoba Rao, S.	389
21	9	Ganapathi Ayyar, S.	Sundararaja Ayyar, A.	384
22	45	Rama-rama Ayyar, B. N.	Narayanaswami Ayyar, E. S.	383
	24	Periyasami, N.	Nagalingam Pillai, M.	381
23	32	Ramaswami Ayyar, M.	Muthuswami Ayyar, T. S.	381
	46	Srinivasa Ayyangar, K. S.	Sadasivanathar, K.	381
24	57	Suryanarayanamurti, C.	Venkata Jogiya Pantri, C.	379
25	41	Sankar, P. K.	Krishnaswami Ayyar, P. V.	378
26	49	Vasudeva Mudaliyar, P.	Subbaya Mudaliyar, P.	368
27	12	Jamadasar, A.	Arulanandam P.	369
28	35	Ramanathan, D.	Doraiswami Ayyar	353
29	29	Rajagopala Achari, C.	Krishnamachariyar, C.	350
30	21	Ramaswami, S.	Ranganayaki Naidu, S.	349

N.B.—The above candidates should apply for their pass certificates to the officer through whom they sent their applications for admission to the examination.

High Court of Judicature,
Madras, 19th November 1919.

LIST OF FAILURES.

List showing the subjects in which candidates failed in the PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION held in October 1919 :—

Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	a
Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	b
Indian Penal Code	c
Hindu Law	d
Law of Land Lord and Tenant and Transfer of Property	e
Law of Contracts	f
Law of Torts and Easements	g
Failed to obtain a minimum total of 40 per cent of the aggregate marks	h

General number.	Subjects failed in.	General number.	Subjects failed in.	General number.	Subjects failed in.	General number.	Subjects failed in.	General number.	Subjects failed in.
2	a	16	a b c d h	34	h	46	a	64	a b c d h
6	a	21	a	37	b d h	51	a b c d h	36	a h
7	b	28	b	44	b c	53	d	61	a h
14	a								

The following is a list of candidates, who have obtained a maximum total of 40 per cent of the aggregate of marks assigned to all the subjects in the examination and a minimum of 50 per cent in the subjects noted and who under the proviso to rule 2 of the rules framed by the High Court under the Legal Practitioners Act of 1879 will not be required to qualify in those subjects at any subsequent examinations :—

General number.	Subjects.	General number.	Subjects.	General number.	Subjects.	General number.	Subjects.	General number.	Subjects.
2	b a	7	a	21	a f	44	a f g	52	a f
6	b a	14	a	39	a d	49	b e f	61	a

High Court, Madras,
30th July 1919.

G. S. WHITE,
Secretary, Pleadership Examination Board.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 319 of 1919, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively, dated 7th, 13th, 20th and 27th October 1919, it is notified that the said insolvents have been discharged in respect of all the debts provable in the matter of their insolvency.

Number and name of insolvents		Date of Discharge.
203 of 1914	T. R. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar	7th October 1919
201 of 1913	S. Venba Ayyar	7th "
262 of 1914	V. P. Loganathan Pillai	7th "
28 of 1917	P. Sreeramulu Nayudu	7th "
96 of 1917	Yandi Gova Ekambaram Achari	13th "
348 of 1916	Mohammad Habibulla Sahib	13th "
314 of 1916	C. M. Rathnavelu Mudaliyar	13th "
260 of 1919	Abdul Rasack Sahib	13th "
226 of 1917	Erin Kutty Land and Deri Com.	20th "
139 of 1914	Muruvasami Nayudu	20th "
270 of 1914	K. C. Ranganatha Mudali	20th "
165 of 1916	Sita Ratan Taker	27th "
258 of 1916	P. Chidambaram Pillai	28th "
63 of 1917	A. Mamuka Chetti	"

F. H. WILSON,
Official Assignee.

Madras, 21st November 1919.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 42 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Govind Kandayya and Govind Subbarayudu, Kummar, cultivators and residents of Vijendla, Guntur District Mandal's Court .. .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners are adjudicated insolvents by an order of this court, dated 20th November 1919, and that their creditors should prove their claims as early as possible before the Official Receiver, Guntur, by filing an affidavit before him either in person or by registered post in form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

V. R. KUPPUSWAMI AYYAR,
Acting Additional Judge.

Guntur, 20th November 1919.

No. 43 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge of South Arcot.

Somasundaram Chetti by agent Vaidyanatha Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kodandarama Ayyar .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Kodandarama Ayyar, son of Chinna Ananta Ayyar, residing in Villupuram, Villupuram taluk, the respondent above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court, on the 22nd day of November 1919 and the creditors of the insolvent are called upon to prove their debts before the Official Receiver of South Arcot as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

J. C. STODART,
Acting District Judge.

Cuddalore, 22nd November 1919.

No. 30 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Nechat Nana Pattar's son Venkateswara Ayyar of Kotha anaam and desam, Ottapalam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

The above petitioner has applied, under section 6 of Act III of 1907, that he may be declared an insolvent and the petition is posted for hearing to the 18th December 1919.

No. 31 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Kuyanmula Sankaran Nayar and another .. .. .. *Petitioners.*

Under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the petitioners have applied to this Court to be adjudged insolvents and the petition is posted for hearing to 19th December 1919.

No. 32 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

— Ekkurbi Illath, manager, Sankaran Moosad .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged insolvent and the petition is posted for hearing to 19th December 1919.

No. 34 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Payota Mollyakkal Muhammad .. .. *Petitioner.*
Achamparambath Mumma .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petition, under section 6 of Act III of 1907 (the Provincial Insolvency Act), to adjudge the counter-petitioner insolvent, is posted for hearing to the 20th December 1919.

No. 36 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Kottaparambath Mulivakkal Assan Kaya .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pullat Moidin Kutti Haji, Ayammad and Kachalasseri .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petition, under section 3 of Act III of 1907, (the Provincial Insolvency Act), to adjudge the counter-petitioners insolvents, is posted for hearing to the 20th December 1919.

V. P. ROW,
District Judge.

Calicut, 17th November 1919.

No. 15 of 1919 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Jajjala Venkatasawmi of Abbinagamapalem .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Makineni Kondayya and sixteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 10, clause 7 of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court dated the 20th day of November 1919. The creditors should prove their claims before the Official Receiver.

A. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
Subordinate Judge.

27th November 1919.

No. 2 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bellary.

Kamma Hanumanthappa, son of Bhoomanna, aged 59, Kamma caste, cultivation, residing at Amrutapuram, hamlet of Siddapuram, near Gulyam, Alur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Yalpa Reddi, Karnam Mirasidar, Virupakshappa and six others .. *Counter-petitioners and Creditors.*

Notice, under section 6 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that the petitioner named above was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 25th November 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to this Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

T. M. VENKATARAGHAVA ACHARIYAR,
District Munsif.

Bellary, 26th November 1919.

No. 3 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Berhampur.

Madhile Panchashari .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nalla Sivayya, Agadapolu Kamaraju, Madilla Lakshmikantam, Korchada Chinna Rangayyasubudhi, Kotni Krishnamurti, Maka Somanna, Madhumadhava Padhikhadanga, Korchada Madhavasubudhi, Chakali Pandaraju, Madana Nagayya, Moningi Krishnayya, Konchada Padda Mangthessubudhi, Konchada Chinna Magathessubudhi, Payidimetti Ramayya, Peddoju Satyanarayana Acheri, Pottanuru Raghunadhu, Magotha Padhi, Modha Padhi .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to 15th December 1919.

B. VENKATESWARA RAO,
Principal District Munsif.

27th November 1919.

No. 2 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Hospet.

Javali Pampayya, son of Gurusiddayya, of Tambrahalli, Hadagalli taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kesarimal Hiarachand and ten others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under clause 7 of section 10 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by this court on 25th November 1919 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover, to this court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1918.

T. BHUJANGA RAO,
District Munsif.

25th November 1919.

No. 9 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kavali.

Revur Virabhadrayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Katamreddi Rangareddi and nine others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Revur Virabhadrayya, son of Audisseshayya, Brahman and landholder of Baddevaripalem, Kavur taluk, has applied to this court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 22nd day of December 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date

No. 7 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kavali

Dhevala Virayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Amarthaluru Krishnammasetti and eleven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Dhevala Virayya son of Venkatramayya, Kamma and cultivator of Byravaram, Udayagiri taluk, has applied to this court

for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 22nd day of December 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

G. V. SAMPATH AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

Kavali, 27th November 1919.

No. 9 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kurnool.

Yerram Govinda Reddi, son of Vengal Reddi, resident of Pratakota in the Nandikotkur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged an insolvent on the 7th day of November 1919, and that his creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 6 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kurnool.

Khasim Saibb, son of Dada Meah, resident of Mampet in the Nandikotkur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged an insolvent on the 30th day of October 1919, and that his creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

G. VIRASWAMI REDDI,
District Munsif.

Kurnool, 13th November 1919.

No. 3 of 1918 in the District Munsif's Court, Namakkal.

Dasari Chetti, son of Paramagatti Veeri Chetti, at Koonvampatti, Namakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rayanathan Chetti and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this court on 14th September 1918, and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 17th January 1920 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or by sending by post in a registered letter to the court an affidavit in form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 5 of 1918 (No. 25 of 1917 on the file of Salem Principal District Munsif's Court).
in the Court of the District Munsif of Namakkal.

Arumuga Pandaram, son of Nallaya Pandaram, at Singalandapuram, Rasipur division .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rangaswami Chetti and fourteen others.. .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the petitioner was adjudicated insolvent on 12th September 1918, and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 17th January 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the court an affidavit in form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 6 of 1918 (No. 28 of 1917 on the file of Salem Principal District Munsif's Court)
in the Court of the District Munsif of Namakkal.

Kuppayyan, son of Veerayyan at Rasipur, Salem district .. *Petitioner.*
Veerarangayya and twelve others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 25th November 1918, and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 17th January 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the court an affidavit in form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 12 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif of Namakkal.

Rangaswami Mudali, son of Kali Mudali, at Pudoor Koonvalampatti, Rasipur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. P. S. Somasundaram Chetti and six others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 24th March 1916, and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 17th January 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the court an affidavit in form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 16 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Nungan *alias* Kondama Nayakkan, son of Somma Nayakkan, at Appinaikampatti, Rasipur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rajavarundram Pillai and eleven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 24th January 1919, and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 17th January 1920 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Court an affidavit in form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 1 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Balaguruswamy Ayyar, son of Thayappaiyer, at Padupatti, Namakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Siyyn Goundan and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 18th August 1919 and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 17th January 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the court, an affidavit in form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 8 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Paria Koundan, son of Karuppa Koundan, at Yedayappatti, Nattami village, Rasipur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arunachalam Chetti and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 20th November 1919 and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 17th January 1920 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the court an affidavit as in form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 9 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Ardhanari Asari, son of Rasipur Ramalinga Asari, at Namakkal .. *Petitioner.*
Palaniappa Chetti by agent Arunachalam Chetti and two others .. *Respondents.*

Under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 20th November 1919 and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 17th January 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the court an affidavit as in form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 7 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

(1) Varadappa Chetti, (2) Sikkanna Chetti, (3) Perumal Chetti, sons of Kadiri Chetti at Sanarappalli, Rasipur taluk .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Kuppuswami Mudali and five others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 14th November 1919, and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 17th January 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Court an affidavit in form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

No. 6 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

(1) Veltolapathy Aiyan, son of Guru Narayanaswamiyan, (2) Muthuswamiyan and Anathniyan, sons of 1st petitioner at Namakkal .. *Petitioners.*
Ranganayaka Aiyan and four others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 30th October 1919, and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 17th January 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Court an affidavit in form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

S. SUBRAHMANYAM,
District Munsif.

Namakkal, 29th November 1919.

No. 9 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Nandyal.

Begam Ambanna, son of Parvatamma of Atmakur in Nandikotkur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Gajjala Seshayya and twelve other creditors .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 18th December 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 10 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Nandyal.

(1) Kammara Kanayya, (2) Kammara Virabrahmam, (3) Kammara Govindayya, (4) Kammara Virayya, minor by guardian 1st petitioner, sons of Kampathi of Gorukallu in Nandyal taluk .. *Petitioners.*
Yellisetti Venkata Subbayya and twenty-five other creditors .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioners named above have applied to this Court for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted

for hearing is 13th December 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

T. SAMA RAO,
District Munsif.

Nandyal, 29th November 1919.

No. 8 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif Ponani.

Chillakkattil Kunhan Nayar of Kottippala amsam, Sukapuram desam, Ponani taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court to be declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 26th day of January 1920 for hearing.

A. C. KUNHUNNI RAJA,
District Munsif.

Ponani, 26th November 1919.

No. 9 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Shiyali.

Kulipercumai Pillai and his two brothers, sons of Narayana Pillai, Manippallam, Mayuvaram taluk, Shiyali Munsif .. .. *Petitioners.*
Pakkiria Pillai and nine others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this court to be declared insolvents and that their application is posted to 19th December 1919 for hearing.

P. M. SHINIVASA AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

Shiyali, 27th November 1919.

No. 5 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tallaparamba.

Vatakkekara Pachamangalathillath Vishnu Embrandiri of Tallaparamba amsam and desam .. .. *Petitioner (debtor).*
Lakshmi's son Kalankatt Raman and ten others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, that the aforesaid petitioner has applied to this court to be adjudged an insolvent and that his petition has been posted for hearing to 7th January 1920.

K. N. GOPALAN,
District Munsif.

Tallaparamba, 28th November 1919.

No. 27 of 1919 (No. 12 of 1919 on the file of the Pudukkottai District Munsif's Court), in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Abdul Jamil Sahib, son of Chinnabakeha Sahib, residing in Novicha street, Alandoor, Saidapet taluk .. .. *Petitioner*
V. Manisami Chetti, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 21th November 1919. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 41 of 1919 (No. 12 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Chingleput), in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

M. Rajamuh Chetti, son of Govinda Chettiyar, residing in Virugambakkam village, Kodumbakkam post, Saidapet taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Messrs. Pathi Manavala Chettiyar and Maaolka Chetti, etc. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 21th December 1919 for hearing.

No. 42 of 1919 (No. 9 of 1919 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Chingleput), in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Manicka Mudaliyar, son of Pannayya Mudaliyar, residing in Vallopuram village, Chinglaput taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rayyammal, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 11th December 1919 for hearing.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

Chingleput, 19th November 1919.

No. 26 of 1919 (O.R. No. 71 of 1919 in the District Court, Godavari), in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Vetukuri Venkatraju .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Pullela Subbayya, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners, (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court dated 14th November 1919 the above-named petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 19th December 1919 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 27 of 1919 (O.R. No. 64 of 1919 in the District Court, Godavari), in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Pandiri Varaju .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Reda Pattabhi, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners. (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court dated 14th November 1919 the above-named petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 9th January 1920 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

A. KANAKA RAJU,
Official Receiver.

Rajahmundry, 19th November 1919.

No. 12 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Rokka Chine Narasimham of Gudivada .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Adusumilli Gopalakrishnayya, etc. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by this court on the 20th November 1919 and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 21 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Kanda Lakshmareddi of Jaggayy .. .. *Petitioner.*
Boyana Seshayya, etc. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by this court on the 20th November 1919 and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 99 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Kutreddi Ayyavaru and others of Peda Kapavaram .. .. *Petitioners*
Kollari Venkataratnam, etc. .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners were adjudged insolvents by this court on the 20th November 1919 and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 173 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Mosheela Kutumba Rao of Arthamuru Dwaravaka .. .. *Petitioner.*
Madras Bank, etc. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by this court on the 13th November 1919 and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 191 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Nanduri Venkata Ramasomayulu of Nidadavole .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Penumatcha Venkata Raghavaraju, etc... .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by this court on the 7th November 1919 and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 187 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Goriparti Gopaya of Yedladibba .. .. *Petitioner*
Nandipaty Swamireddi, etc. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 28th October 1919, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 238 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Sarapaneni Ramayya of Zone Dintakurru .. .. .. *Insolvent-petitioner.*
Kolli Krishnamma, etc. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner, Sarapaneni Ramayya, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 9th January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before the court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 238 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Vallankonda Venkateswarlu and Vallankonda Venkatasubbayya of Repulapad .. .. *Insolvent-petitioners.*
Pulluchi Nagayya, etc. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioners, Vallankonda Venkateswarlu, etc., have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 9th January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court, either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 239 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Peddiboyana Kotappa of Vuyyuru .. .. *Insolvent-petitioner.*
Polisetti Subbayya, etc. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner, Peddiboyana Kotappa, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th December 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

BH. SRIRAMULU,
Official Receiver.

Masulipatam, 29th November 1919.

No. 12 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

In re the insolvency of Kundaswami Pillai .. .. .. *Insolvent.*

Notice, under section 39 (4) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not prove their claims to the satisfaction of this court on or before 9th January 1920 their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

No. 75 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Subrahmanya Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Periyakaruppan Chettiyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Subrahmanya Pillai, son of Arumugam Pillai, residing at Pulaya Ayakudi, Palani taluk, the petitioner above-named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 30th September 1919, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 9 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 76 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Rangasami Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sethappa Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Rangasami Chetti, son of Alagiri Chetti, Ovilapuram, hamlet of Thevaram, Periyakulam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 16th October 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts, as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 193 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Thakulova Alagaswami Ayyan and another .. .. *Petitioners.*
Meet Kuppayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Thakulova Alagaswami Ayyan son of Kasthuri Rangaiere and Thakulova Jierien, son of first petitioner, both residing at Mel Vadambookki street, Madura, the petitioners above named, were adjudged insolvents by this court on 30th October 1919, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 11 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Venkatachellam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rajagopalaier and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given Venkatachellam Pillai, son of Veerayya Pillai, residing at Thekkathera, Dindigul, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 14th November 1919, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 21 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Kanakathumeera Levvai Ravuttan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chettuppan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kanakathumeera Levvai Ravuttan, son of Kanakathumeera Levvai Ravuttan, residing at Uthamapalayam, Periyakulam taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this court on 1st November 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 31 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Thiyada Kuppusami Ayyan and another .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Aeonthu Sundararaja Raghunathar and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that (1) Thiyada Kuppusami Ayyan, son of Balusami Ayyan, residing at Krishnan Koil street, Madura. (2) Thiyada Balusami Ayyan, son of first petitioner and residing at Muoichalu second street, Madura, the petitioners above named were adjudged insolvents by this court on 18th October 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 59 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Kuppan Kudumban .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ammachi and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kuppan Kudumban, son of Karuppa Kudumban, residing at Krishnapuram, Madura taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 30th September 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 44 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Muhammad Miyan Ravuttan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Irulappa Konar and others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice, under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Muhammad Miyan Ravuttan, son of Muhammad Modeen Ravuttan, residing at Elahadal street, Madura, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 9th November 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 54 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Thirumalaisami Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
P. Pl. Palaniappa Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice, under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Thirumalaisami Chetti, son of Thirumoorthi Chetti, residing at Balasamudram, Palani taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 18th October 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 26 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

C. S. Somasundaram Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Em. K. Rm. Maragappa Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that C. S. Somasundaram Pillai, son of Srinivasa Pillai, residing at West Tower street, Madura, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 30th September 1919, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 29 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Perumal Nayakan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chettiyappa Chetti, Agent Lakshumanan Chetti and others .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Perumal Nayakan, son of Ramasami Nayakan, residing at Sangampuram, Periyakulam taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 13th December 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 24 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

A. Raman Nayar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramathanuhandi Sastrial and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that A. Raman Nayar, son of Ambatu Lakshmi Ammal, residing at West Masi street, Madura, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 24th October 1919, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 69 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Petitioner.
Tirumalaiswami Pillai
Creditors.
Thanviyam Pillai and others

Notice, under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Thirumalaiswami Pillai, son of Velu Pillai, residing at Thenoolaikara street, Madura, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 31st October 1919, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 71 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Petitioner.
Joseph Rajagopala Pillai
Creditors.
Poovajaram Davvai and others

Notice, under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Joseph Rajagopala Pillai, son of Veerasami Pillai, residing at Perumal Koil street, Madura, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 16th October 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 79 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Petitioner.
Gulam Usein Sahib
Creditors.
P. Subbaraya Ayyar and others

Notice, under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Gulam Usein Sahib, son of Gulam Hakim Sahib, residing at Vilachari, Madura taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 27th September 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 80 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Petitioner
Lakshumana Rao
Creditors.
K. Naga Ayyar and others

Notice, under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Lakshumana Rao, son of Somangli Kuppuswami Ayyar, residing at Kondalalagar Perumal Kovil street, Madura, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this court on 30th October 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 81 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Petitioner.
Ayyanar Ekali
Creditors.
Nagakudumbar and others

Notice, under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Ayyanar Ekali, son of Kuruppanan Ekali, residing at Pillayarpalayam, Madura taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 1st November 1919, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 83 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Petitioner.
Kuppuswami Chetti
Creditors.
M. Ramaswami Chetti and others

Notice, under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kuppuswami Chetti, son of Subbaraya Chetti, residing at Mapur, Palani taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 14th November 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 195 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Petitioners.
Mutharamalingam Pillai and another
Creditors.
Muthu Ayyar and others

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that (1) Mutharamalingam Pillai, son of Vedanibam Pillai and (2) Kanakarama Pillai, brother of Mutharamalingam Pillai, both residing at North Mast street, Madura, have applied for being declared insolvents and that the said petition is posted to 20th December 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 199 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Petitioner.
T. E. Seror
Creditors.
Soosai Pillai and others

Notice under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Seror, son of G. W. Seror, residing at Kavadakara street, Dindigul, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 11th December 1919. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 113 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

S. K. Ramayya Bagavathar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Senni Veeru Ramaswami Ayyar and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that S. K. Ramayya Bagavathar, son of Senni Veeru Govindaswami Bagavathar, residing at Kanpalayam Kornikin Road, Ramnad Road, Madura, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 12th December 1919. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 117 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

A. Kuppamuthu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Suppan Chetti alias Subrahmanyan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that A. Kuppamuthu Pillai, son of Kasilingam Pillai, residing at Cuaba Mainr, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 14th December 1919. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 119 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

S. Ananthakrishna Ayyangar .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. Balan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16(7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Ananthakrishna Ayyangar, son of Srinivasa Ayyangar, residing at Poothipuram, Periyakulam taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 20th November 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 8 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 121 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Karuppana Kavundan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kuppana Kavundan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Karuppana Kavundan, son of Ramaswami Kavundan, residing at Manjanaickenpatty, Palani taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 26th December 1919. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 123 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Thirumalai Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. Ragavaswami Asari and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Thirumalai, Pillai son of Rayalingam Pillai, residing at Kambam, Periyakulam taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 9th January 1920. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 125 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Syed Pathulathean Sahib and another .. .. *Petitioners.*
Syed Sikkandir Sahib and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that (1) Syed Pathulathean Sahib and son of Haji Syed Moideen Sahib, (2) Syed Makthoom Sahib, brother of first petitioner, both residing at Munichalai street, Madura, has applied for being declared insolvents and that the said petition is posted to 19th December 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 133 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Thoppai Kuppuswami Ayyar and another .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
P. S. Annuamiayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that (1) Thoppai Kuppuswami Ayyar, son of Neelamegam Ayyar, (2) Thoppa Rama Ayyar, son of first petitioner, both residing at Ramnad road, Madura, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 19th December 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 134 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Muthuvel Kavundan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Annamalai Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Muthuvel Kavundan, son of Kuppanachiunthu Kavundan, residing at Kalipatti, Palni taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 9th January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 135 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Karuppana Kavandan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venkatachellam Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Karuppana Kavandan, son of Nachimuthu Kavandan, residing at Kallipatty, hamlet of Manjanaickanpatti, Palni taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 9th January 1920. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

Madura, 25th November 1919.

No. 13 of 1919 (No. 3 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Subba Nayak, son of Perumal Nayak, Mudlapatty *alias* Muthuramalingapuram, Yettiyapuram Zamin, Koilpatti taluk .. .. *Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned debtor has been adjudged by me an insolvent on 19th November 1919. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claim as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per form No. 3 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims.

No. 24 of 1919 (No. 6 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Cruz Morais, son of Gabriel Morais, Malayappa Pillai Lane, Keelcor, Tuticorin .. .. *Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned debtor has been adjudged by me an insolvent on 19th November 1919. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claim as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per form No. 3 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims.

No. 28 of 1919 (No. 30 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tinnevelly)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Valaythu Nadan, son of Subbayya Nadan, Nalanthala, Sankarankoil taluk .. .. *Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned debtor has been adjudged by me an insolvent on 19th November 1919. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claim as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per form No. 3 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims.

A. SUBBAHMANYA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

Tinnevelly, 20th November 1919.

No. 29 of 1919 (T.S.C.) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Punalamayya Kone and others .. .. *Petitioners.*
Ramne Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed petitioners are required to tender proof of their claim on or before 16th January 1920. If they fail to do so, a dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

No. 16 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Rajam Mudali .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ayyamperumal Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed petitioner are required to tender proof of their claim on or before 20th January 1920. If they fail to do so, a final dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

No. 20 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Narayana Achar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramaswami Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 28th November 1919 and his further examination takes place on 30th January 1920. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 6 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,
Official Receiver.

Trichinopoly, 28th November 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH NOVEMBER 1919.

Liabilities.		Rs.	A.	P.	Assets.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		75,00,000	0	0	Government Securities		1,09,14,167	10	8
Reserve Fund		63,01,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments		4,27,813	8	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 98,51,201 10 7				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		2 60,55,708	12	5
Public Deposits at Branches	41,75,021 12 5	1,34,75,333	12	0	Amounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities		1,73,99,693	15	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		15,80,98,861	2	9	Bills discounted and purchased		2,10 56,650	9	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.		85,280	8	5	Balances with other Banks		38,80,812	2	4
Sundries		21,97,445	2	9	Bullion		1,674	2	2
					Dead Stock		19,12,661	4	7
					Stamps		21,773	14	11
					Sundries		7 01,328	0	0
							10,22 82,804	9	9
					Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *		4,93,88,635	9	2
Total		18,18,71,320	2	11	Total		15,16,71,439	3	11

* Includes 198 Rupees = Rs. 1,980.

(By order of the Directors)

B. H. E. RICHARDSON,
Chief Accountant.

N. M. MURRAY,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans, 6 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 62·59

Bank of Madras, Madras, 1st December 1919.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that an amount of Re 1 towards the travelling allowance for March and April 1919 due to E. Kameyya, late peon of Rajahmundry subdivision, is outstanding in the accounts of this office. If the amount is not claimed within one month from date of this notification, it will be credited to Government.

F. M. WAINWRIGHT,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern Division.

14th November 1919.

An amount of Rs 449-12-0 due to the late V. Srinivasachari, contractor, Public Works Department, Nayakan Kuppam, Walajabad post, for the work done by him in Gothakade tank is outstanding in the accounts of this office. The claimant or claimants should appear in person before the 20th February 1920 in the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours with the necessary heirship certificate granted by competent authority, failing which the amount will be credited to Government.

E. HOWE,
Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Division, VII Circle.

20th November 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the unclaimed wages of the following coolies in the Public Works Stores, Madras, for the period noted against each, will be credited to Government, if not claimed within one month from this date :—

	Ticket No.	Name.	Period.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1.	380.	Virapathi Devar ..	1st to 15th July 1919 ..	0	7	9
2.	384.	Muniswami ..	Do. ..	0	7	9
3.	795.	Thiruvengadam ..	1st to 15th August 1919 ..	0	7	9
4.	777.	Subbarayo Mudali ..	Do. ..	0	7	9

H. F. DECOURCY,
Superintendent, Public Works Stores.

Madras, 20th November 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned amount is outstanding in the accounts of this division and that unless the party or his legal representative appears in person to receive payment

of the sum due, within three months from the date of this notification, the amount will be credited to Government.

Item number and name of person.	Particulars of amount due.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Month from which outstanding.
1. V. Srinivasa Ayyar ..	Amount of final bill for supply of coal.	1 15 0	April 1917.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned sums are outstanding for over three months in this division as arrears of unpaid wages and that the parties concerned may appear before the concerned Subdivisional officers and take payment within one month from the date of this notification failing which the amounts will be credited to Government:—

C.R. Vr. number.	Period.	Names of coolies.	Amount.	C.R. Vr. number.	Period.	Names of coolies.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
		No. I Subdivision.					
46T/9-14.	1st to 10th Sep. 1914.	Muthuswami ..	2 0 0	66T/4-16.	14th to 31st Mar. 1916.	Siran	1 8 0
89T/1-15.	12th to 17th Dec. 1914.	Swaminatha Asari.	0 4 0	Do.	Do.	Sellammal ..	0 7 0
129T/1-15.	20th to 28th Jan. 1915.	Muthuvagi ..	0 15 0	Do.	Do.	Amirthan ..	0 2 6
		Muniswami ..	1 2 0	86T/4-16.	8th to 14th and 15th to 20th Apr. 1916.	Pancaswami ..	0 2 0
76T/3-15.	Do.						
				Do.	17th to 23rd Apr. 1916.	Marimuthu ..	0 6 0
82T/6-15.	21st to 27th May 1915.	Kolandavelu Pandaram.	0 10 0	90T/6-16.		Alami	0 0 0
Do.	Do.	Gopalsha Pandaram.	0 10 0	87T/6-16.	24th to 30th Apr. 1916.	Amirtham ..	0 1 9
Do.	Do.	Vayathan ..	0 5 0	Do.	Do.	Kolandavelu ..	0 6 0
Do.	Do.	Arumugam ..	0 6 0	102T/7-16.	10th to 24th June 1916.	Gangadharan ..	1 11 0
Do.	Do.	Iruvan	0 2 6				
Do.	Do.	Sengan	0 10 0			Zacha Sahib ..	1 0 0
Do.	Do.	Bellu	0 10 0	Do.	Do.	Narayana Vaathan.	0 10 0
Do.	Do.	Palani	0 10 0	Do.	Do.	Muthuswami ..	0 0 0
Do.	Do.	Sivagan	0 10 0	Do.	Do.	Kaliammal ..	0 12 0
Do.	Do.	Tandan	0 10 0	Do.	Do.	Kuliamma ..	0 0 0
Do.	Do.	Muttayan	0 5 0	Do.	Do.	Pinya Rangammal.	0 7 0
Do.	Do.	Solamuthu	0 5 0	Do.	Do.	Chinnalai ..	0 7 6
Do.	Do.	Murugandy	0 2 0	Do.	Do.	Natchammal ..	0 0 0
Do.	Do.	Kandathy	0 4 0	81T/3-17.	21st to 30th Apr. 1917.		
Do.	Do.	Chinnammal	0 1 0	Do.	Do.	Karuppayya ..	0 0 0
Do.	Do.	Nelly	0 2 0	Do.	Do.	Sinnammal ..	0 0 0
Do.	Do.	Palanimuthu ..	1 0 0	Do.	Do.	Ammani ..	0 2 0
103T/9-15.	13th to 19th Aug. 1915.			Do.	Do.	Pungil	0 0 0
79T/5-15.	8th to 9th Sep. 1915.	Chinnathamb ..	1 4 0	Do.	Do.	Thardayi ..	0 0 0
Do	Do.			Do.	Do.	Singammal ..	0 0 0
92/T9-15.	17th to 18th Sep. 1915.	Muniswami ..	0 0 0	Do.	Do.	Perumayi ..	0 0 0
		Chinnathambi ..	1 4 0	Do.	Do.	Angammal ..	0 0 0
Do.	Do.			Do.	Do.	Palani	0 0 0
86T/10-15.	17th to 23rd Sep. 1915.	Abraham ..	0 6 0	Do.	Do.	Sivarangammal ..	0 0 0
		Shaik Amer ..	1 0 0	Do.	Do.	Vathammal ..	0 0 0
				Do.	Do.	Ammani	0 2 0
		Chinnathambi ..	0 12 0	Do.	Do.	Pachai	0 1 6
Do.	Do.	Palani	0 5 0	Do.	Do.	Aparanji ..	0 1 6
Do.	Do	Krishnan ..	0 5 0	32T/8-13.	1st to 10th Aug. 1917.		
95T/10-15.	15th to 21st Oct. 1915.			Do.	Do.	Nadu Maiyan ..	0 0 6
Do.	Do.			Do.	Do.	Sivakami ..	1 1 0
104T/10-15	11th to 20th Oct. 1915.	Ramaswami ..	0 6 0	Do.	Do.	Sellammayan ..	0 2 0
		Chakkaramma ..	0 0 0	Do.	Do.	Varadamma ..	0 0 0
Do.	Do.			Do.	Do.	Sundari	0 6 0
Do.	Do.	Ammani ..	0 0 6	27T/8-17.	21st to 30th Aug. 1917.		
85T/8-15.	1st to 13th Mar. 1916.	Sundaran ..	0 1 0	Do.	Do.	Daivanai ..	0 2 6
		Sivamalai ..	0 1 3	Do.	Do.	Palani	0 3 0
Do.	Do.			Do.	Do.	Velayan	0 0 6
3167/3-16.	29th Feb. 1916 to 17th Mar. 1916.	Viri	2 10 0	Do.	Do.	Karuppayan ..	0 0 0
		Varathayan ..	0 0 0	Do.	Do.	Sivappayan ..	0 0 0
				Do.	Do.	Lakshmanai ..	0 2 0
				Do.	Do.	Annamutha ..	0 2 0
		Alamelu	0 2 6	Do.	Do.	Kuliamma ..	0 7 6
Do.	Do.	Pazal	0 2 6	Do.	Do.		
Do.	Do.	Sattayi	0 2 0				
Do.	Do.	Sivabhagyam ..	0 6 0	47T/10-17	Mst to 30th Sep. 1917.	Arumugam ..	1 2 0
Do.	Do.	Sivagam	0 0 0				
Do.	Do.	Valli	0 1 6	64T/6-16.	6th May to 6th June 1916.	Karuppa Servai ..	0 11 0
Do	Do.	Alamelu	0 1 6				
Do.	Do.	Vinnamal	0 1 6				40 1 6
		No. II Subdivision.					
151T/11-14.	Oct. 1914 ..	Ramaswami Konan.	1 6 6	Adjustment 1-1918, 141H/6-12.	.. ..	Ramaswami, headcooly.	0 12 0
66H/10-15	7th to 13th Oct. 1915.	Date Boyan ..	3 4 0		1st Feb. 1914.	Vyapari	0 6 0
Do.	Do.	Ranga Boyan ..	3 1 0				0 18 0

N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Talukar Project Division.

28th November 1919.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

General Conditions of Contract.

1. *Definition of Terms.*—In construing these General Conditions and the annexed specification the following words shall have the meanings herein assigned to them unless there is something in the subject or context inconsistent with such construction :—

The "Secretary of State" shall mean the Secretary of State for India in Council and shall include his successors and assigns.

The "Contractor" shall mean the Tenderer whose tender shall be accepted by the Secretary of State, and shall include the Tenderer's legal personal representatives or successors and assigns.

The "Engineer" shall mean the Electrical Engineer for the time being attached to the Public Works Department of the , or such other officer as may be appointed by the , to supervise the Work on behalf of the Secretary of State.

"Plant" shall mean and include any machine, fixed or movable, used for the generation or transmission of power, or actuated by power.

"Work" or "Works" shall mean the whole of the plant and materials to be provided and work to be done executed or carried out by the Contractor under the Contract.

The "Contract" shall mean all the documents by which the agreement by the Contractor to provide do execute or carry out the Plant Work or Works shall be constituted or in or by which the the terms of such agreement or any of them are contained or set forth specially including these General Conditions, any special conditions attached to or issued with these Conditions, the Specification, the Drawings, the Invitation for Tenders (if any) or any other letter notice or document upon or with reference to which the Tender is made the Tender and the acceptance thereof, and the Schedule of Prices (if any) furnished by the Contractor with his Tender.

The "Specification" shall mean the specification annexed to these General Conditions and the Schedules thereto (if any).

The "Site" shall mean the whole of the premises, buildings and grounds in or upon which the Plant Work or Works is or are to be provided executed erected done or carried out.

The "Drawings" shall mean the drawings issued with the specification which will ordinarily be identified by being signed by the Engineer, and any further drawing submitted by the Contractor with his tender and duly signed by him and accepted or approved by the Engineer and all other drawings supplied or furnished by the Contractor or by the Engineer in accordance with these General Conditions.

The "Special Conditions" shall mean the special conditions of contract (if any) attached to these general conditions.

The "Schedule" shall mean the schedule or schedules attached to the specification.

2. *Contractor to inform himself fully.*—The Contractor shall be deemed to have carefully examined the Invitation for Tenders (if any) the General and any Special Conditions, the Specification, and Drawings and the Schedule of Prices (if any). In case of any discordance or want of agreement between or amongst the several things herein described as the grounds or data of the Contract, then these conditions shall have precedence of, and be held to be more correct and binding than the Specification, or any condition referred to therein, or in any other documents forming part of the Contract, and in like manner detailed drawings shall be held to be more correct and binding than general drawings, and in like manner drawings made to a larger scale, or for special instruction, shall be held to be more correct and binding than drawings made to a smaller scale, or for general instruction, and figured dimensions shall be held to be more correct than dimensions by scale, but subject nevertheless in case of doubt or dispute as to any of the matters aforesaid to the determination and decision of the Engineer as hereinafter as more particularly mentioned and provided always that nothing herein contained shall limit the powers of the Engineer hereinafter mentioned.

3. *Security.*—The Contractor shall, within ten days of the intimation to him of the acceptance of a tender, deposit a sum equal to 5 per cent on the amount of the tender or any less sum fixed by the Engineer or Government as security for the performance of the Contract. This deposit shall be in cash if the amount does not exceed Rs. 500 and if the amount exceeds Rs. 500 in approved securities, endorsed as may be required by the Engineer, of the same market value at the date of the deposit as the amount fixed. All damages costs charges expenses and other sums which may become due or payable by the Contractor to the Secretary of State under the terms of the Contract may be deducted from the cash or paid out of the proceeds of sale of the securities so deposited (which the officer or person to whom the same may be endorsed as aforesaid is authorized to sell for that purpose) or from the interest of any such securities or from any sums due or which may become due to him by the Secretary of State, the whole or the balance unapplied as aforesaid of the cash or securities so deposited being repaid or transferred and returned as the case may be to the Contractor at the end of the period of maintenance provided for by Clause 16 of these Conditions. In the event of any and on the occasion of every such deduction or sale and payment as aforesaid the Contractor shall forthwith make up in cash or such securities as aforesaid the deficiency thereby occasioned in the said security deposit.

4. *Mistakes in Contractor's Drawings.*—The Contractor shall submit such drawings as may be required and shall be responsible for any discrepancies errors or omissions in any drawings or other particulars supplied by him notwithstanding that such drawings or particulars may have been approved by the Engineer.

5. *Patent rights, etc.*—The Contractor shall fully indemnify the Secretary of State against all actions suits claims demands costs charges and expenses arising from or incurred by reason of any infringement or alleged infringement of any letters patent design trade mark or name copyright or other protected rights in respect of any machine plant work material thing or system or method of using fixing working or arrangement used or fixed or supplied by the Contractor, but this indemnity shall not extend or apply to any action suit claim demand cost charges or expenses arising from or incurred by reason of the use of the works or any part thereof otherwise than in the manner or for a purpose contemplated by the Contract. All royalties and other similar payments which may have to be paid for the use of any such machine plant work material thing system or method as aforesaid

(whether payable in one sum or by instalments or otherwise) shall be covered by the contract price and payable by the Contractor.

In the event of any claim or demand being made or action or suit brought against the Secretary of State in respect of any such matter or matters as aforesaid the Contractor shall be duly notified thereof, and he shall conduct all negotiations for the settlement of such claim or demand and such action or suit shall also be conducted by him subject if and so far as the Secretary of State shall think proper to the supervision and control of the Secretary of State through the officer duly authorized in this behalf.

8. *Sub-letting of Contract.*—The Contractor shall not without the consent in writing of the Secretary of State under the hand of the Engineer assign or sub-let the Contract, nor make any Sub-contract, with any person or persons for the execution of any portion of the Work other than for raw materials, or for any part of the Work of which the manufacturers are named in the Contract

7. *Workmanship and Materials.*—The Work shall be carried out in all respects with workmanship and materials of the best and most substantial and approved qualities to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer, who may reject any plant apparatus material or workmanship which shall in his opinion be defective in quality any such rejection to be final and conclusive. The Contractor shall at his own expense provide all materials labour haulage power tools tackle and apparatus necessary to execute and complete the works and Plant in manner aforesaid.

8. *Use of Works pending completion.*—The Secretary of State shall be at liberty at any time to put into beneficial use the whole or any part of the Work he may desire to use pending the formal completion and taking over of the same.

9. *Power to vary or omit work.*—The Engineer shall have full power, subject to the proviso next hereinafter contained, from time to time before the Works have been taken over by notice in writing to order the Contractor to alter amend omit add to or otherwise vary any of the Work, and any such order shall be without prejudice to the liability of the Contractor under the Contract, and the Contractor shall carry out any alterations amendments omissions additions or variations as ordered and be bound in carrying them out by the same conditions (as far as applicable), as though the said alterations amendments omissions additions or variations occurred in the Specification. The difference of cost (if any) occasioned by any alterations amendments omissions additions or variations so ordered as aforesaid shall be added to or deducted from the contract price, as the case may require. The amount of such difference (if any) shall subject to the proviso hereinafter contained be ascertained and determined in accordance with the rates specified in the Schedules of Prices, so far as the same shall be applicable, but the Secretary of State shall not become liable for the payment of any charge in respect of any such alterations amendments omissions additions or variations unless the orders or instructions for the performance of the same shall have been given in writing by the Engineer:

Provided that except with the Contractor's consent the rates specified in the Schedule of Prices shall not apply if the total of the alterations amendments omissions additions or variations ordered is of such an extent as (if charged according to the rates in the Schedule of Prices) to result in an increase or decrease of the total price payable under the Contract by more than 10 per cent thereof.

In the event of any orders being given under the power conferred by this clause reasonable and proper allowances shall be made in time for any delay occasioned thereby and in money for any plant or materials already prepared, or work done and requiring to be altered in consequence thereof.

10. *Protection and Liability for Accidents Thefts and Damage.*—The Contractor shall at all times until the commencement of the period of maintenance as provided in clause 18 properly and sufficiently cover up and protect all materials delivered on site from damage or injury by exposure to the weather and shall take every other proper precaution against accident damage or injury to the same from any cause. The Contractor shall be and remain answerable and liable for all accidents and damage thereto which until the commencement of the period of maintenance as provided for under clause 18 may arise or be occasioned by the acts or omissions of the Contractor or his workmen agents servants or Sub-contractors and all losses and damages arising from such accidents damage or injuries as aforesaid shall be made good in the most complete and substantial manner by and at the sole cost of the Contractor and to the satisfaction of the Engineer:

Provided that should the Engineer certify that the work has been completed, but that owing to circumstances over which the Contractor has no control the Work cannot be taken over the Contractor shall not be held liable for any loss of or damage to the Work occasioned by such delay in taking over and occurring more than one month after the date of completion of the Work as certified by the Engineer.

Until the Work shall be or be deemed to be taken over as hereinafter provided the Contractor shall also indemnify the Secretary of State from and against all claims and demands suits proceedings costs and expenses in respect of or in connexion with any injury to persons or damage to property by whomsoever sustained by the acts or omissions of the Contractor or his workmen or Sub-contractors or by defective design work or material made done furnished or supplied by the Contractor. The Contractor shall also be responsible for thefts of any property of the Secretary of State or of others committed by any employee of his own or his Sub-contractors and shall be liable for the cost of replacing any property stolen.

11. *Insurance.*—Subject as hereinafter provided the Contractor shall at his own expense insure and at all times prior to the commencement of the period of maintenance keep insured against destruction or damage by fire or earthquake, storm and tempest such Plant and materials ordered for the Work as may for the time being be upon the site, for the full value of such Plant and materials.

12. *Materials brought on to the Site.*—All materials tools and tackle brought to and delivered upon the site for the purpose of the Work shall from the time of their being so brought upon it and be the property of the Secretary of State but may be used for the purposes of the Work but for that purpose only and shall not on any account be removed or taken away by the Contractor or any other person without the express permission in writing of the Engineer, but the Contractor shall

nevertheless (subject as hereinafter provided) be solely liable and responsible for any loss or destruction thereof or damage thereto unless resulting from causes beyond the contractor's control but being covered insurance against destruction or damage from which is provided for in clause 11. The Secretary of State shall have a lien on such materials tools and tackle for any sum or sums which may at any time prior to the completion of the works be due or owing to him by the contractor, under in respect of or by reason of the contract, and shall be at liberty to sell and dispose of any of such materials tools and tackle remaining after the completion of the works in such manner as he shall think fit, and to apply the proceeds in or towards the satisfaction of such sum or sums so due or owing or thereafter but subject to such lien and power of sale and disposal such surplus materials tools and tackle shall belong to the contractor and may be removed and disposed of by him as he shall think fit.

13. *Default.*—If the contractor shall at any time fail in the opinion of the Engineer to proceed with the work with due diligence and expedition, or shall refuse neglect or omit to comply with any orders given him in writing by the Engineer in accordance with the provisions of these conditions, or shall commit any other breach of the provisions of the contract, the Engineer shall be at liberty to give notice in writing to the contractor to make good the failure neglect omission or breach complained of, and should the contractor fail to comply with any such notice within such period as may be prescribed in such notice then and in such case the Secretary of State shall be at liberty to employ workmen other than those of the contractor to perform and execute the work in respect of which the failure neglect or omission referred to in such notice shall have been committed or occurred or, if the Secretary of State shall think fit, it shall be lawful for him to enter into a new contract with any other person or persons, for the execution of such part of the work as may not have been executed and in that event the Secretary of State shall, without incurring any liability to the contractor, be entitled to use all or any of the materials tools tackle or other things which may then be on the site for the purpose of completing the work or any part thereof and to provide any additional material tools or tackle required for the purpose and the cost of the executing any such work and providing any such materials shall be paid by the contractor to the Secretary of State on demand.

Subject to and after satisfaction of the lien of the Secretary of State for any sum due to him by the contractor for any expenses costs or charges incurred in the completion of the work, all materials tools tackle or other things remaining on the site and unsold after such completion shall forthwith thereafter be removed by the contractor.

14. *Replacement of defective work or materials.*—If during the progress of the work the Engineer shall notify in writing to the contractor that in his opinion the contractor has executed any unsound or imperfect work, or has supplied any materials inferior in quality to those stipulated for by the contract the contractor shall at his own expense, within ten days of his receiving the notice, proceed with due expedition to remove or alter and re construct or replace the work, or as the case may be with due expedition to remove or alter and re construct or replace the work or materials supply fresh materials up to the standard of the specification, in place of the work or materials complained of by the notice (as the case may be) and in case the contractor shall fail so to do the Secretary of State may after the expiration of ten days from the giving to the contractor of a further notice in writing stating the Secretary of State's intention so to do forthwith at the cost of the contractor remove the work or materials complained of and perform all such work or (as the case may be, supply all such materials in place of those complained of as may be necessary or proper in order to comply with the contract and the cost as certified by the Engineer of any such removal and performance of work or supply of materials shall be paid by the contractor to the Secretary of State on demand; provided always that nothing in this clause shall be deemed to deprive the Secretary of State of or affect any other rights or remedies under the contract or otherwise which he may have in respect of such defects or deficiencies. No payment which may have been made on account of materials delivered or work executed shall be looked on as acceptance of such or any work or materials.

15. *Cutting away and making good.*—The tender is to include all necessary cutting away and making good for the purposes of the contract of the wood work, walls, floors, etc., of the site. The contractor will be held responsible for, and will have to make good at his own expense, to the satisfaction of the Engineer, any damages to, or disfigurement of, the site which may have been caused by the acts or omissions of himself or his servants or agents in connexion with the carrying out of the contract.

16. *Maintenance.*—The contractor shall make good at his own expense all defects due to faulty design, material or workmanship on the part of the contractor which may during a period of twelve calendar months from the date on which the work is certified by the Engineer to have been brought into beneficial use or, if no such certificate is given, from the date of the final payment for the work under clause 30 (which period is hereinafter called the "period of maintenance") develop under proper use in the work or any part thereof by replacing plant materials or work or otherwise as may be necessary. Any such making good by the contractor shall in no wise relieve him from his liability to make good any further defects in the work made good or replaced which may develop during the remainder of such period of twelve months. If any such defects are clearly caused by the fault of the contractor and are liable to recurrence the contractor shall make such alterations as are required to prevent any recurrence of such defects. If any defects or alterations which the contractor shall become liable to make good or make under this clause be not made good or made (as the case may be) within such time as the Engineer may prescribe for the purpose the Engineer may proceed to make good or make the same (as the case may be) at the risk and expense of the contractor, but without prejudice to any other rights or remedies which the Secretary of State may have against the contractor in respect of his default in making good or making the same as aforesaid and the cost of any such making good or making shall be paid by the contractor to the Secretary of State on demand.

17. *Contractor's representative and workmen.*—The contractor shall employ at least one competent representative, whose name or names shall have previously been communicated in writing to the Engineer by the contractor, to superintend the carrying out of the works. The said representative, or if more than one shall be employed then, one of such representatives, shall always be present on

the site during working hours, and any written orders or instructions which the Engineer or his duly authorised representative, whose name shall have been previously communicated in writing to the contractor, may give to the said representative of the contractor, shall be deemed to have been given to the contractor.

The Engineer shall be at liberty to object to any representative or person employed by the contractor in the execution of or otherwise about the works who in the Engineer's opinion shall misconduct himself or be incompetent or negligent and the contractor shall remove every person so objected to forthwith upon receipt from the Engineer of notice in writing requiring him so to do.

18. *Submission of samples.*—The contractor shall not without the written sanction of the Engineer use for the execution of the work any materials plant or stores of any type or description other than those specified in his tender. He shall, if required to do so, or at his option deposit samples at the office of the Engineer for approval, and the Engineer shall, within 14 days of the receipt of the samples, express in writing to the contractor his approval or otherwise of the samples deposited, and all materials plant and stores used in the execution of the work must be in every way equal to the deposited samples. All samples deposited will be returned to the contractor within one month of the work being taken over.

19. *Deductions from contract price.*—The amount of all costs of works expenses or other sums which under the contract shall be payable by the contractor to the Secretary of State, may be deducted by the Secretary of State from any moneys due or becoming due by him to the contractor under the contract, without prejudice to the Secretary of State's right to recover the same by the ordinary process of law.

20. *Terms of payment.*—Subject to any deductions which the Secretary of State may be authorized to make under the contract, the contractor shall be entitled upon the certificate of the Engineer to the effect hereinafter stated to payments by the Secretary of State by instalments in accordance with the following provisions :—

(1) Instalments of 80 per cent of the value, as certified by the Engineer, of the materials from time to time delivered or work executed on the site.

(2) The remaining 20 per cent of the total value as certified of the work or where the work is divided into sections in the specification of such each section, as follows:—

> Ten per cent at the expiration of one month after the work or section shall have been taken over by the Secretary of State; and the remaining ten per cent at the expiration of four months after such taking over.

In the event of the Engineer certifying on or after the works being taken over that minor defects not justifying the withholding of his certificate of completion exist therein the Secretary of State shall be entitled to retain out of the instalment payable on such certificate such sum as represents the cost as ascertained by the Engineer of making good such minor defects, and any balance of the sum so retained shall, subject to the other provisions of these conditions become due upon such minor defects being made good.

If at any time the contractor shall be prevented for any period of not less than 30 days from causes within the control of the Secretary of State either, first, from delivering on the site any plant or materials ready in India for delivery or, secondly, from proceeding with the erection of any plant or materials which he has already delivered on the site, the Secretary of State shall bear the cost of storage and protection, including insurance in accordance with clause (11) of the plant and materials during such period In the first of such cases the contractor shall be entitled to payment of 80 per cent of the value certified as aforesaid of the plant or materials the delivery of which shall have been so prevented within one month from the date on which so certified by the Engineer such plant or materials are so ready aforesaid provided that all portions thereof have been suitably and sufficiently marked as being the property of the Secretary of State, and are delivered into the custody of some person approved by the Engineer who has granted a receipt therefor.

Instalments shall be due and payable by the Secretary of State within one month from the date of each certificate of the Engineer.

21. *Certificate of Engineer.*—Every application to the Engineer for a certificate must be accompanied by a detailed claim (in duplicate) setting forth (in the order of the Schedule of Prices if any) particulars of the plant or materials delivered and work executed to the date of the claim, and the certificate as to such of the plant and work mentioned in the claim as is in the opinion of the Engineer in accordance with the contract shall be issued within 14 days of the application. No application for a certificate shall be made within 14 days of a previous application.

22. *Certificate not to affect Rights of the Secretary of State or contractor.*—The Engineer may by any certificate make any correction or modification in any certificate previously issued by him, and payments shall be regulated and adjusted accordingly. No certificate of the Engineer shall, nor shall any payment on account by the Secretary of State to the contractor, nor any extension of time for the execution of the works by the contractor which may be granted by or on behalf of the Secretary of State, affect or prejudice any of the rights of the Secretary of State against the contractor under or relieve him of any of his obligations for or in respect of the due performance of the contract, or be interpreted as approval of work done or of materials supplied.

23 *Suspension of Works.*—The Secretary of State shall pay to the contractor all proper expenses arising from suspension of the works by order in writing of the Engineer or any other officer on behalf of the Secretary of State unless such suspension be due to some default on the part of the contractor or any sub-contractor under him.

24. *Damages for delay in completion.*—If the work shall not be duly completed within the time fixed by the contract or any extension thereof which may be granted to the contractor and if but for the above failure of the contractor the Secretary of State would have been able to make efficient use of the work the contract price of the work shall be reduced by a sum equal to two per cent of

the value so ascertained by the Engineer's certificate which shall be final of such portion of the work as in consequence of the delay cannot in the Engineer's opinion be used efficiently for such week, or part of a week, between the stipulated date for completion or the expiration of any extended time granted for completion (as the case may be) and the actual time of taking over, provided that such deduction shall not exceed 20 per cent of the value so ascertained as aforesaid of such portion of the work, as aforesaid. Provided also that nothing in this clause shall prejudice or affect the rights given to the Secretary of State by clause 13 of these conditions:

Provided also that if any plant and materials for the execution of the work shall have been specified in the tender as having to be obtained outside India and are actually so obtained and cannot ordinarily be obtained in India the reduction per week of the contract price to be made as hereinbefore provided for any delay in the delivery of such materials shall be half of one per cent instead of two per cent.

25. *Time of taking over.*—The work shall for the purposes of all the provisions of these conditions be deemed to have been completed and taken over by the Secretary of State when the Engineer shall have certified in writing that it has been completed in accordance with the contract conditions and such certificate shall not be unreasonably withheld nor shall the Engineer delay its issue on account of omissions or defects which in his opinion do not affect the efficient use of the work, but such issue shall be without prejudice to the contractor's liability to make good any such omissions and defects with the greatest possible expedition.

26. *Death and Bankruptcy.*—If the contractor shall die, or become insolvent, or bankrupt or have a receiving order made against him or compound with or make any proposal for carrying on his business under inspection or for the benefit of his creditors, or commit an act of insolvency or bankruptcy, or being a corporation be ordered to be wound up or have a receiver of its business appointed, the Secretary of state shall be entitled forthwith by notice in writing to the contractor or his legal representatives to determine the contract and the Secretary of State may to that end complete the contract in such time and manner and by such persons as he shall think fit.

27. *Arbitration.*—If at any time whether during the progress of the works or after their completion any question dispute or difference whatsoever for the decision of which express provision is not made in any other clause of these conditions shall arise between the parties hereto upon or in relation to or in connexion with the contract, or any matter whatsoever arising thereout, the same shall, unless the parties shall agree upon a single arbitrator, be referred to the arbitration of three persons, one of whom shall be nominated by the contractor, the second by the Secretary of State and the third shall be an independent person selected by the other two persons so nominated: and this provision shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and the provisions of such Act shall be deemed to apply accordingly whether or not it would of its own force and but for this provision have applied having regard to the locality in which the contract falls to be performed or the question may have arisen or otherwise: Provided always that no such reference to arbitration shall except so far as may be absolutely necessary prejudice or affect any of the rights or obligations of the parties to the contract respectively.

[THE FOLLOWING CLAUSES ARE TO BE DEEMED INCLUDED IN THESE CONDITIONS ONLY WHEN PLANT OR MACHINERY IS INCLUDED IN THE CONTRACT.]

28. *Contract drawings.*—The contractor shall submit to the Engineer for his approval, on or before the dates stipulated for this purpose in the specification, copies of all the drawings of the general arrangement of the plant as set out therein and of such detail drawings as may be reasonably necessary.

Within fourteen days from the receipt by him of such copies the Engineer shall signify his approval or otherwise of the same and if he does not do so he shall be deemed to have approved thereof.

Within fourteen days from the notification by the Engineer to the Contractor of his approval of such copies or in the absence of such notification within thirty days from the receipt by him of such copies, two copies, in ink on tracing cloth or ferroprussiate prints mounted on cloth, of all the drawings as approved shall be supplied to the Engineer by the contractor respectively and shall thereupon be signed by the contractor and become the property of the Secretary of State.

Such signed copies of the drawings shall not be departed from in any way whatsoever except with the written permission of the Engineer. During the execution of the works one of the signed copies shall be always kept available for reference on the site.

In the event of the Contractor desiring to keep in his own possession a signed copy of the drawings as approved he shall supply three copies instead of two and in this case the Engineer shall sign the third copy and return the same to the contractor.

29. *Manner of Execution, Quality of Material, &c.*—The plant shall be manufactured constructed provided put in position and maintained in the best and most substantial and workmanlike manner and with materials of the best and most approved qualities having regard to their respective uses

30. *Tests on site.*—In all cases where the special conditions provide for tests on the site whether of plant materials or workmanship the Secretary of State except where otherwise specially stipulated shall provide, free of charge such labour materials fuel stores apparatus and instruments as may be requisite from time to time, efficiently to carry out such tests in accordance with the conditions.

Where electrical energy is required for tests on site and a supply is available on the site from an existing installation, such electrical energy shall be supplied to the contractor by the Government free of charge at the pressure and frequency of the ordinary supply. If no such supply is available the electrical energy necessary for such tests shall be provided by the contractor.

31. *Delivery of plant and materials.*—No plant or materials shall be tendered for delivery until an intimation in writing shall have been given to the contractor by the Engineer that the Secretary of State is ready to take delivery.

32. *Tests on completion.*—On the completion of the works on the site in accordance with the contract the contractor shall give the Engineer notice in writing of such completion. The Engineer shall after receipt of such notice by order in writing under his hand fix a date and an hour on that date for the making of the tests on site if any tests are provided for by the contract.

The contractor shall carry out such tests upon the date and at the hour so fixed and if the Engineer or his authorised representative shall attend on that date at that hour such tests shall be carried out in the presence of the Engineer or such representative.

If the Engineer or his said representative shall fail to be present at the said tests the contractor shall be entitled to make the same in his absence, and the result of the tests so made shall be binding upon the Secretary of State.

If any portion of the plant fails under the tests to satisfy the contract conditions similar tests according to the contract of the portion so failing shall, if required by the Engineer, or by the contractor, be repeated within a time to be fixed by the Engineer and the provisions of this clause shall apply to such repeated tests as if they were the original tests and the contractor shall pay to the Secretary of State all reasonable expenses to which he may be put by such tests.

If the tests or any repeated tests as required as aforesaid be not made by the contractor on the date fixed as aforesaid for the same the Engineer the Engineer may proceed to make such tests himself at the contractor's risk and expense.

If on any test under this clause the plant tested shall fail to satisfy the contract conditions the Secretary of State shall as from the date stipulated by the contract for completion nevertheless have the right of using such plant until the same shall satisfy such conditions, and such use shall be at the contractor's risk.

In the event of the question whether the works have been completed in accordance with the contract or any question regarding such completion being submitted to arbitration as hereinbefore provided the Secretary of State may, pending such arbitration, use any portion of the plant the Engineer may certify to be capable of being used, on condition of paying to the contractor a sum calculated (according to the period of the user) at the rate of 5 per cent per annum upon the amount withheld or deducted in respect of such plant.

33. *Rejection of defective work.*—If the works, or any portion thereof, shall not in the opinion of the Engineer on the stipulated tests (if any) being made in accordance with the contract satisfy the contract conditions within three months after the date stipulated for completion the Engineer may give notice in writing to the contractor setting forth particulars of the defects or particulars in respect of which the works in his opinion fail to comply with the contract conditions and requiring the contractor to make good alter or replace the same within such time to be specified in the notice as the Engineer may consider reasonable and the contractor shall make good alter or replace the same as required by such notice and so as to make it comply with the requirements of the contract conditions within the time so specified. Should he fail to do so within that time, the Secretary of State may make good alter or replace the same as so required and the cost of such making good, alteration or replacement (less in the case of any replacement any sum which would have become due to the contractor under the contract in respect of the works replaced and which shall not have been paid to him) shall be paid by the contractor to the Secretary of State on demand or should the Secretary of State not make good alter or replace any defective works in respect of which such notice as aforesaid shall be given within six months from the date of the giving of such notice the contractor shall repay to the Secretary of State all sums (if any) paid by him to the contractor in respect of such works. Nothing in this clause contained shall prejudice or affect the rights of the Secretary of State under the contract whether in the way of enforcement of penalties or otherwise in respect of any delay in the completion of the works.

34. *Use of plant or works pending making good.*—If at the expiration of the time specified for making good altering or replacing the plant or works in any notice given by the Engineer to the contractor under the last preceding clause the contractor shall not have duly made good altered or replaced the same in accordance with the contract the Secretary of State shall be at liberty if he thinks fit to make use of the same for such time as shall be reasonably sufficient according to the circumstances to enable him to make good alter or replace the same (whichever he may see fit to do) provided that in respect of the period of such user the Secretary of State shall not be entitled to any damages under clause 26 of these conditions and in the case of complete replacement the contractor shall be entitled to be paid a reasonable sum for the same.

Madras, 21th November 1913.

E. J. B. GREENWOOD,
Electrical Engineer to Government.

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers delegated under clause (3) of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, IV of 1897, the Board of Revenue hereby appoints the Special Deputy Tahsildar employed for laying down the regular lines of streets in the municipalities of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, and the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly division, to be 'Survey Officers' within the limits of the aforesaid municipalities.

Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement),
Madras, 28th November 1913.

U. RAMA RAO,
Acting Secretary.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company ..	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company,	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Artificer, Carnatic Ordnance Department ..	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son)
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, I., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	John Furlong (son)
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	Pasquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company,	Jeremiah Mitchell Hawkins (Foster son). George Hawkins (son).
Housley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department ..	Charles Housley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleher, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleher (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Engine, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, R. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew Maffuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps ..	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catharine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers ..	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery.	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheppard, J., Sergeant, 43rd Brigade, Royal Artillery ..	John Sheppard (son). Ellen Sheppard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

9th (Secunderabad) Division, Bolarum,
14th November 1919.

G. R. O'DOWD,
for Controller of Military Accounts.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion "The Queen's" Regiment, dated at Bareilly, this 18th day of November 1919.

Number, rank and name, 243415, Private, Burgess, John James William; age 26 years; trade, Builder's labourer; date of enlistment, 8th December 1913 (T.F.), re-enlisted till 31st March 1923; place of enlistment, Kingston re-enlisted at Agra; parish and county in which born, Surbiton, Surrey; date of desertion or absence, 1st November 1919; place of desertion or absence, Agra; marks, G.S.W.R. arm and shoulder; transferred from 1/6th East Surrey Regiment, 1st October 1919. Adt. Hos., Agra whilst on furlough. Dis. Hos. Agra, 1st November 1919; letter received from man asking for pay to be forwarded to 102 Metcalfe Road, Agra. Adt. Hos. whilst on furlough; five years and eleven months' service.

[Illegible],
Commanding 2nd Battalion "The Queen's" Regiment.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 30 of 1919.

The following telegram dated 13th November 1919, received from the Port Officer, Mangalore, is published for information :—

"Commander Juba reports a submerged Kotia awash with anchor down abandoned in Lat. 13° 26' 26" North, Long. 74° 37' 50" East and drifting northwards."

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
18th November 1919.

L. B. CLARKE,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

No. 31 of 1919.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
18th November 1919.

L. B. CLARKE,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—WEST COAST—COLACHEL.

The Patna Rock Red Buoy has been replaced

Port Office, Alleppey,
17th September 1919.

W. L. KELLY, Lieut.-Commander, R.N.R., Retired,
Principal Port Officer, Travancore.

No. 32 of 1919.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
18th November 1919.

L. B. CLARKE,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—WEST COAST—QUILON.

The Buoys marking the entrance to the Inner Anchorage at Quilon have been replaced and their position is as follows :—

Red Buoy bears from Tangacherry Light House S.E. distance about 3¾ cables.
Black Buoy bears from Tangacherry Light House S.E. ½ S. about 11½ cables.
The attention of mariners is drawn to the note appearing on the chart of Quilon Road, Sheet XII West Coast of India, with reference to these Buoys.

Note.—The Flag-staff and Messrs. Harrison and Crosfield Tall Red chimney in line leads into the Anchorage, clear of both reefs.

Port Office, Alleppey,
27th October 1919.

W. L. KELLY, Lieut.-Commander, R.N.R.,
Principal Port Officer, Travancore.

No. 33 of 1919.

The following telegram, dated 20th November 1919, from the Port Officer, Calcutta, is republished for information :—

"Barquentine Hyantan abandoned water logged and dismasted one hundred miles south-east of Barrua."

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
21st November 1919.

L. B. CLARKE,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 16th to the 22nd November 1919.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name	Tons.	Nation	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1919. November 16..	Arrived ..	S.S. "Greathor" ..	3,411	B	R. A. Sharpe ..	Rangoon ..	South quay and No. 9.
" 17..	Do. ..	S.S. "Kharsia" ..	1,967	B	T. N. Gray ..	Singapore ..	South quay and No. 1.
" 17..	Do. ..	S.S. "Havildar" ..	3,036	B	L. Bartosh ..	Calcutta ..	East quay and No. 7
" 18..	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Ranald,"	3,416	B	J. Clark ..	Galle ..	West quay No. 1.
" 19..	Do. ..	S.S. "Carsten" ..	2,429	H	E. Downing ..	Port Said ..	West quay No. 2.
" 19..	Do. ..	S.S. "Tasia" ..	3,136	B	S. N. Rowe ..	London ..	No. 2.
" 20..	Do. ..	S.S. "Rhodesia" ..	967	B	C. S. Fenwick ..	Rangoon ..	No. 6.
" 21..	Do. ..	S.S. "Ayrma" ..	1,862	N	A. Johannessen	Port Said ..	West quay No. 3.
" 22..	Do. ..	S.S. "Bengala" ..	1,936	B	G. W. D. Amos.	Singapore ..	South quay and No. 9.
" 22..	Do. ..	S.S. "Loredano" ..	2,852	I	S. Delsi ..	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 2.
" 22..	Do. ..	S.S. "Nerbudda" ..	4,028	B	W. H. Walton.	Do. ..	No. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1919. November 17..	Sailed ..	S.S. "Maharaja" ..	2,415	B	R. M. Dooley ..	Calcutta and Port Blair.	No. 2.
,, 18..	Do ..	S.S. "Golaba" ..	3,339	B	D. L. Nelson ..	London ..	No. 4.
,, 18..	Do. ..	S.S. "Sharata" ..	1,967	B	T. N. Gray ..	Singapore ..	South quay and No. 1.
,, 20..	Do. ..	S.S. "Grassbra" ..	2,411	B	H. A. Sharpe ..	Negapatam and Cuddalore.	South quay and No. 2.
,, 20..	Do. ..	S.S. "Teesta" ..	2,426	B	S. N. Rowe ..	Calcutta ..	No. 2.
,, 22..	Do. ..	S.S. "Avona" ..	1,982	N	h Johannessen ..	Marseilles ..	West quay No. 3
,, 22..	Do. ..	S.S. "Carsten" ..	2,499	B	E. Downing ..	Do ..	West quay No. 2.

B = British. I = Italian. N = Norwegian.

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 23rd to the 29th November 1919.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Where from	Berth occupied.
1919 November 23..	Arrived ..	S.S. "Nardana" ..	4,966	B	W. E. Whittingham	London ..	No 4.
,, 24 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Syriam" ..	491	B	R. Mathew ..	Rangoon ..	No. 5.
,, 24 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Bolimba" ..	1,607	B	H. Fenton ..	Do. ..	South quay, stern of No. 1 and No 2.
,, 24 ..	Do. ..	S.S "Madawaska"..	5 553	B	C. D. Legie ..	New York	West quay and east quay.
,, 28 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Ranald"	3,449	B	J. Clark ..		

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1919. November 23...	Sailed ..	S.S. "Rhedaung"..	887	B	C S Fenwick ..	Rangoon ..	No. 6.
,, 23..	Do. ..	S S. "Loredano" ..	2,612	I	S. Dabol ..	Venice ..	West quay No. 3.
,, 24 .	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Ranald"	3,446	B	J. Clark ..	London ..	West quay No. 1.
,, 26 .	Do. ..	S.S. "Nardana" ..	4,966	B	W. E. Whittingham.	Calcutta ..	No. 5.
,, 25 .	Do. ..	S.S. "Syriam" ..	491	B	R. Mathew ..	Rangoon ..	No 5.
,, 25 .	Do. ..	S S. "Serbadik"..	4,978	B	W. H. Welton..	London ..	No. 4.
,, 25 .	Do ..	S.S. "Havildar" ..	3,036	B	L. Hartoch ..	Anger Road.	No. 7 and East quay
,, 26..	Do. ..	S.S. "Bengala" ..	1,535	B	G. W. D Amst.	Singapore ..	South quay and No. 6.
,, 29..	Do. ..	S.S "Bolimba" ..	1,607	B	H. Fenton ..	Rangoon ..	South quay, stern of No. 1 and No. 3.

B = British. I = Italian.

"S.S. "Clan Ranald" arrived off the port at 1-25 p.m. on 26th November 1919 towing the country craft "Hyntaa" and proceeded seat at 5-45 p.m. on the same day, leaving the craft behind.

Harbour Office, Madras,
1st December 1919.

G. H. FINNIS, Commdr., R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

Reward.

Intimation has been received of a dacoity near Meddaeur on the 24th October 1919, and of the loss of a transit bag from Jammalamadugu to Meddaeur containing mail bags from Jammalamadugu

to M.-4 In, M.-4 Out, Maddanur and Pulivendla and one parcel bag from Jammalamadugu to M.-4 Out section. The bags contained besides other articles insured articles of the value of Rs. 813-15-0.

2. A reward of Rs. 60 will be paid to any person or persons giving information leading to the detection of the offender or the recovery of the valuable contents of the insured and other articles stolen.

3. Such information should be communicated *confidentially* to Mr. P. O. Pain, B.A., Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras.

A. W. LANE RYAN,
Postmaster-General.

Madras, 15th November 1919.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WHITE CUT WOOL FOR VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL.

Notice is hereby given that 5,000 lb or 200 maunds white cut wool are required by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, to be supplied immediately.

2. Tenders will be received by the Superintendent up to 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th December 1919, and no tender will be received after that date and hour.

3. Tenders should be superscribed 'Tender for the supply of white cut wool for the Central Jail, Vellore.'

4. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by sample of white cut wool which it is proposed to supply and earnest money of Rs. 25.

5. The earnest money of the unsuccessful tenderer will be returned. The successful tenderer will be required to begin to supply wool and to furnish security in cash to the amount of 10 per cent of the value of white cut wool contracted for and to execute a bond within 8 days from the date of acceptance for the due performance of the contract failing which his earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

6. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for white cut wool supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, shortly after the supply of white cut wool duly examined and passed.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector General of Prisons.

9. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of requiring the successful tenderer to supply more or less quantity mentioned above according to his requirements.

10. Any further information can be had from the undersigned.

Specification of white cut wool.

Wool should be of long staples	Wool should be white and clean
Wastage should not exceed 15 per cent.	Short staples of wool will be rejected.

Vellore Central Jail,
22nd November 1919.

W. E. MITCHELL,
Superintendent

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO COURT-HOUSE

Tenders are invited for preparing an estimate and carrying out certain repairs to the Court-house of the Additional District Munsif, Salem, to the extent of Rs 60 —

(i) Renewing panelled shutter of a window in the stationery room.
(ii) Repairs to doors and windows.
(iii) Repairs to the latrine as cement plastering, etc.
(iv) Closing leaks in roof of the main building and latrine.
(v) Putting up a sunshade to a window, etc.

(1) The tenders should be submitted to the undersigned within the 15th December 1919.

(2) The contractor whose tender is accepted should execute an agreement for the due discharge of the contract.

(3) Description of the repairs will be given on application to the office during office hours.

Addl. District Munsif's Court, Salem,
20th November 1919.

A. ANANTHARAMA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF BRICKS, ETC.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 3 o'clock on 10th December 1919 for the supply of bricks, surki and brickjelly for works in the V Circle, Public Works Department, from 1st January 1920.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division, Chepauk, and should be superscribed "Tender for Supply of bricks, surki and brickjelly for works in the V Circle, from 1st January 1920."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted and with each tender should also be sent sealed samples of bricks, etc., as referred to in the accompanying schedule.

4. The Superintending Engineer, V Circle, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 1,500 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sub-let.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the South Presidency Division office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

Schedule to accompany the tender for supply of bricks, etc., per thousand.

No.	Quantity.	Description of work
1	1,500,000	Slack bricks, 9" × 4½" × 2½".
2	982,000	Face splay and corning bricks, all moulded 9" × 4½" × 2½".
3	1,000,000	1st T. M. (table moulded) bricks 9" × 4½" × 3".
4	20,000	1st T. M. first or wall bricks, all moulded 9" × 4½" × 2".
5	27,000	Special bricks, all moulded as per an approved sample which may be later prescribed.
6	172,800	Sarki.
7	23,000	Brickjelly.

Specifications.

(1) *Bricks*.—Bricks must be first-class, table moulded of such size as the Executive Engineer or his representative may direct. The bricks must be of uniform size, shape and colour and well burnt so as to give a clear ringing sound when struck against each other. The bricks shall not break when thrown on the ground or against other bricks, shall be free from flaws, cracks, twists, under ground lumps of any kind especially lime, and they shall be of regular size, true in shape with sharp arrises, angles and even surfaces. The bricks shall be of height red colour and up to the approved samples which will be kept in the Executive Engineer's office for comparing therewith the quality of bricks supplied. No brick shall absorb more than one-sixth its weight when soaked in water for 24 hours.

(2) *Sarki* must be up to the approved sample which will be kept in the Executive Engineer's office for comparing therewith the quality of the sarki supplied. Sarki shall be made from approved burnt brick bats or from specially moulded bricks or balls of clay, freshly burnt to the approval of the Executive Engineer or his representative pounded in a mill to an impalpable dust and passed through a sieve of 15 × 15 or 20 × 20 meshes to the square inch or through such size of mesh as the Executive Engineer or his representative may direct.

(3) *Brickjelly* shall be up to the approved sample which will be kept in the Executive Engineer's office for comparing therewith the quality of the jelly supplied. Brickjelly shall be of hard well overburnt and vitrified bricks broken so as to pass through a ring of 1½" dia meter in any direction or of such size as the Executive Engineer or his representative may direct. The brickjelly shall be free from dust, clay, loam, organic matter or other impurities.

J. J. O'REILLY,
Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division.

Chepauk, 22nd November 1919.

TENDERS FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO HIGH LEVEL WEIR OF RED HILLS TANK.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 10th January 1920 for improvements to high level weir of Red Hills tank.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, and should be superscribed 'Tender for improvements to high level weir of Red Hills tank.'

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 300 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. , which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the office of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

Date of commencement of work, 1st March 1920; date of completion of work, 1st September 1920.

Quantity.			Description of work				Per.	
16,250	c.ft.	..	..	Dismantling dressed laterite, dry packing	..	..	100	c.ft.
4,321	,,	..	..	Concrete laterite jelly in sarki mortar	..	..	100	,,
14,500	,,	..	..	Dressed laterite in sarki mortar with new stones		..	100	,,
34,700	,,	..	..	Do. do. old stones		..	100	,,
18,000	c.ft.	..	..	Rough laterite stone, dry packing, new	..	..	100	,,
91 50	sq.ft.	..	..	Pointing with Portland cement	..	..	100	s.q.ft.
117 00	— ,,	..	..	Painting with white mortar	..	..	100	,,
40,000	c.ft.	..	..	Earthwork in gravelly soil with initial lead and lift		..	1,000	c.ft.
				Extra lead of 10 yards	.. .. ..	..	1,000	,,

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

24th November 1919.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st January 1920 to 31st December 1920 will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, up to 12 noon on 15th December 1919:—

Description of articles.	Probable quantity required during 1920.		Description of articles.	Probable quantity required during 1920.	
			Schedule I.		
Brass sheet for tags	Lb.	1,500	Teak wood of sizes (scantlings and planks combined)	C.ft.	300
Cotton, 1st sort	"	500	Jute fibre	Candies.	10
Ash rattan for chicks	"	4,000	Long cloth, bleached	Yds.	16,000
Straw	Tons.	95	Long cloth, unbleached	"	3,000
Linseed oil, double boiled genuine (Sir W. A. Rose & Co.)	Gallons.	800	Charcoal	Lb.	8,000
Mid Green No. 2, Silkatu paint (Sir W. A. Rose & Co.)	Cwt.	30	Iron of sorts, Swedish	"	3 000
Zinc powder	Lb.	500	Jaggery	"	2,000
Chocolate powder	"	6,000	Zinc sheet	"	100
Dungry blue, double thread ..	Yds.	5,000	Unfractured iron sheet	"	500
Small tin well cleaned, charge ..	Lb.	4,000	Coir fibre	"	2,000
Resin, best quality, not Black ..	"	2,000	Gunny pattah	Yds.	1,500
			Pacaha oax	Lb.	1,000
			Schedule II.		
Brushes, painting, No. 6, Tiger mark	No.	60	Muriatic acid	Lb.	30
Ball C read; Alexanders, No. 120.	Lb.	2	Steel, colton, J. P. No. 10 ..	Pkt.	10
Bees' wax	"	100	Sand paper	Sheets.	1,000
Brass sheet	"	1	Sal-monias	Lb.	2
Coal	"	40	Solder	"	20
Coconut oil	"	5,000	Tin sheet, 1 lb.	No.	200
Enamel tins, Asphalte	No.	10	Do. 1½ lb.	"	100
French polish	Bottles.	50	Turpentine, superior	Bottles	12
Firewood	Tons.	10	Wire nails of sorts, 1", 2" and 2½".	Lb.	120
Glue	Lb.	100	Raw rice	"	250
Grease	"	95	Sunlight soap, ½ lb. cakes ..	Cakes.	30
Japan, superior	Bottles.	60	Indigo, China	Lb.	2
Lamp oil	Lb.	150	Stationary needles 'O'	Gross.	1
			Kayar coir	Coils.	10
			Schedule III.		
Purchase from Jail of— Oil-cake (daily rations)				About lb.	200

Note.—The articles to be delivered as required.

General Conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of raw materials for the Penitentiary, Madras."

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms which can be obtained, free of cost, on application.

3. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

4. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent on the total value of articles tendered for. This deposit should be remitted into the Government banks, and the bank-receipt should be attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

5. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

6 Tenders may be for one or more articles in schedules I and III and must be for all in schedule II.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to pay security of 10 per cent on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender In the case of failure, his deposit of 2 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are passed.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

11. A fine not exceeding Rs. 25 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be cancelled and security confiscated to Government.

12. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

13. The contract is subject to confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

14 In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rate than those accounted for

15. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any other day between the hours of 10 a m. and 6 p m.

16 Samples of articles must be produced with the tenders and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

The Penitentiary, Madras,
11th November 1919.

G. W. DEANE,
Superintendent of Prisons.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE PORT TRUST PREMISES.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Trust's premises will be sold by public auction under section 36 of the Port Trust Act II of 1905, if not cleared within ten days from the date of this notice.

2. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn by the owners of such goods, except on payment of a deposit sufficient to cover harbour dues, transit dues and other charges due thereon.

3. The goods will be sold on the distinct understanding that the purchase price is exclusive of the customs duty.

4. Delivery of purchased unclaimed goods will not be allowed unless the purchaser produces a receipt from the auctioneers showing the purchase money to have been paid.

Lot number	Vessel's serial number and register number.	Vessel's name and date of arrival.	Marks and numbers on the packages.	Number of package, description and contents.	Customs duty.
1	132/138	S.S. "City of Shanghai," 11th June 1919.	Nil for TOM Co.	One cask caustic soda ..	7½ per cent.
2	147/139	S.S. "Tan-Sald," 7th July 1919.	A diamond with "LB & Co." in the centre.	Two drums, empty ..	Do.
3	167/149	Do.	A diamond with "MG" over "NG" in the centre and No. 22 on the right side.	One cask, empty ..	Do.
4	147/143	Do.	Nil	One drum, empty ..	Do.
5	147/149	Do.	Nil	Thirteen kegs, empty ..	Do.
6	172/143	S.S. "Holywell," 31st July 1919.	A diamond with "C.F.S." over "8357" in the centre, "C" and "F" on the left and right above and No. "858" on the right side.	One case (149) electric bulbs.	Do.
7	172/144	Do.	A diamond with "8374" in the centre, "C" and "F" on the left and right above and No. "596" on the right side.	One case (96) electric bulbs.	Do.
8	172/148	Do.	A diamond with "8374" in the centre, "C" and "F" on the left and right above and No. "596" on the right side.	One case (100) electric bulbs.	Do.
9	172/148	Do.	Nil for various	Five casks, empty ..	Do.
10	172/147	Do.	Nil for A diamond with "SIEC" in the centre	Do.	Do.
11	172/148	Do.	Nil for Messrs. Whitaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.	One bundle (tin covered) nurses aprons	Do.
11a	Do.	Do.	Do.	Thirty-one pillow cases ..	Do.
11b	Do.	Do.	Do.	One piece black cloth (30 yards).	Do.
11c	Do.	Do.	Do.	One piece white cloth (30 yards).	Do.
11d	Do.	Do.	Do.	Six quilts	Do.
11e	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
11f	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
11g	Do.	Do.	Do.	Twelve bed sheets ..	Do.
11h	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
11i	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
12	172/146	Do.	Do.	One bundle (tin covered) six prints' books (Air craft)	Free.
12a	Do.	Do.	Do.	Three pieces red-striped cotton cloth (58½ yards).	7½ per cent.
12b	Do.	Do.	Do.	Twelve hurricane	Do.
12c	Do.	Do.	Do.	Five artificial coats (silk) with pearls	Do.
12d	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sixty rubber sponges ..	Do.
12e	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ten felt hats	Do.
12f	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12g	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12h	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12i	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
12j	Do.	Do.	Do.	One bundle (tin covered) six woods hats.	Do.
12k	Do.	Do.	Do.	Twelve bottles blanc liquid	Do.
12l	Do.	Do.	Do.	Twenty tins saddle soap, each 1 lb.	Do.
12m	Do.	Do.	Do.	Forty-eight powder puffs .	Do.
13	172/151	Do.	Nil.	One bundle (tin covered) nine rolls 14½ lb. Golden puff lavatic	Do.
14	172/161	Do.	Nil for Messrs. Whitaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.	One bag 47½ rolls toilet paper	Do.
14a	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sixty ladies' hairpins ..	Do.
14b	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ox roll canvas (sixty yards in length).	Do.
15	172/163	Do.	Do.	One bag 69 rolls toilet paper.	Do.

Last number	Vessel's serial number and regular number	Vessel's name and date of arrival.	Marks and number on the packages.	Number of packages, description and contents	Customs duty
17	172/154	S.S. "Holywell," 31st July 1919.	Bill for Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.	One bag 124 h nis (assorted)	7½ per cent.
18	173/155	Do.	Do.	One bag 12 shirts ..	Do.
18a	Do	Do.	Do.	Do ..	Do.
18b	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
18c	Do.	Do.	Do	One bag 11 shirts ..	Do.
19	172/153	Do.	Do	One bag 12 white ladies' jackets.	Do.
19a	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
19b	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do
19c	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
19d	Do.	Do.	Do.	One bag 8 white ladies' jackets.	Do.
19e	Do.	Do.	Do	Six ladies' shirts (assorted colours).	Do.
19f	Do	Do.	Do.	One shirt	Do.
19g	Do.	Do.	Do.	Five ladies' artificial gowns (assorted)	Do.
19h	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
19i	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
19j	Do.	Do.	Do.	One lot ladies' hat trimmings	Do.
19k	Do.	Do.	Do.	One bag 12 children woollen vests.	Do.
20	173/157	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
20a	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
20b	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
20c	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
20d	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
20e	Do	Do.	Do.	One bag 6 children woollen vests.	Do.
20f	Do.	Do.	Do.	Forty-three ladies' veils (assorted).	Do.
20g	Do	Do.	Do.	Twenty-two cycle pumps ..	Do
20h	Do.	Do	Do.	Five white woollen shawls	Do.
20i	Do.	Do.	Do.	Six tins saddle soap, each (1 lb.)	Do.
20j	Do.	Do.	Do.	One bed sheet	Do.
20k	Do.	Do.	Do.	Four rolls straw plaits (assorted).	Do.
21	173/158	Do.	Do.	Six pieces silk sandalcloths (assorted colours).	Do.
21a	Do.	Do.	Do.	One bag 47 hats (assorted).	Do.
21b	Do.	Do.	Do.	Three rolls hats trimmings.	Do.
21c	Do.	Do.	Do.	Three rolls Garter Web ..	Do.
21d	Do.	Do.	Do.	Six tins saddle soap, each 1 lb.	Do
21e	Do.	Do.	Do.	Three pieces rubber sponges	Do.
21f	Do.	Do.	Do.	Eighteen pairs shirt cuffs.	Do.
21g	Do.	Do.	Do.	Three medals bells ..	Do.
21h	Do.	Do.	Do.	One lady's jacket ..	Do.
21i	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two rolls toilet paper and one lot hat trimmings.	Do.
21j	Do.	Do.	Do.	Thirty-three rolls ribbon.	Do.
22	173/159	Do	Do.	One bag sun veil and three sieves.	Do.
22a	Do.	Do	Do.	One bag twelve frocks ..	Do.
22b	Do.	Do	Do.	One bag seven frocks ..	Do.
22c	Do.	Do.	Do.	One piece coloured cotton cloth (36 yards)	Do
22d	Do.	Do	Do.	One piece coloured cotton cloth (37 yards).	Do.
22e	Do.	Do.	Do.	One piece coloured cotton cloth (38 yards)	Do
22f	Do.	Do	Do.	One piece coloured cotton cloth (41 yards).	Do
22g	Do.	Do.	Do.	One piece coloured cotton cloth (12 yards).	Do.
22h	Do.	Do.	Do.	One piece coloured cotton cloth (28 yards)	Do.
22i	Do.	Do.	Do.	One piece coloured cotton cloth (24 yards).	Do.
23	173/160	Do.	Do.	One bag 13 children wool len vests.	Do.
23a	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
23b	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
23c	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
23d	Do.	Do.	Do.	One bag 7 children woollen vests.	Do.
23e	Do.	Do.	Do.	Three rolls toilet paper ..	Do.
23f	Do	Do.	Do.	One frock and 3 shirts	Do.
23g	Do.	Do.	Do.	One piece coloured cotton cloth (39 yards)	Do.
23h	Do.	Do.	Do	Thirty-six hats	Do.
23i	Do.	Do.	Do.	Twenty-one boxes Hooks Eyes and 2 rolls.	Do.

Lot number	Vessel's serial number and register number.	Vessel's name and date of arrival.	Marks and number on the packages.	Number of packages, description and contents.	Customs duty.
24	178/191	S.S. "Holywell" 31st July 1919.	Nil for Messrs. Whitaway Laidlaw & Co., Limited.	One bag 14 freaks ..	7½ per cent.
24a	Do	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
24b	Do	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
24c	Do.	Do.	Do.	One bag 11 freaks ..	Do.
24d	Do.	Do.	Do.	One bag 10 hats	Do.
24e	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two tins saddle soap (each 1 lb.).	Do.
24f	Do.	Do.	Do.	Four rolls toilet paper ..	Do.
24g	Do.	Do.	Do.	Three shirts	Do.
24h	Do.	Do.	Do.	Three sports coat ..	Do.
24i	Do.	Do.	Do.	Three do. ..	Do.
24j	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two do. ..	Do.
24k	Do.	Do.	Do.	One piece canvas 3 yds ..	Do.
25	180/182	S.S. "Jamuna" 8th August 1919.	A diamond with "1362" in the centre, And Bombay over 1362 on the bottom and No. 3 on the right side.	One case 3 sets of mosh and solid type fans.	
26	179/183	S.S. "Warfield," 7th August 1919.	A diamond with "O" in the centre, "M" and "E" on the left and right above, "N" on the bottom and No. 618 on the right side.	One case 20 tins varnish (leaking).	Do.
27	177/181	Do	A triangle with "M C D. & Co" in the centre and No 12 on the right side.	One case empty	Do.
28	177/181	Do.	Nil	One bag iron nuts weighing 3 qrs. 22 lb.	2½ per cent.
29	181/185	S.S. "Tora," 11th August 1919.	Nil for a diamond with "Table" in the centre, "M" and "A" on the left and right above and "S" and "A" on the left and right bottom and A diamond with "398" in the centre, "M" and "A" on left and right above and "S" and "A" on the left and right bottom.	One case 48 gross safety matches (banana brand).	7½ per cent.
30	186/187	S.S. "Eumaeus," 13th August 1919.	D & Co. over Madras and No. 250 on the right side.	One case one 1in gymnium weighing 26 lb.	Do.
31	188/189	S.S. "S.S. Fatinia," 20th August 1919.	A diamond with "J" in the centre, "E" and "A" on the left and right above and "S" "F" on the left and right bottom and No. 675 on the right side.	One case safety matches (loose condition).	Do.
32	188/189	Do.	A diamond with "1" in the centre, "E" and "A" on the left and right above and "S" "F" on the left and right bottom and No. 549 on the right side.	Two cases safety matches (loose condition).	Do.
33	183/176	S.S. "ClanMacintyre," 21st August 1919.	"E.P."	One keg chocolate paint weighing 14 lb.	Do
34	190/171	Do.	Nil for A four sided block with "BM" in the centre.	Three drums caustic soda ..	Do.
35	200/172	S.S. "Mandala," 25th August 1919.	Nil	One keg, empty	Do.
36	197/178	S.S. "ClanMorinlay," 29th August 1919.	Nil	One keg white paint weighing 31 lb.	Do.

EXPORT.

37	8	One lot coir rope weighing 3 cwt.
38	9	One pig lead (about ½ cwt.)
39	13	Three casks empty.

UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT OF 1890

40	42	One bag dried prawns weighing	1 md. 2h seers
41	43	Do.	1 md. 18 seers.
42	44	Do	1 md. 18 seers.

PORT TRUST UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

43	7	One lot manilla rope.

Madras, 2nd December 1919.

W. W. ROBINSON,
Traffic Manager, Madras Port Trust.

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VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Senior Operator (Preparator) in the Marine Biological section of the Fisheries Department. Applicants should have had some training in biological work and preference will be given to graduates of Madras University. The salary attached to this work is Rs. 50—5—75. Applications to be submitted to the Director, Government Fisheries Bureau, Madras.

Government Fisheries Office, Tuticorin,
10th November 1919.

H. H. WHITEHOUSE,
Marine Biologist.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Madras. The service is under Government and pensionable :—

(i) A Court clerk on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem.

(ii) A peon on a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.

High Court House, Madras,
12th November 1919.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Madras.

WANTED applications for the posts of first-class Vaccinators under the District Board, Vizagapatam, from candidates who have been duly qualified as such. Salary Rs. 30—1—40 with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Applications should reach the President, District Board, Vizagapatam, not later than the 5th December 1919.

Vizagapatam, 12th November 1919.

O. A. HENDERSON,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of cash-keeper on Rs. 40—2—70 (annual increments) in the Revenue Secretariat which has fallen temporarily vacant. A security of Rs. 400 has to be deposited.

2. Preference will be given to candidates who have previous official experience and have passed the Account Test.

3. Applications should be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Superintendent, Revenue Secretariat, and should be submitted before 5th December 1919.

Madras, 14th November 1919.

J. B. BROWN,
Under Secretary to Government.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under examination rules for appointments as permanent and acting clerks on Rs. 25 and 35 in this division. Applications should be accompanied by particulars regarding marks obtained by them in the School Final Examination in English and Mathematics together with the Presidency average in cases in which the applicants possess no higher qualification. A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

Dharmavaram, 14th November 1919.
II-11

C. CHALAPATI PANTULU,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a clerk on Rs. 30—2—40 in the office of the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Waltair. Graduates will be preferred.

2. Applications should reach the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, not later than 15th December 1919.

O. M. HODGSON,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Waltair, 10th November 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the post of a Typist on Rs. 20—1—25 in the Revenue Divisional Office, Gooty. Candidates must have passed at least School Final Examination and the Elementary grade of the Typewriting Examination.

P. APPA RAO,
Deputy Collector.

Gooty, 16th November 1919.

WANTED a clerk for the office of the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu (Nilgiris). The applicant must be fully qualified under the Public Service Rules, and if he holds a Secondary School Leaving Certificate he must have secured in the Public Examination not less than 45 per cent in English and 50 per cent in elementary Mathematics. He must have also passed Typewriting and Shorthand Examinations (Intermediate).

2. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem with local allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

3. Quarters will be provided near the factory for which the occupant must pay monthly a sum of Rs. 4-2-8 on account of rent, taxes, etc.

4. The selected candidate must be on probation for the first year of his service and must be below 28 years of age if not already in the Government service.

5. Preference will be given to Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians or Muhammadans.

6. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 5th December 1919.

D. M. BABINGTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Cordite Factory.

Aruvankadu, 17th November 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates qualified under the examination rules and who have passed the Advanced Test in type-writing for the post of a Typist, which has permanently fallen vacant in this Court. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months and if he gives satisfaction, he will be confirmed. Salary as permissible under the rules.

K. SRINIVASA RAO,
District Judge.

Cuddapah, 21st November 1919.

THE post of Typist-clerk in the Kollegal Taluk office on Rs. 20 is permanently vacant. Applications are invited from candidates who have passed Typewriting Elementary or higher grade and are qualified to hold appointments on Rs. 20 and above. The selected candidate will be on probation for three months.

T. BHAGAVANTAM,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

Kollegal, 22nd November 1919.

WANTED for the District Jail, Cuddalore, a professional mechanic with a practical knowledge of blacksmithing and carpentry to act as instructor of handicrafts to convicts. Applications with copies of testimonials and stating minimum salary that will be accepted should be addressed to the undersigned.

S. DAVIS,
Superintendent, District Jail.

Cuddalore, 22nd November 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified typists for a clerk's post in the Sub-Collector's office, Mahipuram, on Rs. 20—1—25 per mensem. Applicants must possess the minimum general educational qualifications specified in article 1 of the Public Service Notification. In the case of holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates applicants must have secured marks not below the presidency average in each subject. The marks obtained by them at the public examination together with the presidency average in each subject should be furnished in their applications. Preference will be given to applicants with a knowledge of shorthand.

Sub-Collector's Office, Mahipuram,
22nd November 1919.

M. McGILLIGAN,
Sub-Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies in the Nilgiri Collector's office. Applicants must state their age, date of birth, previous employment if any and caste. They should, if they are school-final candidates, give the marks obtained by them in each subject in the public examination. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Type-writing examination.

Nilgiri Collector's Office,
26th November 1919.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a temporary Surveyor in the North Coimbatore Forest division. The post carries a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem and the work is purely executive. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th December 1919. The appointment is likely to continue for one more year at the least. The work will be mostly in the hills, with spells at Coimbatore.

M. HABIBULLAH,
District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.

26th November 1919.

Applications are invited from passed Lower Subordinates of the Madras College of Engineering for appointments of temporary Sub-Overseers on Rs. 40 per mensem and acting Sub-Overseers on Rs. 30 per mensem in this Circle.

The applicants must be able to join duty within a week from the date of receipt of the order by them.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 27th November 1919.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 8th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

T. A. RANGA ACHARIYAR.

Triplicane, 3rd November 1919.

On or after 15th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

M. K. VAIDYNATHA AYYAR.

Kumbakonam, 3rd November 1919.

On or after 9th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

N. GOPALA MENON.

Egmore, Madras, 6th November 1919.

On or after the 5th January 1920, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

M. S. SUBRAMANIYAM.

Vepery, 15th November 1919.

On or after the 5th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

E. RAGHAVA REDDI.

Triplicane, 17th November 1919.

On or after the 10th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

R. TIRUMALAI TATACHARI.

Triplicane, 17th November 1919.

On or after the 8th January 1920, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

P. RANGANATHAN.

Mylapore, 21st November 1919.

On or after the 17th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

N. KALYANARAMAN.

Mylapore, 24th November 1919.

On or after 9th January 1920, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

P. GOVINDA RAO NAYUDU.

Ellore, 28th November 1919.

I, V. Gavalu, shall from 1st September 1919 be known as P. V. Gopalakrishnan, Simili village, Perumpannayur post via Kodavasal, Tanjore district.

P. V. GOPALAKRISHNAN.

NOTICES.

The lower half of the Government Promissory note No. 103903 of the 2½ per cent loan of 1920 for Rs 500 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and endorsed to T. S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar or order having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank, of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—T. S. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR.

14th November 1919. Residence—*Pattukottai.*

Insolvency Petition No. 66 of 1919 to adjudge B. L. Duraiswami alias Ranganathan, Setharaman and Krishnamurthi, petitioners therein, insolvents is posted to 6th December 1919 before the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

K. V. VENKATASUBBIER,
Pleader for petitioners.

Trichinopoly, 28th November 1919.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following change in the Bank's Staff is hereby notified:—

Mr. J. Sutherland, to be Agent at Allappey, *vice* Mr. A. Fullerton granted leave.

Madras, 28th November 1919.

Mr. J. M. Robb, to be Deputy Superintendent of the Public Debt Office, *vice* Mr. J. A. Gill.

(By order of the Directors)

W. LAMB,
Acting Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 2nd December 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1919.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers. Corrected daily means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum solar heat in vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain	Cloudy sky.	Height membrane.	General weather.
November.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles.	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
24th Mon ..	29·982	79·0	74·7	87·4	72·0	138·7	77	N.N.E.	102	..	86	6·5	Fine with passing clouds.
25th Tues. ..	·930	78·4	74·8	85·2	71·5	146·6	82	N.N.E.	87	..	43	7·0	Do.
26th Wed. ..	·853	78·2	73·8	87·6	70·3	153·8	81	N by E	91	..	38	6·0	Do.
27th Thurs. ..	·906	80·2	76·4	88·3	73·8	137·5	8	E N.E.	150	0·60	68	7·4	Passing clouds; rain.
28th Fri. ..	·957	76·2	75·8	79·4	74·2	88·0	94	N.E. by E	161	0·87	88	0·0	Distant thunderstorm.
29th Sat. ..	·948	79·5	76·6	84·4	74·2	126·8	86	E.N.E.	137	0·95	58	0·6	Rainy.
30th Sun. ..	·956	78·9	76·4	83·7	76·4	135·6	84	N.E.	203	1·18	39	1·9	Distant thunderstorm.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 44·34 inches, the average due for the same period being 43·74 inches.

E. E. ROSS,
Offg. Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 1st December 1919.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1919 [Price 4 pies.

AUDIT ORDER ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE MADRAS SALT LOADERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1918-19.

The accounts of the Madras Salt Loaders, Co-operative Society, Limited, No. for the official year ending 31st March 1919, as audited by Inspector C. P. Rajagopala Acharya, are passed. Three statements, viz., (1) Receipts and Disbursements, (2) Profit and Loss and (3) Assets and Liabilities furnished by him are appended to this order.

2. There were 15 admissions and 15 removals during the period under review and the number of members on the last day of the year under review was 85 and the paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 293. There was a slight reduction in fixed deposit of members, the amount having fallen from Rs. 470-3-6 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 455-2-7 at the end. This shows that the savings effected by the members out of wages in previous years was withdrawn in the year under review.

3. Loans outstanding against members at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,033-8-1; a sum of Rs. 8,992-9-4 was disbursed as loans to members during the year. Of this Rs. 8,031-8-1 were repaid by members. The loans given were in small amounts and they were recovered out of the daily wages. The amount of loan outstanding against the members at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 994-9-4. A sum of Rs. 2,000 being the surplus funds of the society was placed as a fixed deposit in the Chingleput District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited, Conjeeveram, in the year under review in addition to the sum of Rs. 1,000 under deposit with the Tiruvannamalai Co-operative Union.

4. The society, as usual, undertook the loading contract, i.e., filling in gunny bags with salt in the heap and putting them into railway wagons and the labour charges received from Government and others and paid to workmen including the value of pre-opts clerks and mistries during the year were Rs. 12,224-0-3 and Rs 12,383-15-11 respectively against Rs. 28,523-8-8 and Rupee 26,305-5-6, respectively, in the previous year.

5. During the year under review the society worked at a net profit of Rs. 542-8-1. One-fourth of this, viz., Rs. 135-10-0 should be credited to the Reserve fund and the remaining amount of Rs. 406-14-1 is available for distribution as per by-law 33 of the society. The total amount of Reserve fund including the amount due out of the profits of the year under review is Rs. 2,105-13-4.

(1) *Receipts.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Share payments	18	0	0
Loans repaid by members	8,031	8	1
Interest received	72	10	8
Other income	14,324	8	3
Total income	22,346	11	0
Opening balance	67	8	8
Grand total of receipts including opening balance	22,403	11	11

(2) *Profit.*

Interest earned	123	10	0
Other items	12,710	14	0
Total	12,896	8	0

(1) *Assets.*

Cash in hand and bank	859	11	0
Other investments—(a) Rs. 800	800	0	0
Loans due by members	994	9	4
Loans due by banks and societies	3,000	0	0
Interest accrued	208	8	4
Other items	1,062	15	8
Total	6,718	8	4

Madras, 29th November 1919.

(1) *Disbursements.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Share capital withdrawn	15	2	0
Members' deposits withdrawn	21	5	11
Loans repaid to Provincial banks and Central banks	1,000	0	0
Loans to members	8,992	9	4
Establishment and contingencies	8,910	8	6
Other items	6,808	8	9
Total expenditure	21,738	0	11
Closing balance	664	11	0
Grand total of expenditure including closing balance	22,403	11	11

(2) *Loss.*

Establishment and contingent charges paid and due	6,577	8	10
Other items	6,178	10	1
Total	12,353	19	11
Net profit	542	8	1
Grand total	12,896	8	0

(3) *Liabilities.*

Loans and deposits from members	455	2	7
Share capital	293	6	0
Interest and dividend due by society	2,994	10	11
Other items	93	10	8
Reserve fund—(a) Rs. 1,970-3-4	1,970	3	4
Total liabilities	5,177	1	0
Profit	542	8	1
Grand total	6,718	9	4

AUDIT ORDER ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CHINTADRIPET CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, FOR 1918-19.

The accounts of the Chintadripet Co-operative Credit Society, Limited, No. 1628, in the City of Madras for the co-operative year ending 30th June 1919 as audited by M.R.Ry. A. Cannayya Chettiyar, Inspector of Co-operative Societies, are passed. The three statements, viz., (1) Receipts and disbursements, (2) Profit and loss and (3) Assets and liabilities, as furnished by him, are appended to this order.

2. There were 310 members at the beginning of the year and 384 at its end. The share capital rose from Rs. 8,377 to Rs. 5,985 and the borrowings by way of deposits from members and non-members from Rs. 8,276-7-10 to Rs. 13,240-0-3. The society borrowed during the year a sum of Rs 8,800 from the Government Servants' Co-operative Society, Madras, and repaid Rs. 1,500, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,300 at the end of the year.

3. A sum of Rs 21,460 was disbursed to members during the year in 184 loans. A sum of Rs. 14,431-3-9 was recovered from members during the year. Two hundred loans involving a sum of Rs. 24,625-8-0 were outstanding at the end of the year. Of the outstanding loans 104 cases to the extent of Rs. 4,234-10-0 fell overdue on 30th June 1919 against Rs. 3,202-0-10 on the last day of the previous year. The overdue loans are accumulating heavily. It is hoped that the board of management will devote its best attention to the speedy recovery of overdue loans.

4. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 535-10-6 during the year against Rs. 761-14-11 during the previous year. The decrease is due to the increased cost of management in the year under review. As per by-law 37 of the society one-fourth of the net profits, viz., Rs. 133-14-7 should be carried to the credit of the reserve fund. Another one-fourth Rs. 133-14-7 shall be utilized for the re-operation of the members of the managing committee for expenditure as honoraria or for any other purpose at their discretion. Out of the remainder a dividend not exceeding 9 per cent may be paid to the members proportionately to the amount of paid-up share capital held by each member. The balance, if any, shall be added to the reserve fund and the society is requested to report as to what amount was carried to this fund. A sum of Rs. 16-14-5 was earned by way of interest on the accumulated reserve up to 30th June 1919. Deducting this amount, the society is requested to remit Rs. 117-0-4 to the Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited, towards its reserve fund to be invested therein.

5. During the year under review a sum of Rs. 162-4-10 was set apart as special deposit under by-law 29 being the excess amount of interest collected from members after calculating at 1¼ pies per rupee per mensem to be utilized as per by-law 36 and this amount was merged in the general funds of the society.

6. The working of the society during the year was satisfactory. The president and the members of the managing committee are to be congratulated on the progress made during the year. It is hoped that prompt steps will be taken by the board of management to recover the heavy overdue loans.

(1) *Receipts.*

	Rs.	a.	P.
Share payments	1,890	0	0
Loans and deposits by members	17,446	11	6
Loans and deposits from primary societies	6,800	0	0
Loans and deposits from non-members—			
Other loans	3,761	3	3
Loans repaid by members	11,431	3	9
Interest received	1,771	2	6
Other income	368	12	9
Total income	43,470	4	1
Opening balance	727	7	2
Grand total of receipts including opening balance	45,197	11	3

(1) *Disbursements.*

	Rs.	a.	P.
Share capital withdrawn	241	0	0
Members' deposits withdrawn	11,034	1	0
Loans repaid to primary societies	1,500	0	0
Loans to members	12,218	12	3
Loans to Provincial and Central societies	21,460	0	0
Interest paid on loan and deposits	858	9	3
Dividend—Honorarium paid	475	12	3
Establishment and contingencies	852	6	0
Other items	50	0	0
Carried to reserve (actually paid)	240	0	0
Total expenditure	48,719	10	11
Closing balance	1,485	6	6
Grand total of expenditure including closing balance	50,197	11	3

(2) *Profit.*

	Rs.	a.	P.
Interest earned	1,808	18	10
Other items	187	10	11
Total	1,994	13	9

(2) *Loss.*

	Rs.	a.	P.
Interest paid and due	914	15	9
Establishment and contingent charges paid and due	539	6	3
Other items	5	0	3
Total	1,459	3	3
Net profit	535	10	6

(3) *Assets.*

	Rs.	a.	P.
Cash in hand and Bank	1,485	6	6
Other investments	421	9	7
Loans due by members	24,053	5	3
Interest accrued due to society	158	4	6
Other items	168	14	9
Total	26,286	2	9

(3) *Liabilities.*

	Rs.	a.	P.
Loans and deposits from members	8,109	13	9
Loans and deposits from non-members (other loans)	8,839	3	3
Loans and deposits from primary societies	5,300	0	0
Share capital	5,985	0	0
Interest and dividend due by society	123	9	3
Other items	1554	4	10
Reserve fund	446	9	7
Total liabilities	26,784	7	11
Profit	535	10	6

Madras, 24th November 1919.

AUDIT ORDER OF THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION LIMITED FOR 1918-19.

The accounts of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union Limited No. 1130 for the co-operative year ending 30th June 1919 as audited by M.R.Ry. K. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar, Inspector, are passed. Statements showing (1) Receipts and Disbursements, (2) Profit and Loss and (3) Assets and Liabilities as furnished by him are appended to this order.

2. The union was registered on the 4th January 1914 and it commenced work on the same day. The objects of the union are to propagate the principles of co-operation, to organise co-operative societies, to watch over their interests and to do all that may be necessary for placing the co-operative movement on an efficient basis in the Madras Presidency.

3. The year under review is the sixth year of the union's working. There were 80 individual members and 214 societies members on the rolls on the last day of the year under review. The number of shares held on 30th June 1919 by them were 371 and 405 respectively.

4. The paid-up share capital both by individuals and societies members held on the 30th June 1919 amounted to Rs. 2,660-11-9. There are several cases in which the subsequent calls for shares have not been paid by members.

5. The union undertook the publishing of the 'Madras Bulletin of Co-operation' in September 1915 a course which had been approved by the Government in their No. 1346, Revenue, dated 8th June 1915 and this is still being done. The Bulletin was converted into a monthly publication in 1917—vide G.O. No. 808, Revenue, dated 15th March 1917, and the subscription was raised to Re 1 from Re. 1-8-0 per mensem. The number of subscribers on the 30th June 1919 including the number of copies subscribed for by the Government were 2,182. The amount held to the credit of the Bulletin Fund on the last day of the year under review after meeting the establishment and other charges incurred on account of printing and publishing the Bulletin during the year was Rs. 1 265-15-11 and the amount of arrear subscription pending collection on 30th June 1919 was Rs. 2,935-15-0.

6. The union worked at a net profit of Rs. 116-10-11 during the year under review. One-fourth of this or Rs. 29-2-9 shall be carried to the Reserve Fund To this must be added the amount due to Reserve Fund out of the profits of 1913–914, 1915–1916, 1916–1917 and 1917–1918 which amounts to Rs. 102-3-2. The union is requested to remit Rs 130-5-11 to the Madras Central Urban Bank Limited as per by-law 31. The balance shall be utilised in the first instance towards the distribution of dividend on the paid-up share capital subscribed by the members at a rate not exceeding 3½ per cent and the balance, if any, shall be treated as part of the funds of the union under rule 20.

(1) *Receipts.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening balance	1,020	0	1
Shares	121	0	0
Bulletin subscriptions	8,740	5	0
Spare copies sold	8	5	0
Mo ey order commission realised ..	21	14	0
Conference—Donations	272	0	0
Delegates ..	171	0	0
Central Agricultural Committee—			
Sale of books	4	0	0
Share dividend	0	8	9
Suspense	59	2	0
Recovery of advances	17	0	0
Interest on F D, ...	161	4	0
Withdrawal of deposits, M C U B,	2,500	0	0
Suspense difference into taking over to A. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar	10	8	0
Total .	11,710	8	0

(2) *Profit.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dividend in shares	5	8	9
Interest	103	4	0
Interest accrued C/S ..	2	7	8
Do. S/S ..	8	11	8
Do. Coimbatore— Urban Bank ..	91	4	0
Total ..	310	8	9

(3) *Assets.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shares, taken	130	0	0
Investments	2,500	0	0
Coimbatore U. B. Rs. 1,500			
M. C. U. B. .. „ 1,000			
South Kanara Bank „ 300			
Interest due	43	8	0
Books	65	0	0
Advances given to Establishments .	41	0	0
Cash on hand	3,153	13	8
Total ..	6,338	4	2

(3) *Disbursements.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Conference—Paper	29	1	0
Printing	44	14	0
Postage	64	6	6
Establishment	94	13	5
Stationery	5	0	0
Cooli hire	19	0	0
Pooling, etc.	812	14	7
Bulletin—Paper	1,400	0	0
Printing	1,310	0	0
Postage	600	0	0
Establishment	900	0	0
Translation	745	0	0
Stationery	20	0	0
Rent	25	0	0
Contingent	50	0	0
Books	12	0	9
Office—Stationery	5	3	9
Contingent	8	4	0
Periodicals	55	10	0
Books	36	0	0
Deposited—Coimbatore Bank ..	2,500	0	0
M.C.U. Bank	1,000	0	0
Share refunded	40	0	0
Shares purchased	80	0	0
Advance	53	0	0
Advertisements	9	12	0
Furniture	5	10	0
Closing balance ..	2,153	13	8
Grand total ..	11,710	8	0

(4) *Loss.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Depreciation books	20	0	6
Stationery	5	8	6
Contingent	8	4	6
Freehold	61	10	6
Advertisement	8	14	6
Furniture	1	10	6
Net profit .. .	116	10	11
Total ..	314	8	9

(5) *Liabilities.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bulletin fund	1,265	15	11
Conference	290	11	10
Central Agricultural Committee ..	1,449	10	7
Shares	2,660	11	9
Suspense	59	2	0
Apex Bank shares	45	8	8
Superannuation fund	13	1	8
Suspense due to A. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar	10	4	0
Undistributed profits .. +	203	13	1
Net profits ..	116	10	11
Total ..	6 132	4	2

C. N. SUBBAHMANYA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

Madras, 25th November 1919.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1919. [Price, 6 *pies*.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH NOVEMBER 1919.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Russellkonda 43·40 feet. Serada 23·05 feet. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi; outturn normal; light paddy fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in three talnks.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of ragi and horsegram and transplantation of tobacco, chillies, cotton and greengram proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops thriving. Harvested paddy, blackgram, groundnut, greengram, and cotton; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 2·0 feet above anicut. Ploughing and raising of seed beds, sowing of pulses and transplantation of ragi and tobacco proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cumbu and korra, outturn fair, paddy, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 2·50 feet above anicut. Cultivation of tobacco, chillies, bengalgram, maize, ragi, cholam and coriander proceeding. Standing crops fair, but crops in villages bordering on Kollera affected by recent rains. Harvested wet paddy and groundnut; outturn not reported. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk, fodder available except in one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects improving.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of varagu and coriander, sowing of bengalgram, horsegram, maize, hemp and cholam and transplantation of tobacco proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam and cumbu; outturn poor to normal; korra and dry paddy poor; indigo, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk and parts of another. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Tungabhadra 0·64 foot above sent. Sunkesula anicut discharge 1,851 cusecs. Sowings of dry crops and transplantation of paddy under tanks and cumbu proceeding or concluding in parts; and weeding in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested dry crops; outturn poor to normal; paddy fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks and foot-and-mouth disease in parts of another. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops good. Harvested dry crops; outturn bumper. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of horsegram, paddy and bengalgram and weeding of cholam, cotton and korra, in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but white cholam affected in parts of one taluk by grass-hoppers. Harvested cumbu, korra, paddy and cotton; outturn fair;

cholam poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder not available in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of betel in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam and cumbu, cutturu fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except under some tanks in parts.—Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam, wheat and ragi, transplantation of rabi and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested chama, cumbu, arecu and cholam; cutturu poor to fair; ragi and gingelly fair; korra and groundnut poor to normal; paddy fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder not reported. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, variga, bengalgram and coriander, transplantation of paddy and ragi, and weeding of paddy, cholam and cotton proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, korra, arika, groundnut and indigo; cutturu fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available, but scanty in four taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

NELLORE.

[Report not received.]

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and groundnut; cutturu fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of all the taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi, transplantation of paddy and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested groundnut, sarago, ragi, cumbu and cholam; cutturu fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in parts of three taluks and anthrax in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in four taluks. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in two divisions and in parts of three taluks. Ploughing; transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair to good, but ragi and cumbu spoiled by recent rains in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, groundnut, ragi, samai and cumbu; cutturu poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available, but scanty in four divisions and three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle-disease (unspecified) prevails in parts of four taluks and one division. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Prospects generally fair; second wet crop requires more rain in parts.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam and horsegram; transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, varagu, samai, cholam, groundnut and ragi, cutturu fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally insufficient, but shortage met by imports of Burma rice. Prospects improving

SALEM.

Water supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Sowing of paddy under wells and of pulses and cholam and transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, samai and groundnut; cutturu poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Eight feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam, cotton and horsegram and transplantation of paddy, chillies and tobacco, proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cumbu, cholam, samai, tanai, groundnut, ragi, chillies and paddy; cutturu fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. 2-3 feet of water over the Grand Anicut. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cumbu, coriander, horsegram and cholam and transplantation of paddy, ragi, tobacco and chillies

proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested groundnut, cumbu, ragi, paddy and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Coleroon at the Lower Anicut 7·2 feet. Transplantation of paddy proceeding or concluding; cultivation of groundnut concluding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi and cumbu; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects good.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks and one division. Discharge through Periyar main channel 1,274 cusecs. Ploughing; sowing and transplantation of paddy, and weeding of ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one village, and diarrhœa in another. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk and one division. Ploughing; sowing of cotton and paddy; transplantation of paddy and ragi and weeding proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but ragi, cholam and varagu, damaged in parts of one division by excessive rain. Harvested paddy, ragi and samwa millet; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one division; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects satisfactory, but food situation till next harvest not good.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks. Flow over Srivaikuntam anicut 5·70 feet; discharge adequate. Ploughing, sowing and transplantation in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn, paddy poor and ragi fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in two taluks. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle-disease (not specified) prevails in three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing; and transplanting of second paddy crop proceeding or concluding. Standing crops good. Harvests nil. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Cultivation of paddy proceeding. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding and pruning proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea, ragi, coffee and paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair generally. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient, except in one division. Prospects good.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 29th November 1919.—Rainfall good Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot, Chittoor, Tanjore, Ramnad and Tinnevelly; fair Cuddapah, North Arcot, Pudukkottai and Travancore; light or nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally, but damaged in small areas in Kistna, Chittoor and Ramnad owing to recent heavy rains; cholam in parts of one taluk in Bellary affected by grasshoppers. Harvested paddy and dry crops; outturn generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops progressing. Condition of cattle good generally. Water sufficient except in parts of seven districts. Pasture and fodder sufficient generally. Prices generally steady. Prospects fair generally.

Special report for Ganjam.—Relief works 5 Goomsur, 8 Kallikota-Atagada, 2 Humma, Birdi, Palur and 1 Ronabha in progress. Cloth distribution provided by private charity. Prices: rice, Goomsur 4·56 seers, Kallikota-Atagada 4·50, Chatrapur 4·80; ragi, Kallikota-Atagada 6·00 seers, Chatrapur 7·60. Numbers on relief works 27,549; gratuitous relief 24,346; total 51,895.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
(R.S., SUR., L. REC. & AGRI.),
MADRAS, *2nd December 1919.*

U. RAMA RAO,
Acting Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH NOVEMBER 1919.

District		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April		Rice.			Ragi			Cholam			Cumbu.		
		1919.	Average of 26 years ending 1918.	1919.	Average of 26 years ending 1918.	Average for November.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for November.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for November.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for November.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars ..	Ganjam ..	..	0·4	34·6	45·1	8·7	4·8	4·8	10·8	7·3	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam A.	..	0·1	43·0	37·6	8·3	5·1	4·5	15·4	8·4	8·2	..	8·5	9·7	15·4	7·8	7·8
	Vizagapatam L.	..	0·3	42·7	36·7												
	Godavari ..	..	0·2	50·0	39·4	8·1	6·6	6·4	14·6	8·7	9·5	14·5	8·6	8·4	..	10·4	10·4
	Kistna ..	..	0·3	40·3	31·2	8·9	8·5	6·6	14·6	7·4	7·4	12·6	8·8	8·2	..	7·6	7·6
	Guntur ..	..	0·7	25·4	26·8	2·6	4·5	4·9	..	7·3	7·0	13·5	8·4	9·4	14·3	8·4	8·4
Deccan ..	Kurnool ..	..	0·3	27·7	23·4	3·2	4·2	4·2	..	7·2	7·2	15·7	8·6	9·5	13·8	8·4	8·6
	Banganapalle ..	..	0·6	29·7	32·7	..	4·3	4·6	..	..	..	..	5·6	5·6	..	5·6	5·6
	Bellary ..	..	0·2	25·6	22·3	7·4	4·3	4·2	..	7·6	7·7	15·2	9·2	9·4	..	..	..
	Sandur ..	..	..	43·2	37·4	..	4·9	4·6	..	..	..	..	6·1	6·4	..	7·6	7·6
	Anantapur ..	..	0·3	27·6	30·7	8·6	4·4	4·4	17·0	8·2	8·0	16·4	7·4	7·2	19·0	8·2	7·2
	Cuddapah ..	0·5	0·5	30·7	33·6	7·7	4·2	4·2	16·1	6·8	6·7	14·6	6·8	6·8	15·2	7·3	7·5
Carnatic ..	Nellore ..	..	1·3	..	27·7	9·4	6·8	..	14·4	9·8	..	13·4	8·2	..	13·8	9·4	..
	Chingleput ..	0·1	2·3	40·6	54·6	8·0	6·5	6·5	13·4	8·7	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras ..	1·9	2·8	42·8	41·3	7·0	3·9	3·9	13·7	7·8	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot ..	1·7	2·4	39·6	36·6	8·1	4·1	4·1	14·0	8·6	8·7	..	..	..	14·0	8·5	8·4
Central ..	Chittoor ..	1·8	1·2	35·8	27·4	8·7	6·3	6·4	14·9	7·9	8·0	..	..	..	13·8	7·7	7·7
	North Arcot ..	0·8	1·5	30·8	35·6	6·3	4·7	4·8	14·2	8·7	8·7	..	..	..	14·6	7·4	7·2
	Salem	0·2	1·0	34·4	32·4	7·3	4·6	4·6	13·1	8·6	8·3	13·7	8·8	8·6	14·6	8·4	9·6
	Coimbatore ..	0·1	1·6	21·5	23·7	7·6	3·6	3·8	13·9	8·1	7·8	12·8	6·8	6·7	12·6	8·1	7·7
	Trichinopoly ..	0·4	1·7	33·0	27·8	7·5	5·7	5·8	14·9	8·9	8·8	13·7	8·2	8·1	12·5	8·8	8·0
South ..	Tanjore ..	5·5	2·3	41·2	32·3	7·8	4·1	4·2	13·9	8·2	7·1	..	..	..	..	8·8	8·2
	Pudukkottai ..	0·6	1·6	35·0	21·0	..	4·3	4·8	..	8·1	8·1	..	9·5	10·6	..	8·9	9·8
	Madura ..	0·3	1·3	26·1	30·4	8·1	(a) 4·1	4·1	14·3	8·5	8·4	12·6	9·7	8·8	11·7	8·6	8·8
	Ramnad ..	1·0	1·8	20·5	22·6	7·7	4·0	3·8	14·8	8·2	8·1	13·2	8·1	8·1	11·0	8·4	8·3
	Tinnevelly ..	1·7	1·6	30·0	19·2	8·6	4·0	4·0	14·4	7·0	6·8	13·6	8·6	8·7	10·7	8·4	8·6
West Coast	Malabar ..	0·3	6·0	112·4	115·2	8·4	4·5	4·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara ..	0·1	6·6	139·0	141·1	8·9	5·3	5·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore ..	0·6	2·2	82·9	80·5	..	5·9	5·8	..	11·4	11·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin ..	0·4	† 1·7	103·7	†107·4	..	4·5	4·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills ..	The Nilgiris ..	0·3	1·7	71·8	65·6	7·2	4·7	4·7	11·1	9·0	8·5	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = Agency. L = Littoral. * Average of the 13 years ending 1918-19. † Average of 10 years. (a) Revised figure.

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ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്

III-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർന്ന സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

DECEMBER 2, 1919.

നമ്പർ 11 (3).] ബുധനാഴ്ച, ഡിസംബർ 3 - 1919 [വില, 1 ണ.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ട് ആക്ടുകൾ

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ അവർകളുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിച്ച ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ ആക്ടുകൾ.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെപറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനെ 1919 സെപ്തംബർ 24-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയതു എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ACT No. XXI of 1919.
1919 ലെ 21-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1906
1906 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ നാണയ ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1906 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ നാണയ ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെപറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു 1919 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ നാണയ (ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

2. ഇതിനുശേഷം പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ട് എന്നു പറയപ്പെട്ട 1906 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ നാണയ ആക്ടിലെ 4-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ (b) എന്നതു, (a) എന്നതു ചേർത്തശേഷം ആയതിൽനിന്നു, "ആലുങ്കിൽ എട്ടണ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും "ആലുങ്കിൽ നാലണ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും യഥാക്രമം നീക്കിക്കളയും.

3. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 6 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ " നാണയവും ഒരണ നാണയവും " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം " എട്ടണ നാണയവും നാലണ നാണയവും രണ്ടണ നാണയവും ഒരണ നാണയവും " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1918 ലെ 3-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 6-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

4. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 7 -ാം വകുപ്പിൽ " രണ്ടണയുടെയും ഒരണയുടെയും നിശ്ചിതമായ തൂക്ക യഥാക്രമം 90 - ഉം, 80 - ഗ്രെയിൻ ട്രായി എടുക്കേയിരിക്കും, " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം " എട്ടണ, നാലണ, രണ്ടണ, ഒരണ എന്നീ നാണയങ്ങളുടെ നിശ്ചിതമായ തൂക്ക യഥാക്രമം തൊണ്ണൂറും, നൂറഞ്ചും, തൊണ്ണൂറും, അറുപത്തഞ്ചു ഗ്രെയിൻ ട്രായി എടുക്കേയിരിക്കും " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1918 ലെ 3-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 7-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

5. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 16 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ " രണ്ടണയുടെയും " എന്ന വാക്കിനു പകരം " എട്ടണയുടെയും, നാലണയുടെയും, രണ്ടണയുടെയും " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെടുകയും " ഉറപ്പിക്കേ യഥാക്രമം " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കുടനേരേ " രണ്ടും, നാലും " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യും.

1918 ലെ 3-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 13-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

6. (1) പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 18 - ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ തലവാചകത്തിനിന്നു " വെള്ളി " എന്ന വാക്ക് നീക്കുകയും.

1918 ലെ 3-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 18-ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ തലവാചകവും 18-ാം വകുപ്പും ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

(2) പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 20 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ " വല്ല വെള്ളി നാണയവും " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം " വല്ല വെള്ളി നാണയമോ നിക്കൽ നാണയമോ " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കയും " ഉരുക്കിക്കൊട്ടേക്കയോ " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കുടനേരേ " അല്ലെങ്കിൽ, വെള്ളി നാണയത്തിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

എച്ച്. എം. സ്റ്റിഫൻ,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമെന്റ് ലെഗിസ്ലേറ്റിവ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
സിംലാ, ഒക്ടോബർ 17-ാം തീയതി, 1919.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILLA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനെ 1919 സപ്തംബർ 24 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയത് എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No XXII of 1919.

1919 ലെ 22 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE CANTONMENTS ACT, 1910.

1910 ലെ കന്റോൺമെന്റ് ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

ഖ 1910 ലെ കന്റോൺമെന്റ് ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

പേരുകൾ. 1. ഈ ആക്ടിനെ 1919 ലെ കന്റോൺമെന്റ് (ആക്ട ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു) ആക്ട് എന്ന പേർ പറയാം.

ക; 1910 ലെ 15-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 24-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ. 2. 1910 ലെ കന്റോൺമെന്റ് ആക്ടിലെ 24 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ—

(1) (20) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിനുപകരം താഴെപറയുന്ന ഖണ്ഡം ചേർക്കപ്പെടും :—

" (20) ഒരു തരത്തിലും പേരുത്തിലെ നിയ്യമങ്ങൾക്കനുകൂലമായിട്ടല്ലാതെ വേറൊരുകാരൻ കന്റോൺമെന്റിൽ വല്ല ദിഗത്തുകൊച്ചും വല്ല തൊഴിലും ചെയ്യുന്നതോ വല്ല വ്യാപാരമോ പണിയോ പ്രവൃത്തിയോ നടത്തുന്നതോ വിരോധിക്കൽ ; ആയവ അനുവദിച്ചതിനും കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും പുതുക്കുന്നതിനും അടക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ഫീസും, എതെങ്കിലും അധികാരത്തോടെ എതെങ്കിലും നിയ്യമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരണമായോ ആയവ അനുവദിച്ചതിനും കൊടുക്കുകയോ കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുകയോ നിത്തിവെക്കുകയോ പിൻവലിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാമെന്നും."

(2) (23) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിനുള്ള " വേശ്യാവൃത്തിക്കായി വിനിയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കുപകരം " വേശ്യാവൃത്തിയും " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കയും " അച്ചടക്കമില്ലാത്തവരെയും " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കുശേഷം " വേശ്യകളേയും കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നവരെയും " എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ കൂടി ചേർക്കയും ചെയ്യും.

എച്ച്. എം. സ്റ്റിഫൻ,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലിന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗം.

(A true translation)

P. V. KUBUVILA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനെ 1919 സെപ്റ്റംബർ 24 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയത് എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. XXIII of 1919.
1919 ലെ 23 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1918.
1918 ലെ സീനമറ്റൊഗ്രാഫ് ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1918 ലെ സീനമറ്റൊഗ്രാഫ് ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിഷ്കർഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ. 1. ഈ ആക്ടിനെ 1919 ലെ സീനമറ്റൊഗ്രാഫ് (ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

1918 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 1-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ. 2. (ഇതിനു ശേഷം പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയുന്നു) 1918 ലെ സീനമറ്റൊഗ്രാഫ് ആക്ടിലെ 1 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (3) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പ് ചേർക്കപ്പെടും; അതായതു :—

"(3) അതിലെ എല്ലാ നിബന്ധനകളോടോ അതിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലോ വല്ല പ്രവിശ്യയിലോ ഒരു പ്രവിശ്യയുടെ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തോ പരസ്യത്തിൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കാവുന്നതായ തീയതി മുതല്ല നടപ്പിൽവരുന്നതാണെന്നു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ ഇന്ത്യാഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു."

1918 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 5-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ. 3. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 5 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (2) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരസ്ഥൻ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "7 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും വാക്യഭാഗവും ചേർക്കപ്പെടും.

1918 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 7-ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം പുതിയ വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടതു. 4. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 7 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടതാകുന്നു. അതായതു :—

ചിത്രങ്ങളുടെ അംഗീകൃത ഉത്തരവ്. "7. (1) ഒരു കാര്യത്തിനായി ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ വല്ല തദ്ദേശ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടോ തദ്ദേശ സർക്കാർ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ അതിനു വിധിതരമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നതു അധികാരസ്ഥന്റെ ചിത്രമുദ്രകൾ പരിശോധിച്ചു പൊതുജന പ്രദർശനത്തിനു യോഗ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതായാണെന്നു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ വേണ്ടി നിയമിക്കാവുന്നതും (ഇതിനു ശേഷം 'തദ്ദേശം' എന്നു പറയപ്പെടുന്നു) ഏതു പ്രദേശത്തിൽ അതുപോലെ വിധം ഒരോ അധികാരസ്ഥനും ഒരു ആക്ടിനാൽ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിനു നല്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരത്തെ നടത്തുന്നതിനായി അറിയിക്കാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ രണ്ടോ അധികമോ ആളുകൾ അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു ബോഡ് ആയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആയതിലെ അംഗങ്ങളിൽ പകുതിയിലധികം ഗവർണ്ണരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലുള്ള ആളുകളായിരിപ്പാൻ പാടില്ല.

(2) ആവക വല്ല അധികാരസ്ഥനും പരിശോധനക്കു ശേഷം ഒരു ചിത്രമുദ്ര പൊതുജന പ്രദർശനത്തിനു യോഗ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതിനെ ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റ്, അതിനു വേണ്ടി അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ആളിനു കൊടുത്തു

ദേശത്തും ആ ചിത്രച്ചുരുളിന്മേൽ നിഷ്കർഷിക്കപ്പെട്ടപ്രകാരം അടയാളം വെച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ആയവ വല്ല അധികാരസ്ഥരുടെയും സൂക്ഷിപ്പിലാണ്, ഇതിനു മുമ്പോ എടുപ്പിച്ചതിലധികമായോ, ഈ ആക്ട് നടപ്പിലുള്ള എല്ലാ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും എല്ലാടവും സാധുവായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(3) (a) ഒരു ചിത്രച്ചുരുൾ തദ്ദേശത്തു പൊതുജന പ്രദർശനത്തിനു യോഗ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നു ആ അധികാരസ്ഥർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതായാൽ അവർ ആ തീർപ്പു സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പാകെ ആരെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതും അയാൾ ആ തീർപ്പിൻമേൽ തീയതി മുതൽ പ്രസ്തുത ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ആ കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ആ അധികാരസ്ഥരെ നിയമിച്ച തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ട് പുനരാലോചന ചെയ്യണമെന്നായി അപ്പീൽ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(b) തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ട് ആ അപ്പീൽ തള്ളിക്കളയുന്നപക്ഷം ആ ചിത്രച്ചുരുൾ തദ്ദേശത്തിൽ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ളതല്ലാത്ത ഒരു ചിത്രച്ചുരുളായി കരുതേണ്ടതാണെന്നു തദ്ദേശ സർക്കാർ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യമായും കല്പിക്കേണ്ടതും ആയവ കല്പന, ആ ചിത്രച്ചുരുൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ആ വിധ വേറെ വല്ല അധികാരസ്ഥരും പിന്നീടു ഒരു സൂക്ഷിക്കൊറന്റ് കൊടുത്തിരുന്നാലും കൂടി, പ്രബലമായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

(4) ആയവ വല്ല അധികാരസ്ഥരും അവരുടെ ആ ദേശത്തു പൊതുവായി പ്രദർശിപ്പിപ്പാൻ പോകുന്നതെന്നു വിശ്വസിപ്പാൻ അവർക്കു ന്യായമുള്ളതും സൂക്ഷിക്കൊറുള്ളതും ആയ വല്ല ചിത്രച്ചുരുളും അവരുടെ മുമ്പാകെ പ്രദർശിപ്പിപ്പാറായി ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിന്റെ കല്പന കിട്ടുന്നതുവരെ ആയവ വല്ല ചിത്രച്ചുരുളിന്മേലും സൂക്ഷിക്കൊറ് കല്പനയാകുന്നതുവരെ നിന്നതു ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും അങ്ങിനെ നിന്നതു ചെയ്തു സമയം ആ ചിത്രച്ചുരുൾ ആ ദേശത്തിൽ സൂക്ഷിക്കൊറില്ലാത്ത ചിത്രച്ചുരുളായി കരുതേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(5) ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണത്തിലോ ഒരു പട്ടണത്തിലോ പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണറോ, വല്ല ചിത്രച്ചുരുളിന്മേലും സൂക്ഷിക്കൊറ് തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിന്റെ കല്പന കിട്ടുന്നതുവരെ കല്പനയാൽ നിന്നിടത്തെന്നപോലെ നിന്നിടത്തു നിന്നിപ്പിച്ച കാലത്തു ആ ചിത്രച്ചുരുൾ, ആ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിലോ പട്ടണത്തിലോ സൂക്ഷിക്കൊറില്ലാത്ത ചിത്രച്ചുരുളായി കരുതേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(6) (4) - ാം വകുപ്പിലോ (5) - ാം വകുപ്പിലോ ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിന്നതു ചെയ്വാൻ കൊടുത്ത വല്ല കല്പനയുടെയും ഒരു പ്രതിയും തുടർന്നുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളുടെ വിവരവും ആയതു കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥനോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ അതതു സംഗതിപോലെ ആ അധികാരസ്ഥനെ നിയമിച്ചതോ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ മേലാധികാരിയോ ആയ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിനു ഉടനെ തന്നെ അയച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും, ആ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ട് അതിന്റെ യുക്തംപോലെ ആ കല്പന ദുസ്സാദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ തള്ളിക്കളയുകയോ തദ്ദേശ സർക്കാർ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യമായും ആ ചിത്രച്ചുരുൾ ആ പ്രവിശ്യയിൽ ഉടനുടനെ എന്നാണോ ഭാഗത്തു സൂക്ഷിക്കൊറില്ലാത്ത ചിത്രച്ചുരുളായി കരുതുന്നതെന്നു അറിയിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുവോളം ആകുന്നു.

(7) സൂക്ഷിക്കൊറുള്ളതായ ഒരു ചിത്രച്ചുരുൾ ആ പ്രവിശ്യയിൽ ഉടനടിയോ ആയതിന്റെ എന്നാണോ ഭാഗത്തേക്കോ സൂക്ഷിക്കൊറില്ലാത്ത ഒരു ചിത്രച്ചുരുളായി കരുതുന്നതെന്നു ഒരു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ട് സ്വാധീനസ്സാലെ തദ്ദേശ സർക്കാർ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യമായും അറിയിപ്പിക്കാം.

(8) 2 - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് (b) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമോ 4 - ാമത്തെയോ 5 - ാമത്തെയോ 6 - ാമത്തെയോ 7 - ാമത്തെയോ ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ ഉള്ള വല്ല കല്പനയോ ആജ്ഞയോ തൽകാലം ബാധിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു ചിത്രച്ചുരുൾ ആയവ കല്പനയോ, ആജ്ഞയോ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ പ്രവേശത്തു പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു 5 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (2) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ നിബന്ധനയിന്മേൽ ലംഘനമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണോന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1918 ലെ 8-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 6. ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതിചെയ്യൽ.

6. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 8-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ—

(i) (2)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പു (b) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിന്റെ മേലും താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഖണ്ഡം ചേർക്കപ്പെടും; അതായതു:—

"(bb) 7-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരസ്ഥർക്കു കീഴായി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനും ആവശ്യമെന്നു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അധികാരങ്ങളും പ്രവൃത്തികളും ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും;

(ii) (3)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പു ചേർക്കപ്പെടും; അതായതു—

"മുൻപറഞ്ഞ സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഒരു തവണയിലധികം, താൻ ചേരണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ചേരപ്പെടും. (2)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞതായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ എല്ലാറിനേയുമോ ചിലതിനേയുമോ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഈ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിൻ കീഴിലുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം എടുത്തു കളയുന്നതാണെന്നു.

എച്ച്. എം. സ്റ്റിന്റ്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിന്റെ ചുമതല.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനെ 1919 സെപ്റ്റംബർ 24 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കയും ആയത് എല്ലാവരുടെ അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. XXIV OF 1919.
1919 ലെ 24 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO REMOVE THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF CAPITAL FROM THE MONEY MARKET BY COMPANIES.

കച്ചവട സംഘങ്ങൾ പണം വ്യാപാരത്തിൽനിന്നു മൂലധനം തിരികെ എടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന നിയന്ത്രണങ്ങളെ നീക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

കച്ചവട സംഘങ്ങൾ പണവ്യാപാരത്തിൽനിന്നു മൂലധനം തിരികെ എടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന നിയന്ത്രണങ്ങളെ നീക്കുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെപറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു ഇന്ത്യൻ കച്ചവടസംഘങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധമായ ഭേദഗതിച്ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1919 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

1913 ലെ 7-ാം ആക്ട് ഭേദഗതിപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

2. 1913 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കച്ചവടസംഘങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുന്ന ആക്ട് ഇതിനാൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

എച്ച്. എം. സ്റ്റിന്റ്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണർ ജനറലിന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗം.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനെ 1919 സപ്തംബർ 24 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയത് എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. XXV of 1919.

1919 ലെ 25 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS, 1859 AND 1883.

1859 ലെയും 1883 ലെയും ഇന്ത്യൻ കച്ചവടക്കപ്പൽ ആക്ടുകൾ ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1859 ലെയും 1883 ലെയും ഇന്ത്യൻ കച്ചവടക്കപ്പൽ ആക്ടുകൾ ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായി ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയും പ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

1859 ലെ 1, 1883 ലെ 6.

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കച്ചവടക്കപ്പൽ നിയമം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1919 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർപറയാം.

1859 ലെ 1-ാം ആക്ട് 114-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ

1859 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കച്ചവടക്കപ്പൽ ആക്ടിലെ 114 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ചക്രവർത്തിനി മഹാരാജ്ഞി അവർകൾക്കൊ മഹാരാജ്ഞി അവർകളുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസേവയിലൊ" എന്നതിനുപകരം "ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാധിരാജ ഗവർണ്ണർജനറലിന്നൊ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെടും.

1883 ലെ 6-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ

3. 1883 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കച്ചവടക്കപ്പൽ ആക്ടിലെ 5 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ചക്രവർത്തിനി മഹാരാജ്ഞി അവർകൾക്കൊ മഹാരാജ്ഞി അവർകളുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസേവയിലൊ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്ണരിലെ ഉദ്യോഗ സേവയിലൊ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാധിരാജ ഗവർണ്ണർജനറലിന്നൊ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെടും.

എച്ച്. എം. സ്റ്റിഫൻ,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്ണർ കൗൺസിലറിന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിന്റെ ചുമതല.

(A true translation)
P. V. KURUVILLA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിന്നു 1919 സപ്തംബർ 24 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. XXVI OF 1919.

1919 ലെ 26 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1917, AND TO AMEND THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1918

1917 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ (ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും, 1918 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും ഉള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1917 ലെ 19. 1918 ലെ 15.

1917 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ (ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും, 1918 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും, ആയത ഉയിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴേപറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിന്നു 1919 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ (ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർപറയാം.

1917 ലെ 19.

1917 ലെ 19-ാം ആക്ട് 2-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

2. 1917 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ (ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) ആക്ടിലെ 2 - ാം വകുപ്പിന്ന് "എൺപതുകോടി" എന്നവാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "നൂറുകോടി" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടേ. —

1918 ലെ 15.

1918 ലെ 15-ാം ആക്ടിന്റെ ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും പീഠികയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

3. (1) (ഇതിനുശേഷം പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ട് എന്നുപേർപറയുന്ന) 1918 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ടിന്റെ തലവാചകത്തിൽ "വെള്ളി" എന്ന വാക്കിന്നുപകരം "പൊന്നും വെള്ളിയും" എന്നവാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടേ.

(2) പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിന്റെ പീഠികയിൽ കാണുന്ന—

(i) "ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ യുദ്ധം ഹേതുവാൽ" എന്നവാക്കുകൾ നീക്കിക്കളയപ്പെട്ടേ.

(ii) "വെള്ളി" എന്ന വാക്കിന്നു പകരം "പൊന്നും വെള്ളിയും" എന്നവാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടേ.

1918 ലെ 15-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 5-ാം വകുപ്പിനുപകരം പുതിയ വകുപ്പ് ചേർക്കൽ.

4. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 2 - ാം വകുപ്പിനുപകരം താഴെ കാണുന്ന വകുപ്പ് ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടേ :—

അധികാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കൽ.

"5. ഈ ആക്ടിൽ "പൊന്ന്" എന്നും "വെള്ളി" എന്നും മുൻ വകുപ്പുകളിൽ യഥാക്രമം പൊൻ നാണയവും വെള്ളി നാണയവുമെന്നോ ആയവയിൽ പൊൻകട്ടിയും വെള്ളിക്കട്ടിയും എന്നോ അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

1913 ലെ 11-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 4-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

5. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിൽ 3 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "വെള്ളി" എന്നു, വാഴവേദനാ നടത്തുവാൻപാടില്ലെന്നുള്ള ഭാഗത്തിനു പകരം, "പൊന്നോ വെള്ളിയോ" എന്നുവായ്ക്കാം ചേർത്തുകൊള്ളുക.

1913 ലെ 3-ാം ആക്ട് ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

6. 1913 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ (ആക്ട് തെ 1913 ലെ പ്പെടുത്തുന്നു) ആക്ട് ഇതിനാൽ റദ്ദുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

എച്ച്. എം. സ്മിത്ത്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമെന്റ് ലെജിസ്ലേറ്റീവ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ്.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.